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Intercity Wage Differences, 1945–46

Public Employment Service: Functions and Operations

Labor Trends in Hawaii

Cooperatives in Postwar Europe: Part 4—Eastern Europe

United States Department of Labor • Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Inquiries should be addressed to
The Editor, Monthly Labor Review
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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This Issue in Brief

INTERCITY WAGE DIFFERENCES, 1945–46 (p. 599), a companion to the article on Regional Wage Differentials, 1907–46, in the April issue of the Review, shows the extent of variations in average straight-time hourly earnings in 22 cities. Two measures—for comparable work and for the average factory worker—are used. In general, cities paying relatively high wages in one industry stood above average in most other industries. Detroit, for example, which paid the highest wages in most metalworking industries, also ranked first in chemical manufacture but ranked sixth in the baking industry. The West Coast cities ranked high in practically all industries.

A study of EXPENDITURES OF MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES: 1934–36 AND 1945 (p. 622) in Birmingham, Indianapolis, and Portland (Oreg.) discloses a striking increase in the proportion of income spent for food. The proportions of family income spent for food increased 23 percent in Birmingham, 43 percent in Portland, and 51 percent in Indianapolis. In the latter city, the expenditures for housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration), household operation, and food—which took three-fifths of 1945 income—were 39 percent greater than in 1935; but savings and money allocated for clothing, furnishings, and equipment—the more elastic items of family outlay—were 64 percent lower. In Birmingham and Portland, expenditures for clothing and house-furnishings increased. In each city, transportation (including automobile purchase and operation) took a much smaller part of income in 1945 than in 1934–36. The importance of surveys of this type is emphasized by the use of the consumers' price index in recent wage-adjustment negotiations, as under the General Motors and UAW agreement (see p. III).

Trade-union organizing activity in Hawaii increased immediately after the National War Labor Board was extended to Hawaii in 1944. Passage of the Employment Relations Act (the Little Wagner Act) gave impetus to unions' efforts to gain recognition. LABOR TRENDS IN HAWAII (p. 609) reveals that earnings of Hawaiian labor for the most part are comparable to those of workers in similar occupations on the mainland, although the purchasing power of the dollar is somewhat lower in Hawaii. The rate of increase in consumers' goods prices between 1940 and 1947 closely paralleled that in the United States, but at a 25-percent higher level. This difference is partly due to higher shipping and handling costs of 65 percent of the food consumed and practically all manufactured items from the mainland.

The United States Employment Service, established in 1933, carries out the Federal Government's responsibilities for the employment service program as it affects not only the domestic economy but also international relations. The objectives of its program are to assist in achieving the nationally declared policies of maximizing employment, job continuity, sustained purchasing power, and high levels of production. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE: FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS (p. 605) points out that fruition of such a program depends upon the staff and facilities of the local offices of the affiliated State services.

Mississippi was the last of the States to enact a workmen's compensation law. Many of the recommended standards are included in the MISSISSIPPI WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT (p. 639) which becomes effective January 1, 1949. Provision is made for compulsory coverage, unlimited medical care, a second injury fund to facilitate the employment of handicapped workers, and double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

In the 11 eastern European countries covered in the last of the series of articles on COOPERATIVES IN POSTWAR EUROPE (p. 613), the cooperative movement was first subjected to increasing pressures of authoritarian practices in the 1930's and later used by the Government or the invaders for their own purposes during World War II. Nevertheless, at least a cooperative structure remained at the end of hostilities, in spite of loss of independence and departure from cooperative practices. Although vigorous growth followed cooperative freedom, the cooperatives have again become subject to single-party totalitarianism under a different name. All of the countries, except Greece, have either disappeared behind the "iron curtain" or are strongly influenced or dominated by Russian practices and policies.

The Labor Month in Review

PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT maintained high levels in May, following recovery from the effects of the coal stoppage, and the prospect for the immediate future was considerably improved by major wage settlements in the automotive industry. There was still some undercurrent of concern as to the outlook for retail sales, because of prices, particularly in a number of soft-goods lines. The general price level continued to rise, both in wholesale and retail markets, during the month. The consumers' price index touched a new high in April as food prices turned upward and as further increases were reported in other major components of the cost of living. The possible effect of the current wage increases on prices was not known. The wage settlements, however, appeared to minimize the risk of large-scale work interruptions in the mass-production industries, although major disputes remained unsettled in coal, shipping, and railroads.

The General Motors Agreement

The new wage agreement between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO) eased the tension that had been developing in labor-management relations in recent months. The agreement was received generally as a constructive approach to several of the basic issues involved in current wage negotiations.

The 11-cent an hour increase provided in the 2-year contract includes 8 cents to adjust wage rates to their 1940 relationship with living costs and 3 cents to raise workers' living standards or real income above that mark. The contract provided further for quarterly adjustments in wages in line with changes in living costs as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index, subject to the limitation that wage reductions cannot exceed 5 cents per hour. A further 3-cent "standard of living" increase is to be added at the end of the first year of the contract. The agreement puts into effect the principle, advocated since the end of the war by labor unions, that workers should share in increased productivity, while real wages should be safeguarded against increases in living costs. As a corollary it assumes that downward wage adjustments are also justified if living costs decrease.

As anticipated, the General Motors agreement was followed by a new effort to reach agreement in other wage disputes. The UAW strike against the Chrysler Corp. was settled a few days later, although in this case the cost of living formula was not adopted. The Chrysler workers were granted a straight 13-cent an hour increase with a contract extending to August 1950. These 2-year contracts and the possibility of others in the auto industry gave promise of uninterrupted production until the backlog of demand for automobiles has been satisfied. The General Motors Corp. also signed a contract with the Electrical Workers (CIO) on the same terms as the UAW agreement. The General Electric Corp. asked the Electrical Workers Union to reopen wage talks, even though it had recently turned down the union's request for wage increases. Whether other large corporations which had recently opposed wage increases would reconsider their position remained to be seen.

Numerous reports of wage increases continued during April and May. However, gross hourly earnings averaged $1.29 in manufacturing for April, according to preliminary reports, indicating little change from March as the reduction of premium pay for overtime about offset increases in wage rates. Average weekly earnings were down about 50 cents in April, to $51.56, largely as a result of the decline of three-tenths of an hour in the average length of the workweek.

Strikes in 1948

The usual spring pattern of increased strike activity was again apparent this year, although the total number of work stoppages is well below that of a year ago. The number of relatively large strikes, those involving 1,000 or more workers, remained about the same as that of last year. Because of the magnitude of the coal stoppage, total man-hours lost because of industrial disputes is higher so far this year than in the corresponding period a year ago, but lower in each month of this year except March. There was generally a growing reluctance on the part of both labor and

management to precipitate strike action if it could be avoided.

In addition to the GM settlement, the 2-month strike of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) was ended with the acceptance of the 9-cent an hour increase offered before the strike began, except for one large company and a few "independents" where the matter of rehiring certain strikers was still in dispute. Five divisions of the Communications Workers of America (Ind.) signed contracts with Bell System companies during the month. These contracts do not grant immediate across-the-board wage increases but provide certain fringe improvements and permit two possible reopenings for wage changes during the 3-year term.

No settlement had been reached, however, between the long lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the American Union of Telephone Workers (CIO). The Presidential fact-finding board appointed to study the issues in this dispute deferred its hearings when the company and the union decided to renew direct negotiations. Certain other important wage disputes were still unsettled by the end of May. No agreement had been reached between the railroads and the three operating brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, and switchmen. The roads were still under the control of the Department of the Army, and the railroad brotherhoods asked that the Government acquire ownership of the roads. Negotiations for a new contract between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous coal operators had broken down, and the union and its president, John L. Lewis, had received a court order, requested by the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, to show cause why they should not be temporarily enjoined from refusing to bargain collectively.

Labor Board Decisions

The National Labor Relations Board continued to hand down important decisions establishing precedents under the new labor law. The Board unanimously overruled the doctrine set forth in the Clark Brothers' case, issued in August 1946, that it was an unfair labor practice for an employer to convene a compulsory audience of employees on company time and property to deliver an anti-union speech. In its decision the Board stated: "The language of section 8 (c) of th amended act (the so-called 'free speech' provisio and its legislative history, make it clear that th doctrine of the Clark Brothers' case no longe exists as a basis for finding unfair labor practice in the circumstances such as this record discloses."

The Board also ruled on section 14 (b) of th Labor-Management Relations Act which state that the act does not authorize union shop agree ments in States where such agreements are pro hibited by State laws. The Board held that it wa precluded from holding union shop elections i such States, and that the Labor-Management Relations Act "in effect removes all Federal re strictions upon existing and future State legisla tion prohibiting compulsory unionism (for em ployees within jurisdiction of the law) . . . even where such legislation may affect employees engaged in interstate commerce." The decision may present difficulties for employers with plants in several States who wish to negotiate a single or master agreement for all their plants.

Price Movements

Wholesale prices toward the end of May, as reflected in the Bureau of Labor Statistics weekly index, were only about 1 percent below the postwar high of mid-January. While farm products and foods were still below the January peak, the index for all other commodities was higher. The Bureau's consumers' price index in April reversed the slight down trend of the two preceding months and reached a new high point, 169.3 percent of the 1935–39 average—8.4 percent higher than a year ago and 27 percent above the level of June 1946. The increase in food prices from March to April offset most of the previous decline from the January peak, and other major components in the index continued to rise.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment during May appeared to have increased following critical work stoppages in April, lay-offs due to materials shortages, and the usual seasonal decline in some of the soft goods industries. Unemployment appeared to be less than in April, and the seasonal expansion in agriculture and construction was well under way.

Intercity Wage Differences, 1945-46

Extent of Variations in Hourly Wage Levels for Comparable Work and for the Average Factory Worker in 22 Large Communities

LILY MARY DAVID and HARRY OBER[1]

LACK OF UNIFORMITY IN PAY is generally brought out in any statistical study of wages in the United States. Even in the same occupation and industry, wages in the same community may vary considerably from one firm to another. When the factor of widely separated communities is introduced, the pattern of variation tends to become still more marked. The problem becomes complex when it is necessary, for some purposes, to average in a single expression prevailing levels of wages for many diverse industries in one community, and to compare this result with that of another composite of industries in another community.

Measures of Intercity Wage Differences

A variety of measures of intercity differences in wages can be developed to serve varying specialized needs; there is no single measure for all purposes. Two such measures are discussed in this article: (1) a measure of intercity differences in pay for comparable work (for the same job and industry); and (2) one that reflects the influence on wage levels of the varying industrial and occupational composition of the areas compared. Using the second measure, an area may rank high because of relatively high wages paid for similar work, because of predominantly high wage industries located there, or because of some combination of these factors.

The measurement of differences in wage levels for comparable work is complicated by the marked differences in industrial composition from area to area. Not only do industries vary widely in importance from city to city, but some industries do not even exist in many communities. For example, automobile assembly is found in only a few cities throughout the country; the basic iron and steel industry, although less highly concentrated geographically than automobile production, is also located in relatively few communities. These are extreme examples of geographic concentration. However, relatively few manufacturing industries (except machinery, foundries, bakeries, and some other food industries) are found in all or practically all of the large cities in the United States. Even the omnipresent machinery industries are much more important in some communities than in others.

Because of the lack of industrial uniformity, any general measure of differences in pay among cities for the same occupations and in the same industries must either (*a*) omit industries that are highly concentrated in a few cities and thus become artificial and unrealistic, or (*b*) include those that are not found in all communities and become something less than a pure measure of differences in pay for comparable work. Therefore, no effort is made to present an over-all measure of differences in pay for comparable work.

The second measure discussed in this article, which reflects the influence of industrial composition on average wage levels, is limited to manu-

[1] Of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis.

facturing industries and deals with intercity differences in the pay of the average factory worker. The wage measure used throughout this analysis is hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and, whenever possible, for night work. A study based on weekly or annual earnings might present a somewhat different picture.

Comparative data are shown for 22 cities, for which a substantial volume of wage data was collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1945–46, and for which information on the cost of a city worker's family budget is also available.[2] The wage information extends to industrial activities in adjacent communities that, together with the central city, constitute a relatively homogeneous wage area.

Intercity Differences for Comparable Work

How did the cities studied rank with respect to levels of pay for comparable work—that is, for the same occupation in the same industry? Although the marked differences in industrial composition and the complete absence of some important industries in many communities precluded presenting any over-all or average measure of intercity differences, some fairly broad conclusions can be drawn with regard to relative wage levels in a few industry groups and for some of the areas studied.[3]

Manufacturing. In a broad sense, there was considerable consistency in the position of most cities from industry to industry. Cities paying relatively high wages in one industry generally stood above average in most other industries; thus, they might stand first in one case and fifth or sixth from the top in another, but not first in some cases and fifteenth or twentieth in others. However, within this general framework, the position of each city varied somewhat from industry to industry, with a distinct tendency for earnings to be higher in areas of relatively heavy concentration of an i dustry than in other cities. Detroit, for examp typically paid the highest wages in most meta working industries. Among the cities studied, also ranked first in chemical manufacture; in ba ing, on the other hand, it ranked sixth. Clev land, also a leading metalworking center, rank next to Detroit and the West Coast cities in wag levels in this industry group. New York City, the center of the apparel industry, paid the hig est wages in this industry group. For the mo part, wages in New York were not outstandingl high in the metalworking or chemical industri (tables 1 and 2).

TABLE 1.—*Relative levels of straight-time hourly earning in 22 cities, 1945–46*

City	Estimated hourly earnings, average factory worker, October 1946		Rank [2] by average hourly ear ings for comparable work in industry groups			
			Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing	
	Relative [3] (median city=100)	Rank [2]	Bakeries, 1945	Metalworking, 1945	Retail trade, 1945	Other 1945
New York	120	1	4	8	8	
Detroit	115	2	6	1	4	
Los Angeles	110	3	5	5	5	
Pittsburgh	110	3	8	13	12	1
Seattle	110	3	1	2	2	
San Francisco	110	3	2	2	1	
Portland, Oreg	110	3	3	4	6	
Cleveland	105	8	11	6	7	
Chicago	105	8	7	7	3	
Buffalo	105	8	11	9	17	1
Milwaukee	100	11	15	10	14	1
Philadelphia	100	11	10	11	9	1
Baltimore	95	13	16	14	18	1
Boston	95	13	13	12	12	
Indianapolis	95	13	16	16	15	1
Minneapolis	95	13	14	15	10	1
Houston	85	17	16	18	11	1
Birmingham	85	17	21	19	19	1
St. Louis	85	17	8	17	16	1
Richmond	85	17	20	(4)	21	1
Atlanta	75	21	22	20	20	1
Memphis	75	21	19	(4)	22	2

[1] Excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Where two or more cities rank equally, the highest rank has been assigned to all such cities and the intervening ranks between these and the next city are omitted.
[3] See footnote 6, p. 602, for method of computing relatives.
[4] Insufficient data to justify presentation of rank.

Somewhat greater consistency was apparent in the rank of the West Coast cities (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle) than of most of the other cities studied. These cities ranked high, although not first, in practically all industries for which data were available. They were second only to Detroit in most of the metalworking industries. Comparing one West Coast

[2] For further information on the cost and content of this budget in the 22 cities used in this article and in 12 other cities, as developed by the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living, see the Monthly Labor Review, February 1948 (pp. 131–170).

[3] Information on earnings for comparable work is limited to industries found in a number of cities included in the survey and for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics had collected information in its industry wage studies program during 1945 and 1946. Only the industry groups common to almost all cities studied are presented in table 1. The information refers to varying periods from January 1945 to October 1946; the period studied in any one industry was uniform in all cities but, unlike the information on the earnings of the average factory worker, the data used in this section were not adjusted to the same pay period.

TABLE 2.—*Relative straight-time hourly earnings* [1] *for comparable work in selected industries in 22 cities, 1945–46*

[Average for all cities of 100,000=100]

Industry	Date of study	Atlanta	Baltimore	Birmingham	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Houston	Indianapolis	Los Angeles
Manufacturing												
Apparel:												
Men's and boys' dress shirts	1945	[2]	94	[2]	[2]	[2]	94	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	112
Women's and misses' dresses	1945	76	95	[2]	91	[2]	87	98	[2]	[2]	[2]	107
Overalls and industrial garments	1945	[2]	70	[2]	102	[2]	138	[2]	[2]	[2]	91	[2]
Knit outerwear	1945	[2]	[2]	[2]	82	[2]	78	101	[2]	[2]	[2]	100
Chemicals:												
Industrial chemicals	1946	[2]	97	[2]	98	106	108	[2]	115	[2]	[2]	112
Paints and varnishes	1946	[2]	80	[2]	90	[2]	108	104	116	83	[2]	105
Drugs and medicines	1946	[2]	80	[2]	83	93	89	99	119	[2]	[2]	111
Metalworking:												
Electroplating and polishing	1945	[2]	[2]	[2]	92	[2]	104	104	121	[2]	[2]	116
Fabricated structural steel	1945	[2]	[2]	91	97	106	95	106	125	98	94	112
Ferrous foundries	1945	71	104	63	87	104	105	112	118	84	100	103
	1946	76	[2]	72	89	111	103	108	117	92	100	104
Machinery, miscellaneous	1945	79	85	92	82	94	100	109	120	98	96	106
	1946	77	85	90	89	97	100	105	110	93	93	101
Machine tools	1945	[2]	[2]	[2]	85	[2]	93	103	121	[2]	[2]	102
Nonferrous foundries	1945	67	84	75	91	101	100	110	113	[2]	90	102
	1946	[2]	[2]	[2]	97	96	107	108	111	[2]	[2]	108
Power boilers	1945	[2]	[2]	94	95	98	103	96	[2]	[2]	[2]	112
Radios	1945	[2]	115	[2]	83	[2]	101	107	[2]	[2]	[2]	106
Sheet-metal work	1945	74	[2]	[2]	89	[2]	103	94	103	99	[2]	105
Tool and die jobbing	1945	[2]	82	[2]	81	84	97	95	116	[2]	98	95
Other manufacturing:												
Bakeries	1945	72	85	79	97	97	106	101	112	93	93	117
Corrugated and fiber boxes	1945	[2]	83	[2]	[2]	93	99	105	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Folding paper boxes	1945	[2]	93	[2]	99	[2]	101	94	[2]	[2]	[2]	119
Footwear	1945	[2]	82	[2]	106	[2]	105	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	131
Furniture, other than upholstered	1945	[2]	95	[2]	113	[2]	111	[2]	[2]	[2]	91	139
Nonmanufacturing												
Automobile repair shops	1946	86	91	94	95	92	98	121	122	103	106	127
Department stores	1945	95	85	107	98	85	111	[2]	[2]	90	100	98
Limited price variety stores	1945	87	91	80	102	98	109	109	109	96	96	122
Power laundries	1945	60	87	56	103	108	115	120	109	72	102	113
Warehousing	1945	57	84	68	104	98	108	115	108	66	92	118
Clothing stores	1945	89	94	90	89	85	112	113	114	101	95	112

Industry	Date of study	Memphis	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland, Oreg.	Richmond	St. Louis	San Francisco	Seattle
Manufacturing												
Apparel:												
Men's and boys' dress shirts	1945	[2]	[2]	[2]	124	103	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	96	[2]
Women's and misses' dresses	1945	[2]	73	69	129	103	[2]	[2]	[2]	84	89	92
Overalls and industrial garments	1945	[2]	[2]	94	[2]	86	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	118
Knit outerwear	1945	[2]	[2]	[2]	110	103	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	89	[2]
Chemicals:												
Industrial chemicals	1946	[2]	[2]	[2]	91	101	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	115	97
Paints and varnishes	1946	[2]	88	94	98	90	95	[2]	[2]	96	115	[2]
Drugs and medicines	1946	[2]	[2]	[2]	95	110	[2]	[2]	[2]	94	113	[2]
Metalworking:												
Electroplating and polishing	1945	[2]	[2]	98	89	94	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Fabricated structural steel	1945	[2]	[2]	92	110	101	[2]	117	82	90	116	111
Ferrous foundries	1945	[2]	103	86	110	101	95	104	[2]	[2]	105	100
	1946	[2]	103	87	98	100	99	102	[2]	94	105	102
Machinery, miscellaneous	1945	96	99	94	97	98	100	111	[2]	91	109	115
	1946	81	108	97	99	99	105	104	[2]	89	108	109
Machine tools	1945	[2]	[2]	90	96	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	95	[2]	[2]
Nonferrous foundries	1945	[2]	105	90	100	95	93	101	[2]	84	106	102
	1946	[2]	95	90	99	89	95	104	[2]	91	107	[2]
Power boilers	1945	92	97	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	119	[2]	96	115	106
Radios	1945	[2]	[2]	85	96	105	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	107	[2]
Sheet-metal work	1945	[2]	101	91	122	97	[2]	103	[2]	90	107	118
Tool and die jobbing	1945	[2]	91	84	92	97	81	[2]	[2]	90	[2]	[2]
Other manufacturing:												
Bakeries	1945	86	91	100	113	104	99	127	82	102	123	134
Corrugated and fiber boxes	1945	[2]	98	[2]	119	98	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	117	[2]
Folding paper boxes	1945	[2]	[2]	[2]	118	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	85	[2]	[2]
Footwear	1945	[2]	87	[2]	128	89	[2]	[2]	[2]	87	[2]	[2]
Furniture, other than upholstered	1945	77	[2]	115	113	123	[2]	123	[2]	[2]	119	115
Nonmanufacturing												
Automobile repair shops	1946	103	98	94	98	98	89	115	85	109	117	108
Department stores	1945	91	91	95	104	102	104	104	96	97	116	111
Limited price variety stores	1945	89	93	100	102	102	89	122	84	96	127	127
Power laundries	1945	64	107	94	119	95	90	121	71	82	131	129
Warehousing	1945	63	98	98	118	101	104	119	75	94	122	121
Clothing stores	1945	95	94	100	106	119	90	103	87	94	131	106

[1] Excluding premium pay for overtime and night work. Relatives in each industry were based on averages for a limited number of occupations given the same weight in all cities.

[2] Insufficient data to justify presentation of relative.

city with another, the rank varied somewhat from industry to industry.

Diversification of industrial production did not appear to give a wage area either a distinctly low or markedly high wage level within individual industries. Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore may be considered examples of considerable diversification. Chicago appeared to rank higher in most industries, followed by Philadelphia and Baltimore. Boston, also fairly diversified, ranked lower in most industries than Philadelphia. Comparing wages for comparable work with all cities studied, these cities held intermediate ranks between high-wage areas such as Detroit, New York, and the West Coast cities, and the lower-wage southern areas.[4]

Nonmanufacturing. The pattern for the nonmanufacturing industries studied differed somewhat from that for manufacturing, although there was a tendency for cities with relatively high wages in one group to stand relatively high in the other. The rank of the cities studied was more consistent among three of the nonmanufacturing industries (laundries, warehouses, and limited price variety stores) than among manufacturing industries, or than among department and clothing stores or auto repair shops, in which incentive earnings were relatively important.

San Francisco was the highest wage area, with Seattle ranking second.[5] Portland, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Detroit, and Cleveland ranked somewhat below these two cities. Chicago's position was about the same for nonmanufacturing as for manufacturing as a whole. Earnings were lowest in Birmingham, Baltimore, Richmond, Houston, Atlanta, and Memphis. Department stores in Birmingham were a notable exception, and Houston also showed up higher in retail trade than in other nonmanufacturing.

Intercity Differences in Factory Wage Levels

Whenever various geographic subdivisions of the United States are compared in terms of average earnings of their population, the data comprising these averages usually reflect differences in pay levels for the same occupations and industri and also differences in the proportions of work engaged in high or low wage industries. Althou no definite hierarchy of average wage levels industry has been established, it is well known th the metalworking industries generally provi higher wages than textiles or furniture. Amo the metalworking industries, there are also mark differences in earnings. When interarea compar sons of wages are confined to industrial worke only, the concentration of lower wage industri in one area and higher wage industries in anoth may account for a substantial differential in ave age earnings between the two areas even wh wages for similar work are on the same level.

Among the 22 cities included in the study, th average factory worker in October 1946 apparentl received the highest hourly pay in New York Cit and the lowest pay in Atlanta and Memphis Earnings in New York were about three-fifth above the Atlanta and Memphis average. De troit ranked second to New York; Pittsburgh an the four West Coast cities were next in rank, fol lowed by Cleveland, Chicago, and Buffalo. (See table 1 for position of remaining cities.[6])

Comparison of the average factory worker's pay with pay for comparable work reveals that cities which ranked above average in pay for manufacturing considered as a whole held a position above average in almost all manufacturing industries considered individually. However, there were numer-

[4] On the whole, the industries suitable for interarea comparison are not of major importance in the southern areas studied. The most important southern industries, such as lumber, textiles, cotton garments, and furniture, are found mainly in smaller communities.

[5] Seattle wages were relatively lower in clothing stores and auto repair shops.

[6] The relatives presented in the first column of table 1 relate the estimated hourly earnings of the average factory worker in each city to the corresponding average for the average (median) city. The estimated hourly earnings for each city are based on earnings in all major industries in the city weighted by the city's employment in these industries. (Less important industries for which information was readily available are also included in the over-all averages.) For purposes of this study major industries were defined as those employing 5 percent or more of the manufacturing workers in the area.

Because the available information was somewhat limited and varied in completeness and accuracy from area to area, the relatives in table 1 have been rounded to the nearest 5 percent and should be considered only as rough approximations; the information is more reliable for determining the rank of each city than for ascertaining just how much average wages in any one city varied from those paid in other communities.

The wage information used was obtained as a byproduct of regular surveys made by the Bureau. Its industry wage study program was the principal source of the data used in estimating earnings of the average factory worker in each city. For some industries and areas, data were obtained on gross hourly earnings (adjusted to exclude premium pay for overtime) from the Bureau's Branch of Employment Statistics and from cooperating State agencies. Information on straight-time hourly earnings in some important plants was derived from data collected for the Bureau's index of urban wage rates, and changes in wage rates reported for this purpose were also used to adjust other wage data to October 1946 levels. (In measuring the earnings of the average factory worker, all earnings data were adjusted to a common period to avoid possible distortion resulting from the coverage of important industries in one area at a different period from those in another.)

...s cities that held one rank when comparable ...rk was considered and quite another when aver... ...e earnings of all workers were compared. In ...her words, the wage level of the average factory ...orker in a number of cities was appreciably ...fected by the importance of a particular high ...ge industry or group of industries. For exam... ...e, the leadership of New York City is traceable ...imarily to the predominance of the high wage ...pparel industries there. At the time of study, ...ourly wages in that city's apparel manufacture ...ere above those paid in practically any other ...anufacturing industry-area unit in the country; ...nd about a third of all manufacturing workers in ...ew York City were employed in this group of ...dustries. However, New York City did not ...nk first in many other industries when occupa... ...onal wages were compared.

Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Birmingham also ...ssumed a higher rank in the average factory ...orker's pay, when industries were combined, than ...hen most industries were considered separately. The position of both Pittsburgh and Birmingham ...as raised by the importance of the high-wage ...asic iron and steel industry. Pittsburgh also had ... concentration of the high wage branches of elec... ...rical manufacture. Baltimore is a relatively ...mportant center of a number of high wage indus... ...ries (including apparel, shipbuilding, airplane ...production, basic iron and steel, and other metal... ...working). Average wage levels in Richmond and Houston were also influenced by concentrations of ...elatively well-paying industries in these areas.

Although Chicago and Cleveland frequently ...howed different wage rates for comparable work, the average factory worker's wage was about the ...ame in both cities. Both are leading metal... ...working centers, with the concentration of metal... ...working relatively greater in Cleveland than in Chicago; printing, food processing, and apparel were more important in the latter city than in Cleveland.

The position of the average factory worker in Detroit was due to relatively high wage levels in the metalworking field and to the predominance of the high wage automobile and other metal... ...working industries. Indeed, most cities with out... ...standing levels of pay for the average factory worker were important metalworking centers. The position occupied by the West Coast cities, however, apparently resulted primarily from the relatively high level of wages paid in individual occupations and industries, and only to a lesser extent from the importance of such high wage industries as shipbuilding and metalworking. These cities stood relatively high in terms of either measure of intercity wage differences.

Some of the southern areas, notably Atlanta and Memphis, retained their relatively low rank by either measure. These areas, on the whole, are not heavily industrialized, and their industries are relatively low in pay throughout the country. The wage levels of these areas are, therefore, depressed by the presence of predominantly low wage industries, as well as by lower pay for comparable work. Unlike Birmingham or Richmond, they have no marked concentration of any high wage industry, such as steel or chemicals.

Intercity Variations in Wages and Living Costs

The foregoing discussion appears to show that differences in costs for comparable levels of living between cities do not explain intercity differences in hourly wages. Intercity variations in wages were distinctly greater than the difference in the cost of a city worker's family budget. Among the 22 cities under discussion, the cost of this budget varied by no more than 15 percent, whereas the range in hourly wages amounted to about 45 percent for the average factory worker.[7] The inference appears to be that there is a distinctly greater standardization of prices, particularly of food, throughout the Nation's large cities than there is in hourly wages. Moreover, there were numerous dissimilarities in the rank of individual cities in wage and budget-cost levels (table 3).[8]

[7] Percentages expressed in terms of average city. Considering comparable work the following tabulation summarizes the difference in earnings between the lowest and highest wage cities studied:

Intercity range in straight-time average hourly earnings:	*Number of industries*
20–24 percent	2
25–29 percent	1
30–34 percent	7
35–39 percent	5
40–44 percent	3
45–49 percent	6
50–54 percent	0
55–59 percent	1
60–64 percent	3
65–69 percent	2
70–74 percent	0
75–79 percent	1

Average (median) difference: 41 percent.

[8] It should be noted in this connection that the cities might show a different wage picture if they were ranked according to the earnings of the average wage earner, including nonmanufacturing as well as manufacturing employees; the proportion of nonmanufacturing workers and relative wage levels in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing differ among cities.

These are not new developments. Examination of available information for a period prior to World War I indicates that the relatively wide differences in wages compared with living costs and the dissimilarities in the rank of many cities with respect to prices and wages existed at that time. However, the position of many cities with respect to both wage levels and living costs has changed in the interval. A few comparisons between the period prior to World War I [9] and the time of the present study are pertinent.[10]

TABLE 3.—*Relative levels of estimated straight-time hourly earnings* [1] *of average factory worker, October 1946, compared with total cost of city worker's family budget, March 1946, 22 large cities*

City	Estimated relative,[2] average hourly earnings	City worker's family budget cost	
		Relative [2]	Rank [3]
New York	120	102	3
Detroit	115	101	6
Los Angeles	110	100	10
Pittsburgh	110	99	14
Seattle	110	105	1
San Francisco	110	103	2
Portland, Oreg	110	99	14
Cleveland	105	98	17
Chicago	105	101	6
Buffalo	105	94	21
Milwaukee	100	101	6
Philadelphia	100	97	18
Baltimore	95	101	6
Boston	95	102	3
Indianapolis	95	96	20
Minneapolis	95	100	10
Houston	85	91	22
Birmingham	85	100	10
St. Louis	85	102	3
Richmond	85	100	10
Atlanta	75	97	18
Memphis	75	99	14

[1] Excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Median city=100.
[3] Where two or more cities rank equally, the highest rank has been assigned to all such cities and the intervening ranks between these and the next city are omitted.

Detroit, currently one of the relatively high-wage and cost-of-living cities in the country, was among the lowest prior to World War I. In both periods wages in Atlanta were relatively low, but in the earlier period its living costs were higher compared with other communities than in 1946. Indeed, Atlanta showed the highest living costs of any city studied prior to the First World War. Currently, Memphis and St. Louis stand considerably higher in terms of living costs than in hourly wages, and the relative wage position of both cities has apparently declined since the early years of the century. Chicago stood relatively higher in the wage scale and lower in living costs prior to World War I than after World War II. In the earlier period, wages in Chicago apparently were higher than in any city for which data are available in both periods. Its wages were appreciably above those reported in Cleveland, which ranked considerably lower than currently. In contrast, Milwaukee stood lower both in terms of levels of pay and cost of living before World War I than it did at the end of World War II. There was no marked change in the relative position of New York with respect to either wages or living costs between the two periods.

A comparison of the present study of intercity differences, based on 1945–46 data, with a study made during World War II (in 1943) indicates a good deal of consistency between the two periods despite the fact that the studies were based on different types of information.[11] However, the present study indicates relatively higher earnings for Chicago, Los Angeles, and Boston and lower pay for Indianapolis and Philadelphia than were reported for manufacturing industries in the 1943 study. In the case of nonmanufacturing, the pay levels in Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and Detroit appear relatively lower in the present study than in 1943.

[9] The sources used for this comparison are a study made by the Board of Trade of Great Britain (Report of an Enquiry . . . into working class rents, housing and retail prices together with rate of wages . . . in the principal industrial towns of the United States of America, London 1911) and U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor No. 77 (Washington 1908).

[10] Only rough comparisons between the two periods can be made, since the methods used and the type of information collected (both on living costs and wages) in the two periods are not closely comparable. No information on West Coast cities was included in the studies of the period prior to World War I.

[11] On the whole, the 1943 study was more nearly comparable to the information presented on earnings for similar work than to that on pay of the average factory worker. The methods used in the 1943 study are described in the Monthly Labor Review, August 1944 (p. 237); for other studies of regional wage differentials, see issues of October 1946 (p. 511) and April 1947 (p. 371).

Public Employment Service: Functions and Operations

Collis Stocking[1]

THE NEED FOR SOME PUBLIC FACILITY for bringing workers and jobs together was recognized in this country as early as 1907. To avoid congestion in the ports of entry the Information Service in the Department of Labor was authorized to supply immigrants with information on employment opportunities. However, it was not until 1933, when depression was widespread and unemployment persisted on a greater scale than ever before experienced, that the Federal-State public employment system was established.

Confronted with the necessity for appropriating enormous sums for public works and relief projects, the Government sought means for assuring that such jobs as did exist in private industries would be filled promptly to reduce the cost of welfare programs. Accordingly, the Wagner-Peyser Act was passed in 1933 providing for the establishment of a Federal-State Employment Service system.

The objectives of the Employment Service program are to assist in achieving the nationally declared policies of maximizing employment, job continuity, sustained purchasing power, and high levels of production. Its "Six-Point Program" is carried out through the local employment offices of the affiliated State Employment Services.

(1) *An effective placement service* for all job seekers and employers to assist in achieving full use of our production and labor resources.

(2) *Employment counseling* which assists workers who need such help to determine their present or potential occupational abilities and interests in the light of realistic information about job requirements and employment opportunities. This service facilitates the placement of disabled veterans and other handicapped workers, youth entering the labor market, and other workers with occupational adjustment problems.

(3) *Special services to veterans* which includes counseling, priority in job referrals, and development of suitable employment opportunities for the disabled.

(4) *Industrial services* through which occupational analysis materials, personnel aids, tools, and other techniques developed by the Employment Service for the effective selection, assignment, and transfer of workers are made available to employers.

(5) *Labor market information and analysis* which provides information about labor-market developments on job opportunities on an occupational, industrial, and area basis for job seekers, for employers for the location of plants or the scheduling of production or marketing activities, and other groups whose activities are affected by manpower considerations.

(6) *Community participation* which calls upon the Employment Service to cooperate in local employment planning programs for maintaining high levels of stable employment.

The United States Employment Service carries out the Federal Government's responsibilities for the employment-service program as it affects not only the domestic economy but also international relations. It cooperates with other departments of Government in carrying out the national policy for the promotion of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power; works with other agencies such as the National Security Resources Board in the development of plans and programs for coping with a national emergency, particularly insofar as manpower problems affect our national security; maintains, in accordance with statutory requirements, a National Advisory Council of management, labor, representatives of agriculture, and the public for analyzing employment problems and making recommendations on the public employment-service system and its activities for facilitating employment adjustment, and for assisting and maintaining high levels of employment and job stability.

[1] Assistant Director for Program of the United States Employment Service.

Methods and techniques developed in other countries have been modified and expanded to meet conditions existing in this country. A vast amount of occupational research work has been conducted and great progress has been made in defining and describing the 30,000 occupations found in our economy. Test development has been emphasized, and a number of specific occupational, aptitude, and oral trade tests have been prepared. Use of such tests is becoming increasingly important for proper selection and referral of qualified workers in accordance with employers' specifications. Insofar as the tests result in the placement of workers in jobs in accordance with their qualifications and interests, unnecessary labor turn-over is reduced and job stability is promoted.

Following the Second World War, the USES made available to the States a general aptitude-test battery which is becoming widely used as the basis for the improvement of the job-counseling program. Through this test battery it is possible to develop a more complete knowledge than formerly of the qualifications and interests of individuals and to render them greater assistance in arriving at a sound vocational decision. Moreover, its use also serves to increase public acceptance and prestige of the local office as a counseling and testing center in the community.

The USES has made a notable contribution to labor-market information through its local labor-market analyses. Its regular reports provide a unique picture of current employment conditions and employment prospects. Its labor-market information is extensively used not only by the State Services, but by business concerns, private groups, and other governmental agencies whose programs are affected by labor-market considerations.

Since the war, a great deal of experimental work has been conducted in methods of taking applications and in the selection and referral of workers. Extensive use has been made of an application procedure, whereby the applicant provides all the essential information necessary for selection and referral, thus reducing the time required for personal interview. Results have been very good and staff time has been freed for aggressive development of job opportunities for applicants.

History of USES

The Wagner-Peyser Act provided that the a ministrative costs of operating the State and lo offices of the Employment Service would be nanced jointly by the Federal and State Gover ments on a 50–50 matching basis. Pending t time, however, when States could enact necessa legislation and make appropriations for partic pating in the program, a federally operated N tional Reemployment Service was established a financed out of emergency funds. Prior to 19 when the last remaining States became affiliate with the United States Employment Service, t facilities had to be greatly expanded to handle t workload connected with the payment of unem ployment-compensation benefits. The cost of ex pansion of the facilities was met by the Federa Government under Title III of the Social Securit Act, so that the State matching funds accounte for only about 10 percent of the total cost. Fro 1942 to 1946, the system was federally operate and therefore entirely financed by the Federa Government. Since the return of the local of fices to State administration in 1946, the Federa Government has continued to finance the entir cost.

Today, the system consists of 1,800 full-time local offices and 2,700 part-time and itinerant offices administered directly by State agencies affiliated with the USES.

The USES is responsible for assisting in establishing and maintaining systems of public employment offices in the several States, and for coordinating the public employment offices throughout the country. It is further required to increase the usefulness of these public employment offices by developing and prescribing minimum standards of efficiency, by assisting them in meeting problems peculiar to their localities, by promoting uniformity in administrative and statistical procedures, by furnishing and publishing information as to opportunities for employment, and by maintaining a system of transferring labor between the several States. Owing to the lack of employment opportunities in private industry in the early 1930's, the major activity consisted of certifying job seekers to welfare and relief projects and to public works.

In 1935, the Congress enacted social-security legislation including provision for State systems of unemployment compensation. The unemployment-compensation program did not become effective for several years except for the collection of taxes to build up unemployment reserves. When nearly half of the State unemployment-compensation systems initiated benefit payments in 1938, this country was in the throes of the sharpest employment decline in its history, necessitating great expansion in the facilities of the public employment offices. The problems arising out of the tremendous unemployment-compensation workload were complicated by organizational inadequacies and problems arising with respect to relationships between the Federal Government and the States. Under these circumstances, the Federal Government decided to consolidate the functions of the unemployment-compensation program and the USES in the Social Security Board July 1, 1939.

Less than a year after the USES was transferred to the Social Security Board, the President declared the existence of a national emergency and launched a national defense program in which the USES was to have an important role. With the declaration of war, the system was transferred to Federal operation upon the President's request to the State Governors, and shortly afterwards it was transferred to the newly established War Manpower Commission and became the main operating arm of that agency in the recruitment and transfer of civilian manpower.

When the War Manpower Commission was liquidated in 1945, the USES was transferred to the Department of Labor because its program was regarded as being more closely related to other activities in the Department than to the activities of the Federal Security Agency, in which the Bureau of Employment Security is located. The Employment Service continued as a Federal system until November 15, 1946, when the State and local offices were transferred to State administration.

Activities of Local Offices

The Employment Service performance depends upon the staff and facilities of the local offices. It is here that all the efforts of the Service come to fruition. In 1947, the number of calls made upon the employment offices for job placement, job information, job counseling, and other services totaled 8,300,000; job applications amounted to 6,600,000; employment counseling interviews totaled 1,300,000; and employer service calls totaled 2,200,000. There were 11,500,000 job referrals resulting in 6,300,000 placements in practically all types of employment and industry—a significant change in the character of the placement work as compared with prewar years. In 1940, only 20 percent of the nonfarm placements were in manufacturing industries, where better-paying and longer-duration jobs are found than elsewhere, as compared with 35 percent in 1947.

Technical Aid and Administrative Review

The Federal Government through the USES is responsible for leadership to assure that a dynamic program geared to changing labor-market conditions will be carried on in the local offices of the 51 State and Territorial agencies affiliated with it. The USES prepares and maintains for all States uniform occupational classifications, job definitions and descriptions, and technical aids for the selection and referral of workers to jobs. It prepares specialized materials for the use of the States to assist in the placement of disabled war veterans and other handicapped workers. The USES maintains a national, uniform system for the collection of reports from all States and local offices and analyzes information on employment conditions and employment opportunities for the major labor-market areas, industries, and occupations. This information is exchanged among the local offices and made available to other Government agencies having programs and activities concerned with labor-market developments. In cooperation with the States, the USES, on a current basis, analyzes operating experience with a view to improvement in methods of registering, interviewing, selecting, and referring workers and to maintenance of employer relations for job development activities. It provides staff training materials to the States and works with the States to assure the introduction and adaptation of program materials to meet local needs. Broad guides to the organization and management of employment service activities are developed for use by the State agencies.

The farm-labor program which was carried on

in the Department of Agriculture during wartime as an emergency program was returned to the USES and affiliated State agencies on January 1, 1948. The USES is responsible for the planning, development, and initiation of policies, standards, organization, and operating methods to assure an adequate system of recruitment and placement of farm workers.

In addition, the USES maintains a clearance system for all types of workers between the several States, giving particular attention to the skills of workers not available in the community in which the demand exists and to professional and technical workers whose employment opportunities are in the national labor market.

Influence of Experience of Other Countries

In developing its employment service system, the United States has utilized the experience of other countries. Organizationally, the system has much in common with that of Switzerland. The Federal authority establishes standards and policies but the States have a great deal of autonomy in working out operational details best suited to local conditions.

The United States only became a member of International Labor Organization in 1934 did not ratify the Unemployment Convention 1919. Since becoming a member, however, has participated actively in matters concer with the public employment service. Stimula by the employment service recommendations 1944 regarding the need for the development an efficient employment service for the transiti from war to peace, the USES developed its "S Point Program" for introduction as soon as h tilities ceased in 1945. The United States w active in the thirtieth session of the Internatio Labor Conference in developing a new conventi and recommendation relating to employme service organization. The State agencies ha been consulted on the results of the conference a their suggestions will be reflected in the discussi of the convention and recommendation at t thirty-first session in San Francisco this year.

The United States has benefited greatly fro its participation in the International Labor Co ference discussions of the Employment Servi Organization, which have given great emphas to the positive aspects of the public employme service program.

abor Trends
n Hawaii

JAMES H. SHOEMAKER[1]

HE ABOLITION OF WARTIME RESTRICTIONS ON bor in Hawaii released those forces tending ward unionism which had accumulated before e war, and which had been intensified under ilitary Government controls during the war. In 45–47, Hawaii changed from one of the least ganized to one of the most highly organized eas of the United States. This movement per-eated every aspect of the Territory's economy. In rapid succession, beginning in June 1944, the ational War Labor Board was extended to awaii; the Office of the Military Governor nnounced that all labor disputes would be andled by civilian officials; and the President of he United States terminated martial law. Im-ediately, organizing activity on the part of both IO and AFL unions increased; the International ongshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union ILWU) of the CIO played a leading role and sub-equently became by far the most powerful single nion.

rade-Union Recognition

Very few employers in the Territory granted nion recognition without recourse to an election onducted by the National Labor Relations Board. herefore, the record of petitions for union repre-entation filed with the NLRB as here indicated onstitutes virtually a complete record of the nions' efforts to gain recognition.

In 1945, the Territorial Legislature passed the Hawaii Employment Relations Act (the Little Wagner Act), which provided machinery for obtaining recognition for most of those employees not covered by the National Labor Relations Act. Six official elections were held under this act in 1945; all of them resulted in union certification. Of the 15 elections held in 1946, 14 resulted in union certification. Three were held in 1947 but only one resulted in certification. Accurate figures on union membership are not available but in this respect the Hawaiian situation is not exceptional. The largest representation of AFL members is in the building construction and metal trades industries and the next largest in the teamsters' unions (including general teamsters, gasoline and oil drivers, and dairy workers). The remainder of AFL membership consists of persons in the service and trade industries.

Number of NLRB representation petitions resulting in—

	Elections	*Union certifications* [1]
1938	3	1
1939	7	6
1940	4	4
1941	4	4
1942	0	0
1943	6	6
1944	34	34
1945	66	61
1946	105	95
1947	[2] 25	18

[1] By date of the filing of the petition.
[2] There were two additional recognitions without NLRB elections.

The great bulk of the CIO membership is concentrated in the ILWU, and the remaining membership is largely in the National Union of Maritime Cooks and Stewards (including the culinary and service workers) and in the American Communications Association.

During the spring of 1944, the ILWU first began filing petitions for representation in sugar mills. The direction of election was issued in January 1945 and the certification of representation on March 22, 1945. The ILWU won all elections except in one mill where the AFL had a majority. Certain plantation employees had been ruled to be agricultural laborers and not within the jurisdiction of the NLRB. After a cross-check was made by mutual agreement between the union and the sugar companies, the ILWU was recognized as the bargaining representative for the plantation

[1] Of the University of Hawaii. This is the second of two articles on economic and labor trends in Hawaii. The first appeared in the May 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 488).

workers.[2] Thus, both plantation and mill workers in the sugar industry were included in the industry-wide union contract.

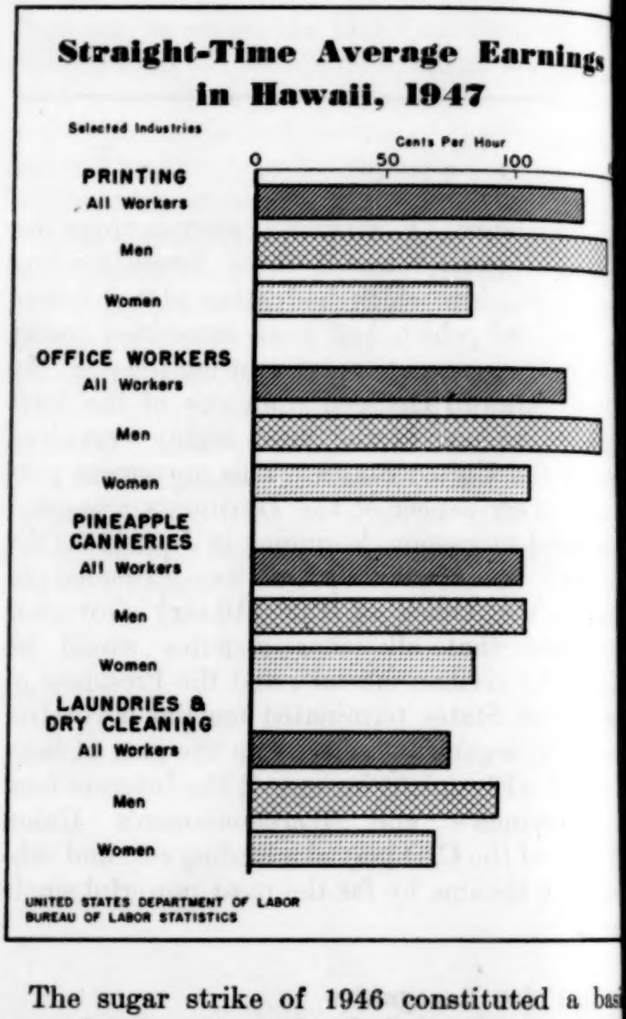
In 1945 and 1946, NLRB elections also were held covering the pineapple canning industry, and the ILWU was certified as collective bargaining representative. Elections held under the Hawaii Employment Relations Act for the pineapple plantation workers also resulted in the certification of the ILWU as bargaining representative. Separate industry-wide contracts were negotiated for cannery workers and for plantation workers.

In view of (1) the freezing of wages by the Military Government during the war, (2) the continued upward trend of the general level of prices, and (3) the strong support accorded to the unions by Hawaiian labor, it was inevitable that there should be a powerful postwar move for higher wages and improved conditions based on collective bargaining and union-management contracts.

In achieving these ends the unions held that they were unnecessarily impeded by the almost universal insistence of management on NLRB elections before certification was granted and by other legal requirements which postponed action. Management, on the other hand, wanted time to obtain industrial relations experts and to organize staffs for collective bargaining purposes. Never before in the history of the plantation industries had management faced this situation. This is not to say that union contracts were new to the Territory. Some unions had been operating under contracts long before World War II, but such contracts covered relatively small groups. Previously industrial relations on the plantations had consisted primarily of a gradual improvement in wages and working conditions by management decision; good-will activities, largely based on the policies of individual plantation or plant managers; and specific local concessions, here and there, to meet specific complaints. But the complexities of negotiating union-management contracts on an industry-wide basis required both a new organizational approach on the part of management and in many instances a readjustment of attitude and philosophy.

[2] The Hawaii Employment Relations Act provided machinery for determination of representation of employees not covered by the National Labor Relations Act and the existence of this statute may account in part for the willingness of the employers to grant recognition of plantation workers on the basis of a cross-check.

The need for an upward revision of wages so clear that increases were written into practic all of the contracts when they were first negotia However, the continued extension and unif tion of labor organization and the contin upward trend in prices led to more insist demands and to a series of strikes through 1946 and 1947.



The sugar strike of 1946 constituted a bas test of union strength. Labor unity was ind cated in the ILWU announcement of 15,406 vot for, and only 123 votes against, a strike. Negoti tions began in July and centered on wages an on the elimination of perquisites in favor of equiva lent additional wage payments. Other point were at issue, however, including hours, unio shop, vacations with pay, holiday pay, paid sic leave, a uniform pension plan, and pay for trav time.

The strike began September 1 and lasted unt November 18 (79 days), except on one plantatio where it continued until January 1, 1947. It wa

most costly strike in Hawaiian history. In e of the high tensions that were generated, re was virtually no violence with the exception some localized incidents on the Island of Maui. result was a victory for the plantation unions,[3] luding a marked increase in wages, the abolition the perquisite system, and improvements in rking conditions.

ges and Living Costs

Although the earnings of Hawaiian labor are the most part comparable to those of workers similar occupations on the mainland [4] (see ble for straight-time hourly earnings), the rchasing power of a dollar is somewhat lower Hawaii. Between 1940 and 1948, the rate of crease in consumers' goods prices in the Terri- y closely paralleled that on the mainland, but the average at a level 25 percent higher. This ntinuing differential is partially due to higher ipping and handling costs of 65 percent of the od consumed in the Territory, and practically l of the clothing, shoes, household equipment, ilding materials, motor cars, and other manu- ctured items which must be imported from the ainland. But the prices of many locally pro- uced items, such as meat, dairy products, eggs, nd poultry, are also higher, due in part to the igher production costs in Hawaii of some im- ortant consumer items.

In comparison with mainland living standards, wo disadvantages [5] to Territorial labor are clearly vident: The cost of food is higher in Hawaii and he present per capita consumption of protective oods is below mainland standards; and homes are less substantially constructed and the cost of building or buying a home is decidedly higher than it is on the mainland.

On the other hand, Hawaiian labor enjoys some distinct advantages. Workers in the Territory are free from extremes of heat and cold which mainland workers must face; hence, they need not make the expenditures for fuel, heavy clothing, and other items necessary to adjust to seasonal changes. They have more immediate daily access to beaches, mountains, and other recreational areas than has the typical mainland worker. The per capita ownership of motor cars in Hawaii is high. Schools, hospitals, and social welfare services are equal to those of the average United States community on all economic levels in Hawaii as are also public services such as fire and police protection, bus and other public transportation services, and public recreational facilities. In those industries that typically provide, elsewhere, only seasonal or casual employment (such as agriculture or building construction), Hawaiian labor has a higher degree of continuity of employment.

Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] in selected industries in Hawaii, 1947 [2]

Industry	All workers	Men	Women
Sugar plantations (including milk)	(3)	[4] $0.94	(3)
Pineapple plantations	$0.88	[5] .89	$0.74
Pineapple canneries:			
All workers	.94	1.01	.77
Regular workers	1.03	1.05	.85
Intermittent workers	.79	.86	.73
Building construction	1.41	1.41	.....
Trucking	1.05	1.05	.....
Manufacturing:			
Apparel manufacturing	.77	(6)	(6)
Bakeries	.94	1.04	.77
Printing (mechanical departments)	1.30	1.45	.83
Trade:			
Automotive sales, garages, and service stations	1.13	(7)	(7)
General merchandise and apparel stores	1.04	1.27	.89
Retail food stores	.93	1.06	.70
Wholesale trade	1.25	1.28	.85
Service: Laundries and dry cleaners	.76	.95	.70
Office workers	1.21	1.40	1.06

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Data relate to single pay periods during February–April 1947. Employees in managerial, supervisory, and professional positions, and minors are excluded in all industries. Adult, part-time workers are included only in the sugar and pineapple industries. Data for sugar plantations includes men office workers; office workers are excluded in all other industries and data for this group, including representation from industries not listed in the table, are shown separately.
[3] Data for women workers not available.
[4] After this average was computed (Feb. 1947), a renegotiation of the union contract (Aug. 1, 1947) provided for an increase in the minimum hourly wage in all classifications of 8 cents an hour.
[5] After these averages were computed (Feb. 1947) a renegotiation of the union contract (involving a strike from July 11 to July 16, 1947) provided for an increase of 10 cents an hour in the minimum wage for each labor grade.
[6] Insufficient number of men workers to justify presentation of data for each sex.
[7] Insufficient number of women workers to justify presentation of data for each sex.

Source: BLS Bulletin No. 926, The Economy of Hawaii in 1947 (in press).

[3] The provisions of the union contract which followed the sugar strike dopted Nov. 19, 1946) are too complex to be covered in this article. For tails see the Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 926, The Economy Hawaii in 1947 (in press).

[4] There is a considerable range in mainland wages. The general level in awaii falls somewhat below that of the West Coast States, for example, t is above the general wage level of the Southern States. There are also nsiderable differences in the position of the wage structure of specific awaiian industries relative to the wage structure of similar mainland indus- ies. The level of wages throughout the Hawaiian economy is thus not t of line with the general level in the American economy as a whole.

[5] Perhaps the greatest single disadvantage of Hawaiian laborers is their olation. Many a Hawaiian worker has never seen any island in the Terri- ory except the one on which he was born. Very few of them are able to afford e expense of traveling to any continental area. The schools, motion pic- ures, newspapers, and radio stations bring information regarding world vents to the Territory, but the lack of any direct personal contact with the orld outside of Hawaii gives these news reports an air of unreality. The nsularity in the outlook and experience of the island-born Hawaiian worker annot be measured in terms of earnings or standards of living, but it is a isadvantage of which he is becoming increasingly aware.

Current Conditions and Trends

In conclusion, certain fundamental trends clarify the current position of labor in Hawaii.

In the Hawaiian labor force, made up of a number of different racial groups, most of which were imported into the Islands as laborers at various times,[6] there remain distinct economic differences. Of the four primary racial groups, the Filipinos (the most recent migrants) are the least firmly established. They generally constitute the lowest average income group in the industries in which they are employed. The average earnings of Japanese (who came earlier and are the largest non-Caucasian group) are on an appreciably higher level. The Chinese (the first oriental group to settle in Hawaii) show a somewhat higher average of earnings than the Japanese, but this difference is less marked than is the gap between the average earnings of Japanese and Filipinos. Caucasians constitute the highest income group, but this difference is clearly diminishing.

These generalizations are, of course, subject to numerous individual exceptions. The number of concerns that are owned and administered by non-Caucasians (many of them employing Caucasian workers) is growing. Postwar unions in Hawaii (in contrast to prewar) tend to minimize racial distinctions within the unions but emphasize such distinctions as between labor and management (in terms of an oriental caucasian cleavage). The general long-run trend is thus toward a gradual elimination of racial-economic stratification.

The 1939 labor survey[7] clearly indicated a difference in the general wage levels by islands; at that time Oahu (Honolulu) had the highest level of wages. Although this difference still persists, it is decidedly less marked. The basic trend toward its obliteration by virtue of industry-wide union-management contracts and the rapid expansion of inter-island air transport.

Employment conditions are less favorable in 1948 than they were in 1940–47, owing to the continued decline of employment in defense construction and maintenance; the general decrease in Federal expenditures in the Territory; the recent increase in mechanization of plantation and other operations; the return of large numbers of veterans resident in the Territory (together with the gradual expiration of special veteran unemployment payments and the exhaustion of individual bonus funds); the reduction in sugar-cane acreage including the liquidation of two plantations; and the marked increase in the population of Hawaii.

Possible means of reversing the rising unemployment trend are an increase in the tourist trade; the expansion of fishing and fish canning; new export crops (such as papaya or macadamia nuts), and truck gardening for local consumption. In the spring of 1948 none of these developments had been sufficiently great to warrant optimism.

Up to the spring, also, unions had been less vigorous in pressing their demands than they were in 1947. This appears to be due to the employment conditions noted above and to the recent development of right and left wings within the Hawaiian labor movement coupled with a rising public tension in respect to the Communist issue.

No factor is currently of greater significance to the Hawaiian economy than labor-management relations. Racial and political issues in the Territory have added to the usual tensions that surround industrial relations, and collective bargaining lacks stability and the necessary flexibility. The Territory is facing economic readjustments which require labor and management agreements geared to the realities of the Hawaiian economy as a whole. Current prospects for harmony, however, are not good.

[6] It should be noted, however, that the great majority of residents of oriental origin are Hawaiian-born citizens of the United States.

[7] Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 687: Labor in the Territory of Hawaii, 1939.

ooperatives
n Postwar Europe

Part 4.—Eastern Europe

Florence E. Parker [1]

THE EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES covered this article (Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, ungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, viet Union, and Yugoslavia), in all but one lbania) the cooperative movement was first bjected to increasing pressures of authoritarian actices in the 1930's, and then utilized by the overnment or the invaders for their own purposes uring the Second World War. At the end of ostilities, nevertheless, there was in all these tions at least a cooperative structure, however eat its loss of independence and however far it d departed from recognized cooperative practice. The regaining of cooperative freedom (in most gions) was followed by vigorous growth, but the operatives have now become subject to single-arty totalitarianism under a different name. stonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have disappeared ehind the "iron curtain," and all of the other ountries, except Greece, are either strongly fluenced or dominated by Russian practices and olicies.

rewar Situation

Cooperatives had attained a considerable degree f success, in most of these countries, before the ar. In Bulgaria, about 15 percent of the population belonged to some type of cooperative; in Greece and Poland, cooperators and their families constituted about 20 percent of the population, in Rumania about 30 percent, in Yugoslavia about 40 percent, and in Estonia about 50 percent.

In Russia, the fate of the cooperatives had depended on the policies of the Government, which had ranged all the way from a grant of monopoly to outright suppression. In 1935, urban cooperatives were absorbed into a system of State stores and ceased to exist. After that time (until November 1946) consumers' cooperatives were found only in rural districts, where they had become the predominant factor in retail trade.

Central federations (and wholesales) of consumers' cooperatives existed in all countries but Greece. In Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, and Poland, the cooperative wholesale had become the largest commercial organization in the country, was an important importer and exporter, and produced in its own plants from 10 to 20 percent of all the goods it handled.

With the growth of totalitarianism, changes in government began to occur which had their effects upon the cooperatives. Hungary had become an authoritarian economy as early as 1920, under the Horthy regime which, at first hostile to the cooperative movement, had later found it useful and even went into partnership with the wholesale in a trading and export subsidiary. Lithuania had established a single-party dictatorship in 1926. A similar system was adopted by Esthonia in 1933. In most of the other countries, also, it was the middle thirties which saw the gradual rise of totalitarianism.

In Latvia, the new corporative Government came into power in 1934, and the next few years were spent in "adapting" the local cooperatives to the new ideology. The cooperative wholesale was forced to vote its own liquidation and to transfer its assets to a new State-owned commercial stock company with which the local cooperatives were required to affiliate. By 1939, although the business of the local distributive associations had increased, the whole cooperative movement was reported to have been "changed beyond recognition."

In Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, also, the Governments, although well-disposed toward

[1] Of the Bureau's Office of Labor Economics. This is the last of a series of four articles (see also Monthly Labor Review for January, April, and May 1948) on cooperatives in postwar Europe. In order to save space, the general sources of information for this article have been omitted, but will be furnished on request.

cooperatives, began to assume a greater and greater degree of control over them. In Bulgaria, contrary to the usual situation, only the agricultural cooperatives were subjected to interference. The cooperative movement in Rumania had always had close relationships with the Government; in fact, this dependence had been one of the principal factors retarding sound and sturdy growth. This long-time trend was merely accelerated by the abolition of constitutional government in that country.

Poland seems to have been an exception among the eastern European countries; the cooperatives were allowed to flourish and expand under a liberal cooperative law, without official interference, right up to the outbreak of war.

Situation During the War

The Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), occupied by the Russians (in 1940) and then by the Germans (1941), suffered enormous property losses, first by war and then by looting by the occupation authorities, as well as complete loss of autonomy. The Germans, however, recognized the efficiency of cooperative leaders by requisitioning their services for the direction of State-owned stock companies and other enterprises.

The partition of Poland and Yugoslavia reduced the cooperative movement in both countries to a shadow of its prewar size. Croatia, previously part of Yugoslavia, became a Nazi puppet State. In the other parts of Yugoslavia that came under German rule, the associations with Yugoslav membership were either destroyed (and their assets confiscated, as in Slovenia) or were placed under German commissioners for nazification; associations with German membership were allowed to continue operation and were even favored in some ways. Later, as the authorities recognized how useful the cooperatives could be, they not only tolerated them but even helped to start new ones to assist in carrying out government measures.

In the areas of Poland ceded to the Soviet Union, the urban cooperatives were dissolved, but the rural associations were allowed to continue.[3] In German-held regions the cooperatives were left in operation, but as part of a State-controlled tributive machinery, and in some instances w even expanded. The one form of nonclandest action open to Polish patriots during the war participation in the cooperative movement, which they continued to fight for independence action, evading German orders as much as p sible Under these conditions, the cooperati quadrupled in number.

Although Rumania became a satellite of G many, it nevertheless lost substantial amounts territory to Bulgaria and Hungary, and there a corresponding loss of cooperatives. Those the remaining areas were largely ignored as operatives, but were so overwhelmed in the n machinery created by the Government to ca out its wartime control and rationing measu that it became difficult to determine where vol tary cooperation ended and mandatory collecti effort directed by the State began.

The Hungarian cooperative movement, alrea influential, was expanded by the reacquisition associations in territory that had been lost af World War I; and the close relationships betwe the cooperatives and the Government continue A dilution of cooperative ideals and a defini taint of anti-Semitism were all too evident, ho ever, in statements attributed to the gene manager of the cooperative wholesale.

Postwar Developments

When the Baltic countries were "liberated" Russian forces in 1944, they had been so pillag and destroyed that whole industries had be wiped out, livestock had been reduced by as mu as 50 percent, about a third of the housing h been destroyed or made unfit for habitation, a the food ration was said to be the lowest Europe. The Russians treated these countri leniently in two respects: They increased t bread ration; and although nationalization industry (started in 1941) was reintroduced, on partial measures were taken. Politically, ho ever, these countries became an integral part the USSR, as "constituent republics." No info mation is available regarding the cooperativ since that time. That organizations of cooper tive form exist is indicated by the proposal Russian delegates to the International Cooper tive Congress of 1946 that the cooperative mov

[3] Following the pattern adopted in 1935 throughout the Soviet Union itself.

nt of each of the three former nations be ad-
ted to membership in the International Co-
rative Alliance. This proposal was referred
the executive committee of the Alliance for
ther study.

The end of the war found at least the machinery
cooperation in existence in all the other coun-
s except Albania (where none had existed).
Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Poland, the
perative network was more extensive than
ore the war (see table), but in the first three of
se countries it was dominated by the State and
operations interwoven with those of State-
ned business organizations. In Yugoslavia,
consumers' cooperatives had expanded con-
erably faster than most of the other types of
perative associations and constituted 70 per-
nt of the total.

In Poland, the movement was said to be func-
ning without interference with either its
mocratic practices or its autonomy. The co-
eratives were reported to be vigorous in recon-
ruction and efficient in operation. Many of the
rmer leaders were still at their posts, and mem-
rship contacts had continued throughout the
r period. Shortly after the end of the war, a
operative congress in Poland decided that there
ould be only two cooperative federations—
polem (the central union and wholesale) and
e auditing union; before the war there had
en 30 such federations.

In the early postwar period the cooperative
ovement was highly regarded by the Polish
overnment, and the cooperative wholesale and
members were designated as channels for the
stribution of UNRRA relief supplies. With
e rise of communism, however, cooperatives
gan to be criticized for their "inefficient per-
rmance in comparison with their great tasks,"
d a "ruthless purge" of all the "antidemocratic
ements" that had crept in was demanded.[3]
y the end of 1947, Communists and their sup-
orters held 14 of 27 positions on Spolem's board
directors, and they had been instrumental in
btaining a reorganization which placed the
holesale under the (Communist) Minister of
ndustry, and divided up its activities among
veral newly created central organizations. On
e new supervisory council—whose decisions
could be suspended by the Government—Govern-
ment representatives (as well as cooperative
delegates) were to sit, in order to link the council's
activities "closely with the economic policy of
the State." [4]

In Hungary, one of the first acts of the constitu-
tional government that ended the thousand-year-
old Magyar monarchy was to establish a Ministry
of Commerce and Cooperation. About 18 months
later (Apr. 10, 1947), a new cooperative law was
passed which laid down, as the primary requisite
of cooperatives, "open membership without dis-
tinction of religion and nationality," and which
affirmed the equality of all members within the
associations. What, if any, effect the Commu-
nist coup, in the summer of 1947, may have had
upon the Hungarian cooperatives is not yet known.

Cooperatives in Bulgaria had taken part in
the underground and liberation movements, and
one of their first demands after the war was for
the restoration of the democratic membership
control and independence of action taken from
them under the "dictatorial regime." Coop-
erators in the 1947 cooperative congress pro-
tested against State invasion of retail and whole-
sale trade, under the nationalization program,
but were told by officials of the "State of the
People's Front," who were present, that the
state had as much right in these as in other fields.
These officials also pointed out that the cooper-
atives still had a "vast field" for their efforts
and that they were regarded not only as "one of
the principal pillars" of the government, but also
"a most important factor in the recovery of the
national economy." [5]

As a result of the land-reform laws in Hungary,
Poland, and Yugoslavia, which parceled out the
former large estates into small holdings for peasant
families, a new type of cooperative came into exist-
ence. This was an association to own and utilize,
on a cooperative basis, the buildings, agricultural
machinery, and equipment formerly belonging to
these estates. Such associations have become an
increasingly important feature of the postwar agri-
cultural cooperative movement. In Yugoslavia,
an attempt has been made to use these and the
agricultural-labor cooperatives as a means of
gradual collectivization of farming, on the Soviet

[3] Statements quoted in News Digest (London), May 5, 1945.

[4] Review of International Cooperation (London), February 1948, p. 33.

[5] Review of International Cooperation (London), December 1947, pp. 226, 227.

"kolkhozy" pattern. However, the Yugoslav peasants, in spite of their tradition of common tillage and labor on their farms, have always owned the farms individually, and have an unswerving belief in private property. Therefore, the attempt to merge their individual holdings into a single "compound" collectively held and worked is reported to have been "rather successfully resisted." The effect upon the consumers' cooperatives of the recent nationalization of the retail trade in that country is not yet known.

Number and membership of consumers' cooperatives as compared with prewar, by country [1]

Country	Year	Number of associations	Their members
Bulgaria: Associations affiliated with the wholesale, Napred	1945	111	260,000
	1938	66	80,478
Hungary: Associations affiliated with the wholesale, Hangya	1944	5,000	7,000,000
	1937	1,481	630,000
Poland: Associations affiliated with the wholesale, Spolem	1945	6,574	2,293,000
	1939	1,871	440,000
Rumania: All consumers' cooperatives	1945	293	349,570
	1937	379	69,352

[1] This table is based on information from Review of International Cooperation (London); Cooperative Information (Geneva); and reports from American consular and embassy officials.

In Greece, most of the present consumers' cooperatives were formed during the German occupation or since expulsion of the Germans. The movement is reported to consist of a multiplicity of small, weak, badly undercapitalized associations. The membership consists for the most part of the employees of a single business enterprise, and the majority of the associations (because of the extreme difficulty of obtaining supplies) operate only intermittently, as goods are received. In 1947, they complained of discrimination in the distribution of machinery and relief supplies from abroad, and of the fact that legislation detrimental to cooperatives was still in force.

Among the countries which had a cooperative movement prior to the war, Greece alone had no central cooperative federation or wholesale. Steps to remedy this situation were taken in 1945, w a federation was formed which hopes eventuall undertake wholesaling.

The movement in Albania dates only from S tember 1945, when the first consumers' cooperat was formed. By the end of 1947, the 25 consum associations had 46,467 members (said to con tute, with their families, 85 percent of the popu tion in the districts which they serve) and w doing an annual business of 734,000,000 l They had already acquired a number of product enterprises (making bakery goods, meat produc canned goods, and preserves). The 2,458 memb of the 89 workers' productive associations w stated to include 72 percent of all the artis in Albania. The Government was reported to relying heavily on the cooperatives in its attem to develop commercial activities throughout t country.

In the Soviet Union, where, since 1935, consu ers' cooperatives had been forbidden to oper in urban areas, an order of November 9, 19 removed this prohibition. They were ordered extend their operations to the cities and to compe actively against the State-owned stores in bo prices and the purchase of agricultural produc Workers' productive associations (artels) w ordered to expand their production of consum goods. Materials, equipment, and transportati facilities (railroad freight cars and trucks) w made available to them. Under this stimulus, b mid-1947, all types of cooperatives had establish retail outlets in urban districts, and in the larg cities "they even operate department stores."[6] the 4-month period, December 1946 throug March 1947, it is reported that 17,660 ne cooperative stores were opened in towns an workers' settlements. "A considerable number Soviet and party officials" had been directed t work in cooperative enterprises.[7]

[6] Foreign Commerce Weekly (U. S. Department of Commerce, Washi ton), June 28, 1947.

[7] Cooperative Information (Geneva), No. 10, 1947.

ummaries of Special Reports

rice Developments: irst Quarter of 1948

URING THE FIRST 45 days of 1948, the general ice level reached a postwar high and then de- ned sharply because of the spectacular drop in ices of agricultural and related commodities. his decline quickly affected retail prices of some ods but did not otherwise spread into the econ- my. During the quarter, nonagricultural prices cept those closely related to farm prices, failed decline appreciably. Metals prices, led by creases in many steel products, were firm, or se; a weakening of textile and leather prices hich was evident during the quarter seemed to ve been arrested, at least temporarily, by the rospect of increased Government buying for tional defense and the European Recovery rogram.

The drop in the grain markets appears to have flected to a large extent a more realistic appraisal improved crop prospects in the United States nd abroad. In contrast, upward pressure on rices during the latter part of the quarter was ven support by steel price increases, by antici- ation of passage of foreign-assistance (ERP) and ersonal income-tax reduction legislation, and by eight-rate increases. The initial developments f the accelerated defense program, and work toppages in coal mining and meat packing also aused upward pressure.

During the first quarter of 1948 the postwar rice structure met its second test. The first test ame during the second quarter of 1947, when gricultural prices declined, led by a break in prices f fats and oils and of some grains. Both tests in arge part reflected adjustments to crop prospects, nd in both instances most nonagricultural prices ailed to follow the decline. During the first quar- er of 1948, however, there was a considerably larger filling of distribution pipelines, and a loss in price buoyancy of most soft goods and consumer durables. As the quarter ended, price movements were mixed, responding to specific market conditions and supply-demand relationships of particular commodities.

The over-all pattern of price movement during the first 3 months of 1948 can be most easily traced in the Bureau of Labor Statistics daily index of spot market prices.[1] Prices of the foodstuffs included in this index reached their postwar high point on January 12, 1948, then dropped over 16 percent within a month. More than half of this decline took place in the 8 market days between February 4 and February 13. Between February 14 and March 31, the index rose slightly. The raw industrial materials in the index (including some products, like hides, directly related to agriculture) did not start a down-trend until February 4, and then declined very slowly, reaching a net decrease of about 9 percent over the quarter. None of the metal products declined in price, however; some increased.

Both the consumer's price index and the wholesale price index reached new postwar highs in January, reflecting the accelerating rate of increase during the last half of 1947, and then receded under the sharp impact of the decline in agricultural prices. The general pattern of consumer prices over the quarter was a steady increase in all commodities and services except foods. The index on March 15, 1948, was at about the same level as on December 15, 1947, about 1 percent below the level of January 15. Retail food prices in March were 2 percent below the December level and 3½ percent below January. All other groups were higher than they were in December.

[1] Based on spot prices of 28 commodities traded on organized exchanges or markets.

The weekly primary market (wholesale) price index at the end of March 1948 was 1 percent less than at the end of 1947, and nearly 3 percent below the high point of January. Decreases, however, were confined to farm products (5.5 percent) and foods (1.7 percent), which more than offset an average increase of 1 percent in the prices of all other commodities.

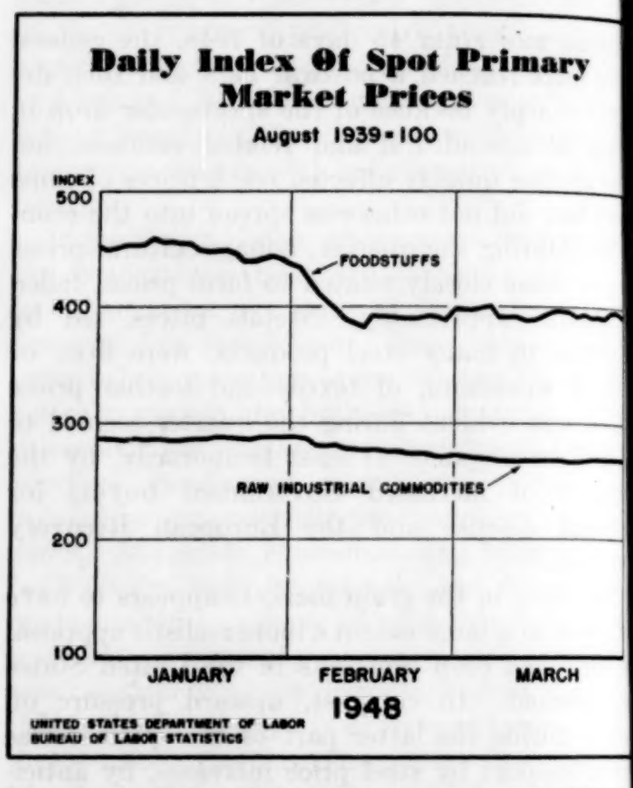
Farm Products and Foods

Despite the spectacular decline in agricultural markets in February, farm products and foods, both at retail and at primary market levels, were higher in March 1948 than in March 1947. Retail food prices had risen nearly 7 percent over the year, and farm products and foods in primary markets 2 and 4 percent, respectively.

The February drop of 7 percent in primary market prices of farm products was a sharper decline than in any month since 1921. Although agricultural prices on the exchanges had been sliding since January 12, the real plunge began on February 4 and persisted for 8 market days. Leading the down-turn were prices of wheat, corn, soybeans, hogs, and cattle; the effects were rapidly passed on to the prices of products related to or derived from these, such as flour, feeds, meats, lard, and hides. Between February 3 and 13, prices of wheat and corn fell about 20 percent, soybeans about 17 percent, hogs 12 percent, and steers 10 percent. A wide variety of factors were involved in the price break, including (1) reports of a more favorable outlook for world crops in 1948, (2) improved prospects for a large domestic winter wheat crop, (3) reaction from the sharp price advance during the last half of 1947, (4) curtailed Government buying of wheat and flour, (5) reduced demand for feed grains because of unfavorable livestock-feed ratios, (6) liquidation of livestock inventory by farmers, and (7) disappointment over the slow progress in completing action on the European Recovery Plan. Although price declines for farm products as a group were halted in March, by the end of the quarter few individual commodities showed signs of regaining any substantial portion of their earlier losses.

In January, food price increases of about 1 percent brought the Bureau's food price indexes to the highest point on record at both primary market and retail levels of distribution. Over the quarter, however, net declines of about 5½ perc and 2½ percent, respectively, were recorded primary market prices of farm products and foo and more than 2 percent for retail prices of foo While the February decline at retail was not steep as at wholesale, many retailers reduced th prices within a few days after the sharp mar break, and retail food prices continued downwa through mid-March.

Prices of grains as a group suffered one of t severest slumps in history, as they tumbled percent in February from their record levels



January and then fell another 1 percent in March The spot price of No. 2 hard winter wheat a Kansas City fell from $2.87 a bushel on Februar 3 to $2.29 on February 13. At the end of th quarter it had recovered but a few cents, sellin for $2.37 on March 31. No. 3 yellow corn a Chicago dropped from $2.56 to $2.01 a bushe between February 3 and 13, but regained mor than half the loss and sold for $2.30 on March 31 Wholesale flour prices dropped as sharply a grain prices, 15 percent over the quarter, with declines in each of the 3 months. Retail flou prices also fell markedly, by 8 percent, but bread prices failed to follow. In fact, the price o bread rose fractionally at wholesale and about 2 percent at retail.

A sharp decline in livestock prices—7½ percent between December and March—started in mid-January and gained momentum in February. From January 12 to February 3, hog and steer prices dropped 7 percent. Between February 3 and 13, as farmers hastened to market livestock in the face of falling grain markets, hog prices fell 12 percent and steers 10 percent. Wholesale meat prices moved conversely to livestock prices over the quarter, and showed a net gain of 1 percent, despite a drop of more than 7 percent in February. The strike by packing-house workers which started on March 16 reduced slaughter materially, but was not accompanied by higher wholesale meat prices in the last 2 weeks of March. Retail meat prices reached a new record high in January, but fell 6½ percent in February (the trade complained of consumers' price resistance which caused supplies to "dam up" in retail counters and wholesale lockers).

Prices of fats and oils moved downward over the quarter, with sharp declines in February. Lard prices fell 19 percent at wholesale and 21 percent at retail, while wholesale prices of soybean oil dropped about 18 percent and cottonseed oil 10 percent. Egg prices declined less than seasonally—about 17 percent at wholesale and 21 percent at retail. Prices of dairy products declined about 2 percent at all levels of distribution, influenced largely by butter, which dropped more than 9 percent during the quarter. Butter prices fluctuated frequently and recorded a more-than-seasonal price decline for the period, despite record-low storage reserves and lower production than a year previously. The average retail price declined from 95 to 86 cents a pound over the quarter, but was hard-pressed to compete with the average oleomargarine price of 41 cents.

Textile Products

At primary market levels, price quotations for consumers' soft goods rose to postwar peaks in February, although quotations for raw cotton had declined markedly. Retail prices of textile products advanced throughout the quarter, reflecting the rising costs of goods manufactured in the last part of 1947. Very few decreases for apparel, other than seasonal reductions on woolen garments and the January "white sales" of textile housefurnishings, were reported on a nation-wide basis.

Raw-cotton prices during the first half of the quarter were depressed by a combination of lessened activity in cotton-fabric markets, and declining exports of raw cotton. The tendency for these prices to be bolstered by anticipation of needs in connection with ERP was counteracted by uncertainty with regard to passage of enabling legislation. Spot quotations were, on the average, 5 cents a pound lower in mid-February than at the close of 1947, dropping to 31 cents for 15/16" middling cotton in the second week of that month, but recovering to 35 cents by the end of the quarter when legislation for foreign aid appeared to be nearing enactment.

In February, prices of cotton yarns and fabrics reached the highest levels since June 1920, averaging 24 percent above the October 1946 ceiling prices. However, these prices receded between the first week in February and the end of March about 3 percent, contrary to the recovery of raw-cotton prices. Even the prospect of greater purchases of fabrics for military use did not reverse the downward trend of quotations for cotton goods, particularly print cloths.

Prices of apparel at both producers' and retail levels continued to advance, although supplies of nearly all categories approached normal and the number of units sold at retail declined below the 1947 first quarter volume. Producers advanced prices of hosiery and underwear moderately in the first quarter as a result of increased yarn prices and other production costs. Dress manufacturers stated they could not absorb the entire cost of the additional yardage and the more frequent changes in patterns that the newer styles required.

During the first quarter of 1948, prices of woolen and worsted goods rose 3.1 percent. The most important reasons for this rise were a 10 percent freight rate increase in January, an hourly wage increase of 15 cents in the New England mills in February, scarcity of fine grades of apparel yarn and a continuing demand for worsted fabrics, and expectations of Government needs for worsteds for an expanded military program. It was announced during February that the prices of fall fabrics would be from 12 to 16 percent higher than those of spring lines.

Hides and Leather Products

Quotations for hides and skins declined in the first quarter of 1948 as in the opening months of

1947, but to a far greater extent. Leather prices, which had reached a postwar peak in December 1947, swung downward 14 percent, declining consistently each week. Tanners found comparatively little demand for many types of leather which had been eagerly sought in the past 7 years. Shoe manufacturers received a disappointing quota of orders for new shoes and fill-ins, and in the second week of March, some manufacturers began reducing shoe prices, usually between 20 and 50 cents a pair. This was the first significant break in shoe prices at the factory level since Pearl Harbor.[2]

The work stoppage in major packers' plants on March 16 and the President's urgent recommendations for military preparedness halted the sharp decline of raw-stock prices in the last 2 weeks of March, and leather prices started to edge upward.

Housefurnishings

Prices of housefurnishings, during the first 3 months of 1948, reflected a conflict between some reduction in demand and rising costs. There was a steady increase in the over-all prices, at both retail and primary market levels, but reductions were being made in a few important products. Increases in prices of steel, carpet wools, upholstery fabrics, and other materials, together with higher freight rates, raised production costs of furniture, appliance, and wool floor coverings at the same time that retail sales of some articles began to lag. Price cuts were announced by several refrigerator and radio manufacturers. The trade press reported that others were attempting to shift to production of lower-priced lines of merchandise for late summer and fall delivery.

Building Materials

The general tone of prices in the building-material market during the first quarter of 1948 was erratic, in large part reflecting the seasonal slack in construction activity, exaggerated by bad weather. Expenditures for nonfarm residential building were over 21 percent lower in the first quarter of 1948 than in the last quarter of 1947, while the number of permanent new nonfarm dwelling units started declined some 30 percent. All subgroups of building materials showed increases over the quarter except paint and paint materials. Advances from December to Marc ranged from less than 1 percent for lumber to percent for structural steel.

Lumber prices showed marked activity in Janu ary and February but were relatively stable i March. The net change in January was an increas of approximately 1 percent. In February, a equivalent decline occurred. Some idea of th price fluctuation can be obtained from a mor detailed examination of lumber. Of the 45 item included in the lumber group, 22 advanced and 1 declined in price during January. In February 28 price changes were reported, the declines bein in the majority. March prices showed a steadi ness not equaled in the past 18 months—only increases and 6 decreases were reported, resulting in a net increase of 0.1 percent from February.

Quotations for paint and paint materials during the quarter went down nearly 5 percent, chiefly because of lower prices for drying oils and naval stores. Prepared paint did not change in price. Both linseed oil and tung oil, weakened by the break in the agricultural markets in February and by the delay in the paint season caused by weather conditions approached support prices.

Fuels and Utilities

A steady increase in the prices of fuels and utilities occurred during the first quarter of 1948, principally as a result of the increase in crude petroleum prices late in 1947 and increased freight rates effective early in January. Fuel oil shortages which developed during the winter were frequently accompanied by price increases. Refiners reduced the spread between fuel oil and gasoline prices, and increased fuel-oil yields in an attempt to cope with the unprecedented demand. However, as the heating season neared an end at the close of the quarter, the upward pressure on prices of light fuel oils eased. Two large oil companies on the East Coast announced summer discounts to encourage customers to fill their tanks and thus partially alleviate likelihood of similar shortages (mainly in transportation) next winter.

Metals and Metal Products

Average primary market prices for metals and metal products moved consistently upward during the first quarter of 1948—31 months of steady rise. Higher prices for important steel products led the

[2] See Shoe Prices, First Quarter of 1948, in Monthly Labor Review, May 1948 (p. 526).

advance with an increase of nearly 5 percent.[3] Average prices for metals and metal products, as a group, moved up nearly 3 percent, and at the end of the quarter, were almost 12 percent higher than in March 1947, and 24 percent higher than when price control finally ended in late 1946.

Iron and steel prices advanced 4.6 percent during the quarter to the highest point since November 1920. Half of the increase took place during January. The price change on semifinished products in the middle of February, which received much publicity, accounted for only a fourth of the total increase. Three raw-material items increased in price—steel-making and foundry grades of pig iron rose about 8 percent early in January, steel scrap rose slightly in the same month, reflecting a freight rate increase, and iron ore rose over 11 percent late in March. Finished steel price changes, however, accounted for the major portion of the rise in the iron and steel index.

The nonferrous-metal primary market price index showed a continuation of the upward trend, with March registering an increase of about 2½ percent over December. The price of zinc rose 1½ cents a pound in the latter part of January. An increase in the price of brass products followed. An agreement was reached by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with Bolivian tin producers, for 1948 and 1949 purchases at a level corresponding to that fixed by the RFC on December 18, 1947 (94 cents a pound for Grade A at New York, an increase of 14 cents over the previous price).

Contrary to the fairly easy supply situation which prevailed at the end of 1947, the first quarter of 1948 found the supply of most of the principal nonferrous metals inadequate to meet the demand. When stock-piling and the prospective demands on the industry for military needs and purchases for European recovery are considered, the outlook for a supply-demand balance in the near future is not promising.

Dealer and distributor prices for farm machinery increased approximately 2 percent during the quarter, as compared with an increase of over 6 percent in the last quarter of 1947. The February break in the agricultural commodities markets had no apparent effect on the demand for new agricultural machinery and equipment. It seems probable, however, that "gray market" prices for farm machinery were affected slightly by the drop in prices of farm products. Congressional action during the latter part of the quarter indicated a probable step-up in demands for agricultural machinery for both European rehabilitation and increased food production in the United States.

[3] See Iron and Steel Prices, First Quarter of 1948, in Monthly Labor Review, May 1948 (p. 534).

Chemicals and Allied Products

Primary market prices of chemical and allied products rose 3 percent in January, declined by an equivalent amount in February, and started up again in March, ending the quarter on the average 1 percent above year-end prices.

The high spot in the chemicals and allied products picture during the first quarter was the spectacular movement of inedible oils and fats. At no previous time have these commodities fluctuated so widely in a market so unstable.

Quotations for oils and fats advanced sharply early in the year, suffered a severe set-back of 15 percent in February, and recovered 5 percent, on the average, in March. Copra quotations were 20 percent higher in January, but the copra market was unable to maintain this level, and prices dropped nearly 20 percent early in February, along with the break in prices of farm products; subsequently, they made some recovery.

Basic coal-tar chemicals presented a confused picture at the beginning of the year. Upward price adjustments in oil were creating a situation in which it was cheaper to burn coal tar than fuel oil, and as a consequence, prices of coal-tar and basic coal-tar chemicals were raised.

Factors affecting prices were the increasing freight charges and higher replacement costs for raw materials. The export market for heavy chemicals gave some indications of easing, and a tendency to restrict the size of inventories was apparent. With the exception of some curtailment in coal-tar chemicals late in the quarter, production generally was at a high rate.

Fertilizer materials were slightly higher. The market for cottonseed meal, influenced by lower prices of grains, showed considerable weakness. Supplies of all basic fertilizer materials continued inadequate. Curtailment of rail shipments of fertilizer materials and a 40-percent reduction in nitrogen production were necessary late in March because of diminishing fuel supplies. Quotations for mixed fertilizers were 1 percent above the December average.

Rubber

January saw a slight rise in crude-rubber prices as the industry anticipated increased factory buying with the turn of the year. This failed to materialize, however. In February the price index fell 4.5 percent, and the downward trend continued through March. The dull market may be attributed to reduced consumption by tire manufacturers as supply caught up with demand and some of the larger companies curtailed production. Another factor which contributed to the market weakness was the easing of the political situation in the Netherlands East Indies, which assured to manufacturers additional supplies of crude rubber.

The index of prices of tires and tubes remained unchanged for the quarter, although there was a slight increase in the excise tax on the first of January. Reappearance of the cheaper "second line" tires formerly produced by the big manufacturers appeared likely as the quarter ended.

Expenditures of Moderate-Income Families: 1934–36 and 1945[1]

In three cities—Birmingham, Indianapolis, and Portland (Oreg.)—a striking increase took place between the mid-thirties and the mid-forties in the proportion of income that moderate-income families spent for food. On the other hand, the proportion of income used for transportation, including automobile operation and purchase, decreased between the two survey periods.[2]

In 1945, after payment of taxes, half of the Portland, Indianapolis, and Birmingham families of two or more persons had net incomes of less than $3,200, $2,900, and $2,400, respectively.

In 1945, Portland families of 2 or more persons were able to break even with net incomes of $1,850. These families, averaging 2.5 persons in that year spent an average of 24 cents a person per meal for food, and $30 a month for housing—including fuel, light, and refrigeration. They paid $126 during the year in income and personal-property taxes.

Indianapolis families, averaging 3.2 persons, were able to break even at the $2,644 net-income level, and spent an average of 26 cents a person per meal. Housing averaged $37.66 a month, and income and personal-property taxes amounted to $299.

A similar analysis cannot be made for Birmingham families. Since in that city credit is rarely extended to the lowest-income families, they live within their incomes only by the strictest economy. Average food expenditures at the income levels under $1,000 and from $1,000 to $2,000 were 13 cents and 17 cents a person per meal. Many of the families in these income groups had members working as domestic servants, who no doubt supplemented their food purchases with food received at their places of employment. Other families raised additional food for their own use, and some families, comprised of aged couples, received gifts of food from their children or friends. Housing expenditure, including fuel, light, and refrigeration, averaged $13 a month for families having net incomes under $1,000 and $17 a month for families in the $1,000—$2,000 income class. Life insurance which for both of the lowest income levels in Birmingham ranked sixth in expenditure importance and took 4 percent of income, was apparently bought at the expense of other items.

In 1945, single persons living independently and having incomes (after payment of taxes) of $648 in Birmingham, $1,254 in Portland, and $2,284 in Indianapolis, were able, on the average, to cover current expenditures. Approximately a half of the single individuals in Birmingham, a fifth in Portland, and four-fifths in Indianapolis, had incomes below these amounts, and accumulated deficits during the year.

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[1] Prepared by Mary C. Ruark of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

[2] The studies of family expenditures, on which the present comparisons are based, were made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1945 and in 1934–36. The 1945 survey covered prices paid by families in 1945, in Birmingham, Ala., Indianapolis, Ind., and Portland, Oreg.

The surveys of the 1930's covered several years. For Birmingham data, see BLS bulletin No. 640, Money Disbursements of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Twelve Cities of the South, 1934–36; for Indianapolis data, see BLS bulletin No. 636, Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Eight Cities in the East North Central Region, 1934–36; for Portland data, see BLS bulletin No. 649, Family Income and Expenditure in Four Urban Communities in the Pacific Northwest, 1935–36, Vol. II, Family Expenditure.

In each survey period, a group of families of approximately the same size with about the same money income was identified, which made possible a comparison of changes in average expenditure

TABLE 1.—*Average money income, expenditures and savings of families and of single persons in Birmingham, Indianapolis, and Portland (Oreg.), by income class, 1945*

FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS

Item	Birmingham					Indianapolis					Portland (Oreg.)				
	Annual money income after personal taxes					Annual money income after personal taxes					Annual money income after personal taxes				
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 and over	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 and over	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 and over
Percent of families in each class [1]	6.5	32.9	25.8	22.4	12.4	4.7	19.1	27.9	25.3	23.0	4.7	12.8	26.2	28.8	27.5
Money income after personal taxes [2]	$774	$1,494	$2,471	$3,332	$4,961	$613	$1,595	$2,509	$3,445	$5,951	$798	$1,598	$2,578	$3,507	$5,377
Expenditures for current consumption	658	1,339	2,188	2,682	3,546	1,153	1,747	2,486	2,871	4,091	978	1,576	2,418	2,967	3,765
Food [3]	297	557	788	907	1,133	646	669	901	1,047	1,159	383	586	871	998	1,253
Clothing	56	241	389	506	573	43	229	301	479	728	98	143	293	425	633
Housing, [4] fuel, light, and refrigeration	157	205	346	326	448	213	316	448	478	707	192	350	401	441	496
Household operation	40	43	100	156	312	76	120	156	178	390	36	89	104	134	209
Furnishings and equipment	9	67	109	116	175	3	91	98	72	233	11	38	97	191	160
Automobile	0	0	53	108	169	18	72	110	155	186	3	28	186	193	228
Other transportation	9	33	41	72	44	16	39	59	42	68	19	40	63	96	95
Medical care	47	68	163	203	291	72	61	168	121	187	203	132	160	161	232
Personal care	11	32	52	68	93	21	53	61	86	108	12	28	57	69	91
Recreation	4	26	45	73	88	10	44	78	89	119	5	27	83	117	133
Tobacco	12	27	54	51	78	17	28	39	52	55	5	28	33	48	51
Reading	10	12	22	25	31	15	17	25	34	44	8	17	29	32	43
Formal education	1	2	5	33	21	0	(5)	20	15	39	0	4	15	31	31
Other	5	26	20	38	93	3	8	22	23	68	3	66	26	31	110
Personal taxes [2]	3	56	159	337	614	16	110	277	429	1,225	0	57	326	405	863
Gifts and contributions	20	44	83	153	250	24	113	98	128	237	13	46	91	120	307
Net savings or deficit	96	111	200	497	1,163	−564	−265	−75	446	1,623	−193	−24	69	420	1,305
Life and annuity insurance premiums	31	57	100	159	213	49	104	107	184	533	10	31	78	112	242
Other [6]	65	54	100	338	950	−613	−369	−182	262	1,090	−203	−55	−9	308	1,063
Average number of persons [7]	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.9

SINGLE PERSONS

Item	Birmingham				Indianapolis				Portland (Oreg.)			
	Annual money income after personal taxes				Annual money income after personal taxes				Annual money income after personal taxes			
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 and over	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 and over	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 and over
Percent of single persons in each class [1]	51.9	37.0	11.1	0	24.0	40.7	23.5	11.8	23.8	45.2	23.8	7.2
Money income after personal taxes [2]	$601	$1,585	$2,505	.....	$476	$1,574	$2,274	$6,117	$446	$1,584	$2,282	$4,757
Expenditures for current consumption	573	1,272	1,900	.....	695	1,690	2,013	2,156	613	1,412	1,713	2,757
Food [3]	261	431	630	.....	245	618	662	719	257	635	607	1,042
Clothing	40	207	232	.....	16	190	418	241	45	153	264	441
Housing, [4] fuel, light, and refrigeration	160	271	398	.....	211	389	325	403	170	256	286	402
Household operation	20	89	84	.....	43	160	121	93	36	65	69	166
Furnishings and equipment	10	13	30	.....	55	3	47	184	9	18	56	152
Automobile	0	16	317	.....	0	10	124	194	0	1	35	27
Other transportation	22	30	15	.....	8	54	118	25	21	67	66	27
Medical care	13	130	56	.....	92	70	24	66	36	63	58	105
Personal care	8	26	42	.....	10	39	48	57	11	29	54	39
Recreation	11	14	29	.....	6	25	64	27	10	29	108	161
Tobacco	15	27	52	.....	1	27	37	55	1	44	38	65
Reading	6	14	9	.....	7	21	20	57	7	24	20	41
Formal education	0	0	0	.....	0	0	5	0	0	10	10	0
Other	7	4	6	.....	1	84	5	35	10	18	42	89
Personal taxes [2]	0	179	192	.....	1	205	327	1,228	10	219	320	622
Gifts and contributions	56	150	106	.....	11	130	270	375	24	94	89	1,156
Net savings or deficit	−28	163	499	.....	−230	−264	−9	3,586	−191	78	480	844
Life and annuity insurance premiums	20	68	44	.....	16	80	61	66	3	35	122	233
Other [6]	−48	95	455	.....	−246	−326	−70	3,520	−194	43	358	611

[1] Based on survey distribution. (In Indianapolis this distribution was adjusted to compensate for the relatively larger proportion of refusals among certain occupational groups and rent levels.)

[2] Personal taxes (income, poll, and personal property) have been deducted from income. Total money income may be obtained by combining the amounts shown on line 2 with those for personal taxes.

Inheritances and large gifts are not considered current income; inheritance and gift taxes are excluded from personal taxes.

[3] Includes expenditures for alcoholic beverages.

[4] Includes rents for tenant-occupied dwellings and for lodging away from home, and current operation expenses of home owners. Excludes principal payments on mortgages on owned homes.

[5] Less than $0.50.

[6] These figures represent the differences between income and expenditures plus insurance-premium payments. Included as savings are net war-bond purchases and amounts deducted for social security, retirement plans, etc., not available separately.

[7] Family size is based on equivalent persons, with 52 weeks of family membership considered equivalent to 1 person; 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 person, etc.

patterns of such families in each city. As might be expected, in all three cities, a much larger percentage of income in 1945 went for food, and a much small percentage for transportation, including automobile purchase and operation.[3]

In 1934 the Birmingham families, in the income group $2,100–$2,400, had an average annual income of $2,197, and family size averaged 2.98 persons. In 1945, families of wage earners and clerical workers in the income class $1,000–$3,000 had a comparable average annual income of $2,192, and averaged 2.97 persons (table 2). Indianapolis families of wage earners and clerical workers, with incomes of $2,100 and over, in 1935, had an average income of $2,452. In 1945, a comparable average income of $2,488 was found for families in the $2,000–$3,000 income group. The family-size averages for the Indianapolis groups in the respective periods were 3.53 and 3.15. In Portland, families of all occupational groups were included in the survey made in 1935–36, and Portland data for the two periods are therefore more nearly comparable. In both periods, size of Portland families with an average income of $3,500 averaged between 3 and 3.5 persons.

One of the most striking changes in the manner in which family income was used is the increase in the proportion spent for food by families of approximately the same size and having about the same income in 1945 and the mid-thirties. These increases amounted to 23 percent in Birmingham, 43 percent in Portland, and 51 percent in Indianapolis. When allowance is made for changes in the level of food prices as shown in the consumers' price index, the indication is that the increases are largely accounted for by the rise in prices, and that in general families with fixed incomes maintained the quality of their diets by reducing expenditures for other goods and services, by drawing on their savings, or by going into debt.

Another striking change was the decrease of the percentage of income used for transportation, including automobile operation and purchase. These decreases amounted to 27 percent in Portland, 51 percent in Indianapolis, and 77 percent in Birmingham. The change undoubtedly can be attributed to the practical disappearance of automobiles from the market and to the limi

TABLE 2.—*Expenditures of families with specified average incomes, in Birmingham, Indianapolis, and Portland (Oreg.), in mid-thirties and in 1945*

Item	Period	
	1933–36[1]	1945
	Birmingham[2]	
Average income	$2,197	$2,192
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	2,068	1,9
Food	559	6
Clothing	302	3
Housing, fuel, light and refrigeration	366	3
Household operation	167	1
Furnishings and equipment	76	
Transportation	364	3
Medical care	52	1
Personal care	43	
Recreation	126	1
Formal education	7	
Other	6	
Gifts and contributions	97	
Net surplus or deficit	32	1
Average family size	2.98	2.9
	Indianapolis[2]	
Average income	$2,452	$2,488
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	2,154	2,3
Food	598	9
Clothing	272	2
Housing, fuel, light and refrigeration	404	4
Household operation	93	1
Furnishings and equipment	137	1
Transportation	344	1
Medical care	68	1
Personal care	48	
Recreation	148	1
Formal education	27	
Other	15	
Gifts and contributions	96	
Net surplus or deficit	202	−1
Average family size	3.53	3.1
	Portland	
Average income after taxes[3]	$3,500	$3,500
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	2,816	2,9
Food	696	9
Clothing	377	4
Housing, fuel, light and refrigeration	528	4
Household operation	172	1
Furnishings and equipment	129	1
Automobile	349	1
Other transportation	47	
Medical care	184	1
Personal care	60	
Recreation	133	1
Tobacco	39	
Reading	31	
Formal education	56	
Other	15	
Gifts and contributions	208	1
Net surplus or deficit	476	4
Average family size	3.3	3.2

[1] The data used for the earlier period in Birmingham were obtained in 1933–34, those for Indianapolis and Portland, in 1935–36.

[2] Only white families of wage earners and clerical workers are included in the averages for Birmingham and Indianapolis.

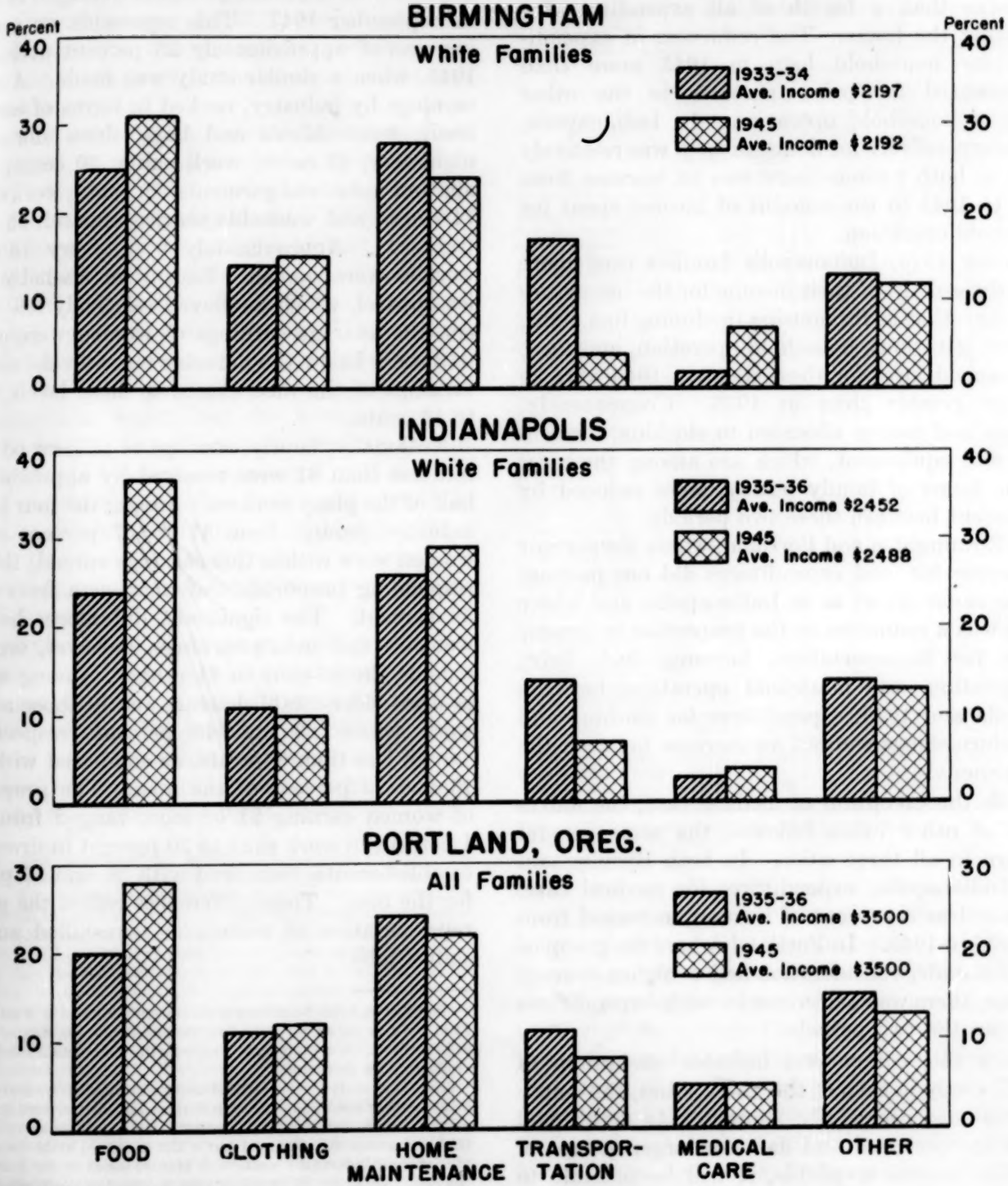
[3] In Portland, the observed average income was $3,507 in 1945 and $3,253 in 1935–36. The expenditures for the $3,500 average income were estimated by simple interpolation between income classes $2,000 to $3,000 and $3,000 to $4,000 in 1945, and $3,000 to $3,499 and $3,500 to $3,999 in 1935–36.

[3] In the 1945 surveys, money income was defined as income after the deduction of Federal and State income taxes, personal property and poll taxes. In 1934–36, in Birmingham and Indianapolis, for families of the size and with the amount of income under consideration, income and personal taxes were of so little importance that they were not tabulated as a separate item, and have not been deducted from income. For Portland, taxes in the earlier period were tabulated separately and have been deducted from income, for this comparison.

In Birmingham and Indianapolis the 1934–36 survey covered only families of wage earners and clerical workers. For purposes of this discussion therefore, 1945 data for only families in these occupational groups have been used.

Percent of Income Spent for Major Groups of Goods and Services

By Families With Same Average Income in Two Periods



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

placed on gasoline consumption, during the war period.

Probably as a result of a shortage of domestic workers in 1945, a decrease occurred in the proportion of income that went to household operation in Birmingham and Portland. In the earlier period, expenditures for domestic service accounted for more than a fourth of all expenditure for operating the home. The reduction in expenditures for household help in 1945 more than compensated for price increases in the other items of household operation. In Indianapolis, where expenditure for domestic help was relatively small in both periods there was an increase from 1935 to 1945 in the amount of income spent for household operation.

During 1945, Indianapolis families used more than three-fifths of their income for the necessities of living—that is, for housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration), household operation, and food. The expenditures for these items in 1945 were 39 percent greater than in 1935. Consequently, savings and money allocated to clothing, furnishings, and equipment, which are among the most elastic items of family outlay, were reduced by 64 percent between these two periods.

In Birmingham and Portland, where the percent of income for food expenditures did not increase to the same extent as in Indianapolis, and where there was a reduction in the proportion of income spent for transportation, housing, fuel, light, refrigeration, and household operation, between 1934–36 and 1945, expenditures for clothing and housefurnishings showed an increase between the two periods.

With the exception of medical care, the movement of other items followed the same general pattern in all three cities. In both Birmingham and Indianapolis, expenditures for medical care, expressed as a percent of income, increased from 1934–35 to 1945. In Portland, where the group of families under consideration had a higher average income, there was a decrease in such expenditures between the two periods.

Since this comparison includes one group of families only in each of the three cities, the implications are necessarily limited. As additional cities are surveyed and data for larger groups of families become available, it will be possible to determine more clearly what differences occurred in family spending during the 10-year interval.

Cotton Garment Industries: Wage Structure, September 1947[1]

STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS of the 153,0 plant workers estimated to be employed in th manufacture of cotton garments averaged 79 cen in September 1947. This represents an averag increase of approximately 25 percent over Apr 1945, when a similar study was made. Averag earnings by industry, ranked in terms of emplo ment, were: Men's and boys' dress shirts an nightwear, 83 cents; work pants, 70 cents; ove alls and industrial garments, 79 cents; work shirt 71 cents; and washable service apparel, 96 cen (table 1). Approximately 9 of every 10 pla workers were women. Except for washable ser ice apparel, which employed relatively few work ers, the average earnings of women were only to 3 cents below the industry wage levels, where earnings of the men exceeded these levels by 1 to 16 cents.

Nationally, hourly earnings of at least 65 cent but less than $1 were received by approximately half of the plant workers. Among the four larges industry groups, from 47 to 57 percent of the women were within this earnings spread; the cor responding proportions of men were from 44 t 59 percent. The significant differences betwee women's and men's earnings, however, occurre outside the 65-cent to $1 range. Among wome in dress shirt establishments and in those makin work pants, 23 and 48 percent, respectively earned less than 65 cents, as compared with only 13 and 23 percent of the men. The proportion of women earning $1 or more ranged from only 4 percent in work shirt to 20 percent in dress shirt establishments, compared with 26 and 39 percent for the men. These differences reflect the greate representation of women in semiskilled and unskilled jobs.[2]

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[1] Prepared by Louis Badenhoop of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Field work for the survey was under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. A mimeographed report with more detailed data will be available in the near future.

The present study covered establishments with 8 or more workers primarily manufacturing men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear, work shirts, work pants, overalls and industrial garments, and washable service apparel (industry groups 2321, 2324, and part of 2329 as defined in the 1941 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Bureau of the Budget). Altogether 541 establishments, representing nearly one-half of the employment in these industries, were included in the sample.

[2] A great majority of the women workers in cotton garments industries operate various types of sewing machines and perform a wide variety of sewing

dustry and Regional Differences

Plants generally specialize by type of garment, though many also produce variously classified rments and the specialized product may vary th demand. In September 1947, establishments imarily manufacturing dress shirts and night-ear accounted for approximately half the total rkers; work pants, one-fifth; overalls and in-strial garments, about one-sixth; work shirts, arly one-tenth; and washable service apparel, e remainder.

The wide variation in regional concentration of nployment in each of the four major industry oups had a greater influence on earnings fferences than type of garment.[3] Slightly over lf the dress shirt workers (with highest earnings) ere in the Middle Atlantic region; the Border tate, Southeast, and Southwest regions combined counted for less than a third. These three gions, however, accounted for seven-tenths of the nployment in work shirt and work pants tablishments, which had the lowest earnings. mployment in overalls and industrial garment tablishments was less concentrated, with roughly fourth in the Great Lakes region and a tenth in oth the Middle Atlantic and Middle West gions, together the Border States and the two outhern regions accounted for somewhat less than alf of the group.

Regional differences in wage levels within the ame industry were considerably greater than fferences among industry groups within the eparate regions. For instance in dress shirt and ightwear establishments, representing half the otal workers, the Pacific averaged $1.05; New ngland, 96 cents; Middle Atlantic, 87 cents; Great Lakes, 82 cents; Border States, 78 cents; Southeast, 71 cents; Middle West, 70 cents; and the Southwest, 58 cents. Excluding the relatively high earnings in the Pacific region, which related to only about 3 percent of all workers, the range of regional differences in wage levels amounted to 38 cents in dress shirts, 15 cents in work shirts, and from 23 to 27 cents in the other industries. On the other hand, the difference in average earnings among industry groups, excluding washable service apparel, in each region was never more than 12 cents. Hourly earnings in overalls and industrial garment establishments were from 4 to 12 cents higher than in those manufacturing dress shirts in the Middle Atlantic Great Lakes, Middle West, and Southwest regions, but were a few cents lower in the other four regions. Earnings in work shirt and work pants establishments generally were at about the same

Percentage distribution of all plant workers in cotton garment establishments by straight-time average hourly earnings [1] and product, September 1947

Average hourly earnings	All cotton garments combined	Men's and boys' dress shirts and night-wear	Work shirts	Cotton work pants	Overalls and industrial garments	Washable service apparel
Under 40.0 cents	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....
40.0–42.4 cents	1.3	.9	2.0	2.4	0.9	0.3
42.5–44.9 cents	.3	.3	.4	.6	.1	.1
45.0–47.4 cents	1.6	1.1	2.6	2.4	1.5	.5
47.5–49.9 cents	.5	.2	1.0	.8	.5	.2
50.0–52.4 cents	6.5	5.8	7.8	8.2	7.0	1.2
52.5–54.9 cents	1.3	.9	2.2	2.1	1.4	.5
55.0–57.4 cents	5.4	4.4	8.8	7.0	5.1	2.2
57.5–59.9 cents	1.9	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.7	.8
60.0–62.4 cents	8.1	5.0	7.2	15.1	10.1	2.4
62.5–64.9 cents	2.5	1.8	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.0
65.0–67.4 cents	9.5	8.9	9.5	14.0	6.0	3.5
67.5–69.9 cents	3.6	3.3	5.3	3.9	3.4	1.8
70.0–72.4 cents	5.1	4.8	7.3	5.5	4.6	3.8
72.5–74.9 cents	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.0	4.1	2.0
75.0–77.4 cents	5.9	6.4	6.0	4.8	5.9	5.6
77.5–79.9 cents	3.2	3.4	4.3	2.2	3.1	4.2
80.0–84.9 cents	7.1	7.8	7.1	5.0	6.9	8.6
85.0–89.9 cents	6.4	7.4	5.4	4.1	6.3	9.0
90.0–94.9 cents	5.2	6.3	3.7	2.9	4.9	7.0
95.0–99.9 cents	3.8	4.7	2.9	1.9	3.8	5.9
100.0–104.9 cents	4.6	6.2	1.9	2.1	4.2	7.1
105.0–109.9 cents	2.4	2.9	1.0	1.1	2.7	6.2
110.0–114.9 cents	2.1	2.7	.9	1.0	2.1	4.2
115.0–119.9 cents	1.6	1.9	.6	.9	1.9	2.6
120.0–124.9 cents	1.2	1.6	.5	.5	1.2	3.1
125.0–129.9 cents	1.2	1.4	.3	.6	1.5	3.3
130.0–134.9 cents	.8	.9	.2	.4	1.0	1.6
135.0–139.9 cents	.8	1.0	.3	.4	1.0	1.7
140.0–144.9 cents	.5	.6	.2	.4	.5	1.3
145.0–149.9 cents	.4	.5	.1	.3	.5	1.3
150.0–159.9 cents	.7	.8	.2	.4	1.0	2.3
160.0–169.9 cents	.4	.4	.2	.2	.5	1.0
170.0–179.9 cents	.2	.3	.....	.1	.2	1.0
180.0 cents and over	.4	.6	.....	.2	.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	153,408	79,714	13,978	31,276	24,880	3,560
Average hourly earnings	$0.79	$0.83	$0.71	$0.70	$0.79	$0.96

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

perations. Generally, material is distributed in bundles of identical pieces received from the cutters, and each operator performs a given sewing peration. This method of operation, known as the "bundle system," is ften modified by arranging sewing machines in sequence of operations so hat the bundles progress from one operation to the next to the finished gar-ents. Where there is little variaton in type of garment, or quality is less mportant than speed and economy as in some types of work clothing, the "line system" is sometimes used. Under this system each operator performs standard task on a single part received from the preceding operator on the ine and passes it to the next operator for further processing.

[3] The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

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level and were usually lower than those in the other industry segments.

Occupational Differences

Earnings of individual operators performing the same task varied widely, since earnings are determined predominantly on an incentive basis and hence vary with individual output; however, the spread in average earnings of operators of all types was less than might be expected. Nationally, average earnings for the selected sewing-machine operations studied (including buttonhole makers and button sewers) ranged from 77 to 87 cents in dress shirt and night wear; from 73 to 87 cents in overalls and industrial garments; whereas 66 to 72 cents included the extremes in the work shirt and work pants industries.[4] The spread in average earnings within each region in most cases was also relatively narrow for various grades of sewing-machine operators, regardless of the industry. However, as in average earnings for all plant workers combined, there were rather wide variations in occupational earnings in each industry from one region to another. For instance, in the two regions with a high proportion of workers in the dress shirt industry, the spread in average earnings among all grades of sewing-machine operators making dress shirts was 68 to 75 cents in the Southeast and 85 to 93 cents in the Middle Atlantic, representing a spread of only 7 and 8 cents within each region. However, the differences in the averages for comparable grades of sewing-machine operators between the two regions ranged from 15 to 22 cents.

Earnings of women finish pressers in the four major industry groups were comparable to the highest averages of sewing-machine operators and ranged from 71 cents in work shirts to 87 cents in dress shirt establishments. Thread trimmers and work distributors averaged 75 and 66 cents, respectively, in work shirt establishments, but were somewhat below the lowest averages for sewing-machine operators in the other three industry groups.

Among numerically important men's jobs in the four major industry groups, averages for machine cutters and sewing-machine repairmen range respectively, from $1.07 and $1.13 in establishments making work shirts to $1.38 and $1.45 dress shirts. Among most regions, machi cutters also had the highest average earnings dress shirt establishments—ranging from $1.12 the Southeast to $1.77 in the Pacific; lowe average earnings for these workers were 93 cen in work shirt and work pants establishments the Southeast region. In less skilled jobs, suc as work distributing and spreading, men's averag earnings ranged from 71 to 77 cents and 78 to 8 cents, respectively, though in these two jobs th lowest wage levels were in the work pants industry Earnings of men finish pressers fell between thes extremes—averaging from 96 cents in wor pants to $1.12 in dress shirts.

Earnings of women hand bookkeepers in th industry as a whole ranged from 92 cents in th Border States to $1.32 in the Pacific; this occupa tion was usually the highest paid among clerica jobs studied. Typical of wages in most of th other jobs were pay-roll clerks, with earning ranging from 73 cents in the southwest to $1.1 in the Pacific region.

Other Factors in Wage Differences

In addition to regional, industry, and occupational differences, other factors reflected in wage levels include the extent of unionization, use o incentive pay plans, size of establishment, and size of communities in which plants are located. Since these factors are related, the tendency of occupational earnings to form a consistent pattern of relationships in a substantial majority of the cases in each comparison does not necessarily reflect the exclusive influence of a single factor.

Earnings by occupation were higher in union than in nonunion establishments in a large majority of the selected jobs in nearly all regions where comparisons were possible, although the influence of related factors, particularly plant size and community size, were undoubtedly reflected in some instances. Exceptions to this generalization were found in overalls and industrial garment establishments in the Southeast, and in both dress shirt and work pants establish-

[4] The range in earnings quoted for each industry group includes only selected sewing-machine operations pertaining to the principal product or products designated in each industry title.

nts in the Pacific region, where earnings were hest in a substantial proportion or majority the jobs in nonunion establishments.

About three-fifths of all workers studied were ployed in establishments with union agreeents. In the work shirt and work pants indus-s, 31 and 37 percent, respectively, of the rkers were in union establishments, compared between 60 and 70 percent in the other three lustries. Excluding the washable service apel branch, the proportion of workers in union ops, by industry, in the two southern regions, nged from one-tenth to two-fifths, whereas in other regions the proportion was usually ove one-half and often over three-fourths.

Almost three-fourths of the workers studied ere paid under incentive systems, usually inividual piece rates. By industry, the proportion ried from 68 percent in washable service apparel 81 percent in work shirts. Because time rates ere paid to relatively few workers in processing bs, earnings comparisons with those paid under centive plans were limited to several regions in ess shirt and work pants establishments. Earngs were highest for incentive workers in 10 out of jobs in Middle Atlantic dress shirt establishents, whereas in all other regions earnings of me workers in both dress shirt and work pants tablishments rarely exceeded those for incentive orkers in the same jobs.

In most of the regions earnings were generally igher in establishments located in cities with at ast 25,000 population. Also, in 5 out of 7 gions where comparisons were possible, earnings ere usually higher in dress shirt establishments ith more than 100 workers for a majority of the ccupations than in smaller establishments. Work pants and overalls establishments in the rger-size group had the advantage in wage levels r a majority of the jobs in 3 out of 5 regions. However, in a number of instances in both comarisons, earnings by occupation were the same or igher in the smaller-size establishments and in the maller communities. The influence of different roportions of large and small establishments ithin the city-size groups undoubtedly was reected in a number of instances.

Wage and Related Practices

A scheduled 40-hour week was the practice in approximately 9 of every 10 establishments for both men and women plant workers. The proportionately small group of establishments with schedules exceeding 40 hours usually reported a 44-hour workweek. Extra-shift operations were practically nonexistent in all cotton garment industries studied.

Nonproduction bonuses were paid to plant workers in about a fifth of all establishments, with proportions varying from 15 percent of the dress shirt establishments to 31 percent of the washable service apparel and work pants establishments. Proportions were generally higher in establishments located in the Border, Southeast, Great Lakes, and the Southwest regions than in the other areas. Of the plants employing office workers, approximately a fourth paid similar bonuses to such workers. Payments were generally distributed in the form of Christmas bonuses in a great majority of the establishments.

Vacations with pay after a year of service were provided for plant workers in over four-fifths of the establishments, and for office workers in nine-tenths of the firms employing such workers. Provisions for paid vacations for plant workers varied among industries from 71 percent of the work pants establishments to 89 percent in washable service apparel. Three-fourths of the establishments granting paid vacations allowed 1 week to plant workers. Most of those allowing 2 weeks were dress shirt establishments and were in the majority among New England and Middle Atlantic establishments. Office workers were allowed 2 weeks in about two-fifths of the firms reporting vacation plans for such workers.

Insurance or pension plans financed at least in part by the employer were provided by nearly half the establishments for plant workers, and by two-fifths of the establishments with office workers. Among industry groups, the proportions of plans for plant workers varied from less than one-third in washable service apparel to approximately three-fifths in dress shirts. Life and health insurance were by far the most prevalent types of plans in operation and were about equally represented.

Labor Requirements: Sand and Gravel and Ready-Mixed Concrete [1]

ABOUT 75 MAN-HOURS were required to produce 100 short tons of sand and gravel and deliver it to the construction site, according to a recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[2] An average of 373 man-hours, including the time needed to produce the principal ingredients, were required for each 100 cubic yards of ready-mixed concrete deposited on the job site.

In producing sand and gravel, labor requirements declined from 32.6 man-hours in 1937 to 21.6 in 1946–47 or by about 11 hours per 100 short tons. Reasons for the decrease were the doubling of the rate of utilization of plant capacity; a number of technological improvements; and the modernization of equipment and layout in many plants. Undoubtedly, for similar reasons, the manufacture of ready-mixed concrete also required fewer man-hours in 1946–47 than 10 years earlier. However, comparative data do not exist.

In the surveyed plants, a greater amount of labor time was needed in 1946–47, on the average, to obtain sand and gravel from marine than from land deposits. Extracting and processing raw material accounted for a fourth of all labor requirements, and mining and transporting fuel consumed in production operations for slightly over 3 percent. Transportation of finished material from the processing or distribution plant to the construction job required by far the largest portion of total man-hours.

A fourth of the total input of labor represented by a unit quantity of ready-mixed concrete at t job site was required for manufacture and d livery. The remaining three-fourths were r quired for extracting, processing, and transporti the principal ingredients used—sand, gravel, a cement. Less than 1 percent of the labor tim was needed to produce the fuel consumed in ope ating the plant and the delivery trucks.

Unit man-hour requirements for sand a gravel production showed little relationship to t size of the plants in the 1946–47 sample. Mo important influences were the nature and locati of the deposit and the type of equipment use For ready-mixed concrete production, on the oth hand, large plants showed the greater efficienc especially in plant operations and in truckin

Sand and Gravel

Large-scale production of sand and gravel is o relatively recent origin. Forty-five years ag scarcely any such material was processed, an most of it came from nearby creek beds. Com mercial production was less than 2 million shor tons in 1902, but reached an all-time high of 23 million in 1942.[3] Except for a decline in the de pression years of the 1930's, the upward tren was rather steady. Output slumped again as th war construction program drew to a close, bu recovered to 192 million short tons in 1946—a record peacetime year.

Although the industry manufactures glass molding, grinding and polishing, fire or furnace and engine sand, this study was limited to plants producing sand and gravel for construction pur poses (including that used for railroad ballast). Sand and gravel for construction must meet speci fications of strength, soundness, purity, sizing, and grading. These specifications and the rigidity of adherence to them vary in different places.

The industry is characteristically local; deposits are widely distributed throughout the country. Transportation costs are relatively high because of the low value of the products in comparison to their weight and bulk. Hence, plants are usually located near the point of consumption, and there are a great number of operators—ranging from the

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Construction Statistics Branch by Adela L. Stucke, based on a study by Ernest L. Bailey, Jr. This is the ninth in a series concerning labor requirements in the production of certain basic building materials. Labor requirements for other construction materials, including cement, plywood, lumber, hardwood flooring, concrete products, and gypsum wall plaster and board, have been summarized in Monthly Labor Review articles beginning with the September 1946 issue.

[2] Data were collected for a representative period of 1946 or early 1947 from 81 sand and gravel plants and 21 ready-mixed concrete plants accounting for more than a tenth of each industry's 1946 output. Plants in the respective samples were selected in cooperation with the National Sand and Gravel Association and the National Ready-Mixed Concrete Association. While neither sample is typical of the industry as to size class, both were selected to yield a balance with respect to geographic dispersal and types of operations and equipment. Owing to the extreme irregularity of their production and the unsuitability of their records, the smallest plants were not included in the study. Their inclusion would not have had any significant effect: the smallest sand and gravel plants comprised two-fifths of the total number, yet produced less than 4 percent of 1946 output; in ready-mixed concrete, less than 5 percent of 1946 output came from plants producing 10,000 cubic yards or under annually.

[3] For data on annual production in the sand and gravel industry, see Mineral Resources of the United States, 1902 through 1931; Minerals Yearbook, 1932 through 1945; and Preprint from Minerals Yearbook, 1946 (issued by U. S. Geological Survey prior to 1923, and subsequently by U. S. Bureau of Mines).

all part-time or portable-plant producer with annual output of a few thousand tons, to the ge-scale, highly mechanized establishment pro- cing more than a million tons yearly.

Sand and gravel deposits are classified as marine, nk, and pit. Pit deposits are further classified wet pit and dry pit. Marine deposits occur in e beds, bars, or small islands of streams, lakes, d oceans. Bank deposits are found level with above the surrounding land surface. Dry-pit posits occur below the surrounding land surface t above the permanent ground water level, hile wet-pit deposits lie below both the land rface and the water level.

cavation and Processing. Approximately 41 per- nt (7.8 man-hours) of the average of 19.1 man- urs required to extract and process 100 short ns of sand and gravel was needed for excavation dredging (see table 1). Covered in these opera- ons were the man-hours utilized in stripping (re- oving and disposing of the over-burden—the alueless material covering the deposit), in ex- acting the raw material and loading it into cars, arges, or other hauling equipment, and in trans- orting raw material to the processing plant or dis- ibution yard. In land plants, the labor involved changing and shifting railroad tracks also was cluded. The production time in the plants cov- ed in the Bureau's survey, for each general type f plant (e. g., dry-pit or marine) was determined y dividing the number of hours worked by the undreds of tons produced. To obtain the aver- ges for the industry as a whole (represented by e figures shown for all types of plants), the sur- ey data for the various general types of plants ere weighted by the percentage of the national utput of sand and gravel produced by the espective types.[4]

In excavating and dredging operations, plants orking deposits in pits or banks required fewer an-hours, on the average, than marine plants 5.6 compared with 14.0), because in so many of he marine plants a substantial amount of labor ime (about 6 man-hours) was required to barge he material the relatively long distance to shore.

[4] According to the 1939 Census of Mineral Industries (U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census), approximately 51 percent of the total ommercial output of sand and gravel in the United States was produced n bank and dry-pit plants; wet-pit and marine operations accounted for and 26 percent, respectively.

Plant operations accounted for 44 percent (8.4 man-hours) of all production time. Man-hours required for conveying, washing, screening, and crushing the sand and gravel were included in this category, which also included the labor time required for placing the processed material in and taking it out of storage, and for weighing, inspecting, and loading it into trucks and cars for delivery to the construction project.

TABLE 1.—*Man-hours required to extract and process 100 tons of sand and gravel, by operation and general type of plant, 1946–47*

General type of plant	All operations [1]	Excavation or dredging [2] operations [3]	Plant operations [3]	Overhead sales,[4] and supervision
	Man-hours per 100 short tons			
All types [5]	19.1	7.8	8.4	2.9
Pit or bank	16.9	5.6	8.7	2.6
Dry-pit [6]	17.2	5.6	8.9	2.7
Wet-pit	16.0	5.5	8.0	2.5
Marine	25.5	14.0	7.9	3.6
Processing on dredge	26.1	16.8	5.6	3.7
Processing on land	24.5	9.6	11.5	3.4
Barge to shore	35.1	16.4	14.1	4.6
Pump to shore	15.9	4.1	9.3	2.5
	Percentage distribution			
All types	100.0	40.8	44.0	15.2
Pit or bank	100.0	33.1	51.5	15.4
Dry-pit [6]	100.0	32.6	51.7	15.7
Wet-pit	100.0	34.4	50.0	15.6
Marine	100.0	54.9	31.0	14.1
Processing on dredge	100.0	64.3	21.5	14.2
Processing on land	100.0	39.2	46.9	13.9
Barge to shore	100.0	46.7	40.2	13.1
Pump to shore	100.0	25.8	58.5	15.7

[1] Excludes man-hours required to produce fuel consumed in these operations. See also footnote 1, table 2.

[2] Includes man-hours required for stripping when necessary and labor time for transporting from point of excavation to processing plant or distribution yard.

[3] Includes man-hours needed for maintenance and repairs, repairing breakdowns during operations, and overhauling during shut-downs.

[4] Sales man-hours include only salesmen carried on the plant pay roll.

[5] The Census of Mineral Industries for 1939 indicates that of the total commercial output of sand and gravel in the United States, approximately 51 percent was produced in bank and dry-pit plants, 23 percent in wet-pit operations, and 26 percent in marine operations. These percentages were applied to the data on man-hours per 100 tons for the various types of operations in the Bureau's survey, to obtain the weighted averages for the industry shown above for all types of plants.

[6] Includes banks.

Plant labor time in the marine operations covered in the study averaged 7.9 man-hours, in the land operations, 8.7. Among the marine plants, the range was from 5.6 man-hours in those doing the processing on the dredge to 14.1 in those which barged the raw material to shore for processing. In the first marine classification, plant operations were usually limited to those normally performed at a distribution center; the only processing included was a certain amount

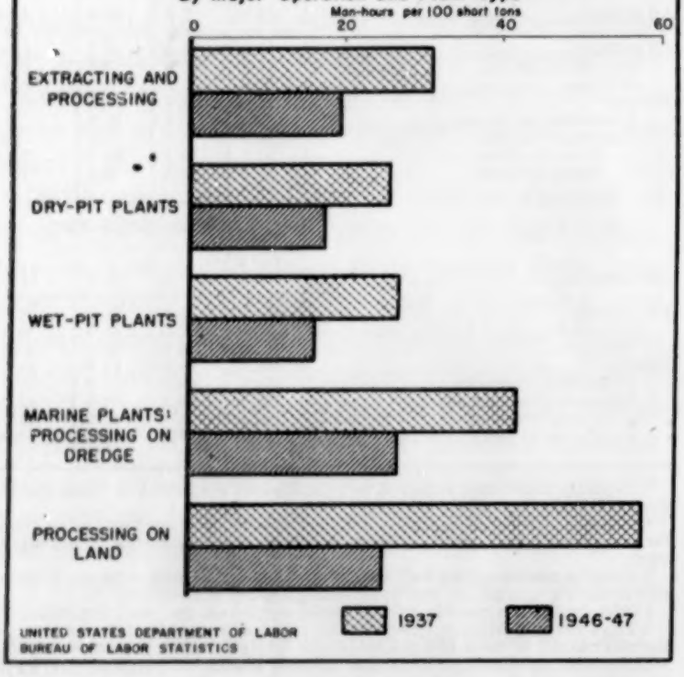
of secondary crushing. In the second, on the other hand, plant man-hours covered all processing steps, in addition to distribution-center functions. Most marine plant operations included labor unloading barges, which was not a factor in land plant operations. Furthermore, in some plants in which the material was pumped to shore, a small amount of additional labor was required for operation of dewatering units.

Overhead, sales, and supervision (average man-hour requirement, 2.9) accounted for the remaining 15 percent of production labor time. In this department (covering the time of office, administrative, and sales force personnel and of employees engaged in direct supervision of workmen), marine plant requirements averaged 3.6 man-hours as against 2.6 man-hours required by land plants.

CHART 1

Man-Hours Required To Produce 100 Tons Of Sand And Gravel

By Major Operation and Plant Type



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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Average production man-hour requirements varied widely among the individual plants surveyed, mainly because of differences in the length of haul from the deposit to the plant or distribution yard, the degree of processing required to meet local-market specifications, and the type and age of the equipment used.

In the land operations, production man-hours ranged from 10.7 to 37.7. In 70 percent of the 27 plants in this category, however, average la time was less than 20 man-hours. The firm w the lowest requirements is reported to have of the most modern plants in the industry.

The range in production labor time was mu narrower in the 12 marine operations which the processing on the dredge—from 21.0 to 3 man-hours. In the 6 marine plants which pump the material to shore for processing, man-ho varied from 12.3 to 25.5; and in the 6 remaini plants, which recovered the aggregate by dred and barged it to land for processing, the range w from 18.4 to 55.6. Among the latter 6 plants, t one with the lowest requirements operated on clean river in a vicinity where deposits were lar and close to the processing plant. Conditions we just reversed for the plant with the highest avera labor time; deposits were small, scattered, cover with debris, and located at a distance of over miles from the processing plant.

Fuel and Transportation. A rough estimate w made of the time required to produce the fuel a power consumed in processing. Coal, oil, gasolin and electricity reported by the plants in t survey were converted to an equivalent bitum nous-coal tonnage on the basis of heat unit The quantity of fuel and power consumed in t production of 100 tons of sand and gravel w equal to 0.876 ton of bituminous coal. A estimate of 1.37 man-hours of labor necessary 1946 to mine a ton of bituminous coal was deriv from United States Bureau of Mines data.[6] T results of the Bureau of Labor Statistics stud conducted in 1937[7] were used as the basis f computing time required to transport the co (1.53 man-hours per ton for the average haul Combining the two man-hour figures and applyin the total to the 0.876 ton of coal equivalent, was determined that about 2.5 man-hours we needed to mine and transport the equivalent the fuel consumed in the production of 100 to of sand and gravel.

[5] The unit heat values used in conversion were obtained from the Bure of Mines and are as follows: Bituminous coal, 13,500 B. t. u. a pound; petr leum, 145,000 B. t. u. a gallon; gasoline, 135,000 B. t. u. a gallon; and elect city, 3,410 B. t. u. a kilowatt-hour.

[6] Preprints from Minerals Yearbook, 1946 (Employment and Injuries the Mineral Industries, Coal—Bituminous and Lignite) show that 532,000, net tons of bituminous coal were produced in 1946, and portal-to-portal time the industry came to 730,000,000 man-hours. Thus, output per man per ho was 0.729 ton, and 1.37 man-hours were needed to mine a ton of coal.

[7] See Monthly Labor Review, October 1937 (p. 846): Labor Requirement in Rail Transportation of Construction Materials, by John A. Ball (reprint as Serial No. R. 637).

In addition to the man-hours involved in extracting and processing the aggregate, a substantial amount of time was involved in delivery of the finished sand and gravel to the construction-job site. No direct measurement of this labor time was attempted in the 1946–47 survey, but other published data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics were used in obtaining a rough approximation. Almost a tenth of the sand and gravel produced by the surveyed plants was utilized at the production point in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete. This, of course, required no delivery time. The remaining nine-tenths was apportioned according to the amount of commercial output hauled by the various methods of transportation in 1946, as reported by the Bureau of Mines.[8] Thus, it was estimated that about 46 percent was shipped by truck, 37 percent by rail, and 8 percent by waterway.

In the preparation of the 1946–47 estimate, the following data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics 1937 study were used: 44.1 man-hours to transport 100 tons of sand and gravel to the job site by truck, 73.4 man-hours by rail, and 73.5 man-hours by water. The weighting, according to the man-hours required for the three methods of transportation and the percent of total hauled by each, resulted in a 5.32 man-hour requirement to deliver 100 tons of aggregate to the construction job.

The addition of transportation time (53.2 man-hours) to production time (19.1 man-hours) and labor spent for fuel consumed (2.5 man-hours), yields a total of 74.8 man-hours per 100 tons as the labor needed from extraction of the raw material to delivery of the finished sand and gravel.

Man-Hour Decline, 1937 to 1946–47.[9] A comparison with the 1937 study indicates that by 1946–47 total labor requirements to produce 100 short tons of sand and gravel had decreased by about 11 hours (see table 2).[10] Moreover, all types of plants and all classes of operations, except fuel consumption, required substantially fewer man-hours in the 1946–47 period than 10 years earlier.

On the whole, the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures reflect with reasonable accuracy the trend during the years covered. However, the relatively small sample on which both surveys were based, the fact that the samples were not identical, and the differences in length of the survey periods (full year in 1937 and representative period in 1946–47) and in methods used, all impose limitations on exact comparison between the findings.

TABLE 2.—*Man-hours required to produce 100 tons of sand and gravel, by major operation and general type of plant, 1937 and 1946–47*

Major operation and general type of plant	Man-hours per 100 short tons	
	1946–47	1937
All operations [1]	21.6	32.6
Extracting and processing [2]	19.1	31.0
Dry-pit plants	17.2	25.4
Wet-pit plants	16.0	26.3
Marine plants:		
Processing on dredge	26.1	41.2
Processing on land	24.5	57.9
Production of fuel consumed	2.5	1.6

[1] Excludes man-hours spent in producing lumber, belting, and other supplies used in plant upkeep.
[2] Weighted by the proportion of sand and gravel produced by the entire industry in each general type of plant.

One factor tending to lower man-hour requirements in the more recent period was an increase in utilization of capacity. The plants studied were operating at approximately 45 percent of capacity in 1937 and at about 90 percent in 1946–47.

Technological improvements and increased use of modern equipment also accounted for some of the decline in production man-hour requirements, particularly during and after the Second World War. Among improvements adopted in 1946 were (1) the installation of water-jet systems on dredges to increase capacity and to provide a steadier flow with a greater proportion of solids through the dredge pumps, and (2) the introduction of push-button control systems to operate much of the plant equipment.

Slightly offsetting these improvements was the problem of meeting frequently changed specifications. The widespread demand for more fines in aggregates for concrete caused some companies to increase crushing operations, some to admix fines obtained from other locations, and some to add air-entraining compounds, reducing the need for

[8] See preprint, Sand and Gravel, from Minerals Yearbook, 1946 (Bureau of Mines.) The Bureau of Mines received reports on method of transportation for 93.5 percent of the sand and gravel sold or used by commercial producers in the United States in 1946. Of that amount, approximately 51 percent was shipped by truck, 40 percent by rail, and 9 percent by waterway.

[9] Because of differences in coverage, and lack of current data on transportation man-hour requirements, comparisons with 1937 are limited to the production operations. For details of the 1937 study, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1939 (p. 87): Labor Requirements in Production and Distribution of Sand and Gravel, by John A. Ball (reprinted as Serial No. R. 944).

[10] A Bureau of Mines report also shows that for all commercial sand and gravel (including, unlike this study, refined industrial sand for glass making and molding), average output per man-hour in 1946 was 24 percent higher than in 1937—4.1 tons compared with 3.3 tons. (See Preprint from Minerals Yearbook 1946, Sand and Gravel, p. 14.)

higher proportions of mineral fines. Each method, of course, represented an additional or longer processing step and required correspondingly more labor.

Possibly the entire variation between the two periods in the man-hours required in the production of the fuel consumed is accounted for by the varying coverage of the basic data. In the 1937 study, information for the industry as a whole published in the 1929 Census of Mines and Quarries was used as the base; the 1946–47 estimate was derived in part from data received from the cooperating plants.

No attempt was made to compare delivery requirements, partly because the earlier study made no allowance for sand and gravel retained at the plant to be used in production of ready-mixed concrete. It must be recognized also that the estimates of transportation labor requirements for 1946–47 are less reliable than those of the earlier period, as the ton-mile man-hours for each type of transportation are based on 1937 data, and therefore do not reflect the effects of technological improvements made in the intervening 10 years.

Ready-Mixed Concrete [11]

Ready-mixed concrete production is a manufacturing operation which involves the processing and servicing of a specialized, perishable product in a wide range of qualities and quantities. The term applies to any Portland-cement wet mixture which is ready for use on arrival at the job site.

Ready-mixed concrete is mixed and delivered by means of one of the following combinations of operations: (1) Mixed completely in a stationary mixer and then transported to destination (the product known as central-mixed concrete); (2) mixed partially in a stationary mixer, the mixing being completed in a truck mixer (known as shrink-mixed concrete); and (3) mixed completely in a truck mixer (known as transit-mixed or truck-mixed concrete).

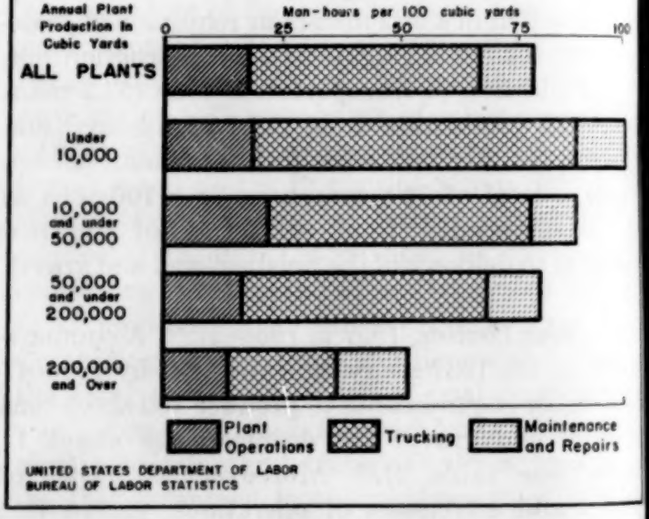
Specifications restrict the time and rate of mixing and the amount of concrete which may be processed in the several sizes of equipment currently in use. The three types of operation and the permissive range in specification limits result in many different combinations of conditions which must be controlled to assure a uniform product. M chanical controls have not been developed for mo of the various combinations of conditions whi may be involved. Consequently, alertness a care by the workers are particularly importan

The manufacture of ready-mixed concrete b gan in the early 1920's. Not until the 1930' however, had improvements in equipment a methods advanced sufficiently to permit the larg scale operations common today. As a result improved equipment and the consequent improv quality of the product, the industry expande rapidly. From an estimated 5 million cubic yard in 1930, production advanced almost steadily (e cept for a slump during the depression years 1932–36), reaching 24 million cubic yards in 194 Owing to the curtailment of the war-construction program, annual output dropped to 12 millio cubic yards by 1944, but recovered to 18 millio by 1946.[12]

CHART 2

Man-Hours Required To Produce 100 Cubic Yards Of Ready-Mixed Concrete

By Major Operation and Plant Size
1946-47



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Labor Requirements and Plant Size. The study reveals a consistent inverse relationship between the size of the operation and man-hour requirements per unit of output (see table 3). The average requirement of 91.6 man-hours per 100 cubic yards of ready-mixed concrete in 1946–47 for the indus-

[11] A substantial portion of the discussion in this section was derived from the following publications: Pit and Quarry Handbook, 1946, Complete Service Publishing Co., Chicago; Control of Quality of Ready-Mixed Concrete, National Ready-Mixed Concrete Association, Washington, 1945.

[12] Source of annual production data: National Ready-Mixed Concrete Association. (Washington, D. C.)

as a whole was derived by three steps: (1) rveyed plants were classified according to ount of annual output, (2) hours worked dur- the survey period were divided by hundreds of ic yards manufactured, and (3) resultant esti- tes were weighted by the percentage produced the entire industry in each plant-size group wn in the table.

About a fifth of manufacturing time was utilized actual plant operations. Represented in the 8 man-hours shown for this category is the labor ent in unloading the aggregates and cement m trucks, railroad cars, or barges, elevating h material by a conveyor or crane to the stor- bins, weighing the aggregates and cement, ing the concrete (in central-mixing operations), loading batches into trucks for transportation job sites.

BLE 3.—*Man-hours required to batch, mix, and deliver 100 cubic yards of ready-mixed concrete, by major operation and plant size, 1946–47*

Major operation	Man-hours per 100 cubic yards				
	All plants (weighted average) [1]	Plants having annual production of—			
		Less than 10,000 cu. yds.	10,000 to 50,000 cu. yds.	50,000 to 200,000 cu. yds.	200,000 cu. yds. or more
l operations	91.6	111.6	100.0	94.8	62.3
ant operations	17.8	18.8	22.0	16.4	13.6
rucking	48.9	68.8	55.8	51.8	23.1
aintenance and repairs	11.5	13.2	9.8	11.4	15.0
dministration, clerical, and sales [2]	13.4	10.8	12.4	15.2	10.6

[1] According to informed opinion, not quite 3 percent of 1946 output came m plants producing less than 10,000 cubic yards of ready-mixed concrete nually. The other size groups, comparable to those shown above, ac- unted for 32, 49, and 16 percent, respectively. These percentages were plied to the man-hours estimated for the representative groups in the mple to obtain the weighted average for the industry.
[2] Sales man-hours include only time of salesmen carried on the plant pay roll

Trucking time (average, 48.9 man-hours) ac- ounted for well over half of all manufacturing bor needs. The greatest variations in require- ents among the several plant-size groups oc- urred in delivery operations, which required from 3.1 man-hours in the largest firms (as measured y annual production) to 68.8 man-hours in the mallest. The larger companies were able to save ransportation time by maintaining several batch- ng plants simultaneously, together with a fleet of rucks. In this way the average haul (and con- equently the trucking time) was reduced, since elivery could be made from the plant nearest the onstruction site. Furthermore, producers han- dling a great volume of business used trucks capable of carrying large individual loads, thus effecting another saving in labor time per unit of product.

Delivery time included the hours spent by truck drivers in loading the trucks at the plant, driving to the job site, unloading the concrete and returning to the plant.

Repairs and maintenance required 11.5 man-hours, on the average, for each 100 cubic yards of concrete produced. This figure was made up of the time spent in repairing break-downs and replacing worn parts, greasing trucks, and other general maintenance work on both plant and delivery equipment.

The 13.4 man-hours shown for administration covered the time worked by executive, clerical, dispatching, and sales personnel.

It was estimated that about 2.4 man-hours were used in producing the fuel and power consumed in manufacture of 100 cubic yards of ready-mixed concrete. This was a rough approximation, derived in the same manner as that described for estimating the man-hours required to produce the fuel consumed in sand and gravel production.

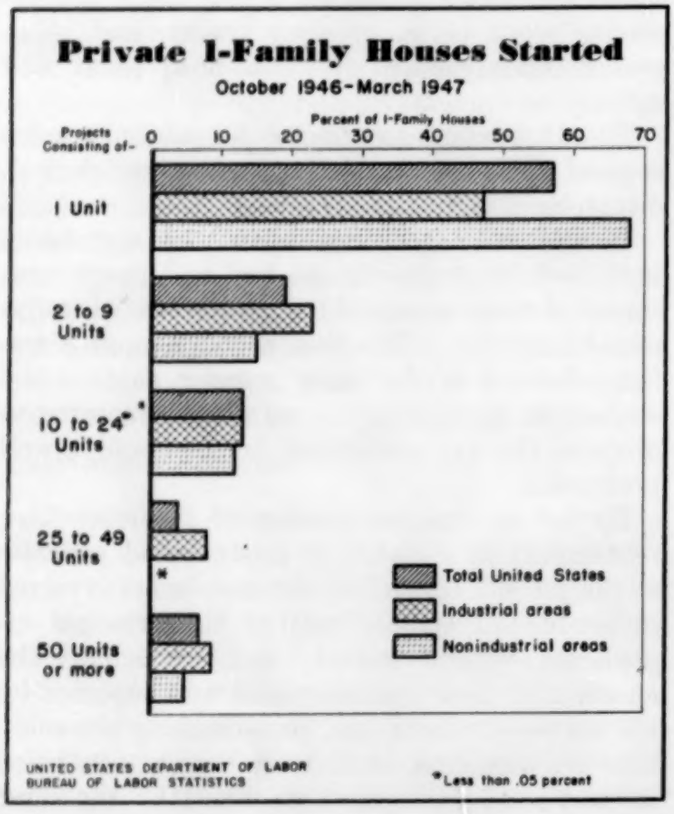
By far the greatest portion of the labor time represented in a batch of ready-mixed concrete at the job site consists of the man-hours involved in production and delivery of the principal ingredients (sand, gravel, and cement). The amounts of these materials used were reported by the surveyed plants, and in estimating the man-hour requirements, no delivery time was included for any sand and gravel produced by the same plant that manufactured the concrete. The man-hour data developed in the first section of this report were applied to the sand and gravel consumption figures, and the labor time needed to produce and deliver the cement was based on previously published estimates of the Bureau.[13]

It was estimated that the sand and gravel consumed in 100 cubic yards of ready-mixed concrete involved 126.7 man-hours, and the cement 152.2 man-hours. Added to the 2.4 man-hours accounted for by fuel consumption and the 91.6 hours of manufacturing time, the man-hours represented by the finished product totaled 372.9 for each 100 cubic yards of concrete.

[13] See Bull. No. 888-1, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Labor Requirements for Construction Materials, Part I.—Portland Cement, Washington, 1947.

Size of Residential Building Projects

POSSIBLE ECONOMIES of large-scale residential construction operations have been repeatedly emphasized in recent years. Despite many factors favoring larger projects, however, evidence recently collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that small-scale operations predominate in the homebuilding industry. During the period from October 1946 through March 1947, a total of 287,400 permanent nonfarm dwelling units were put under construction; only half of those units were in projects consisting of 2 or more dwellings. Large-scale operations were more common in the industrial than in the nonindustrial areas. In the industrial areas (consisting of major cities with surrounding satellite cities and towns) 60 percent of all units started were included in projects containing 2 or more units. For the nonindus areas, over 60 percent were single-house proje



These estimates are based on data collected f local building permit records and field survey nonpermit areas made by the Bureau during 1 and 1947. Because of some problems inheren using building-permit records as a source of in mation on size of projects, the results publis here are approximations.

The table presents in detail the differences size of operations as between industrial and n industrial areas. Over two-thirds of the o family houses built outside the industrial ar

Percentage distribution of privately financed dwelling u started [1] October 1946–March 1947, by type and siz project

Type and size of project	Percentage of dwell units in—		
	All areas	Indus-trial areas	Non-dust-ar
All types of projects:			
1 dwelling unit	49	40	
2–9 dwelling units	22	23	
10–24 dwelling units	14	14	
25–49 dwelling units	5	8	
50–99 dwelling units	2	4	
100 dwelling units or more	8	11	
Total	100	100	
1-family-house projects:			
1 dwelling unit	57	47	
2–9 dwelling units	19	23	
10–24 dwelling units	13	13	
25–49 dwelling units	4	8	(2)
50–99 dwelling units	3	4	
100 dwelling units or more	4	5	
Total	100	100	
All other projects:			
1 dwelling unit	0	0	
2–9 dwelling units	39	26	
10–24 dwelling units	26	22	
25–49 dwelling units	7	9	
50–99 dwelling units	1	2	
100 dwelling units or more	27	41	
Total	100	100	

[1] Based on data from a sample of 65 areas, including both permit- a nonpermit-issuing places. Surveys covered dwelling units for which perm were issued plus those started in nonpermit-issuing places.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

were single-unit projects, but slightly under ha of the one-family units in the industrial areas we of this type. Only 5 percent of the one-fami houses in the industrial, and 4 percent in the no industrial, areas were included in projects consis ing of 100 or more dwelling units.

tate Labor Legislation, 937 to 1947

TATE LEGISLATION IN THE PAST DECADE CONrning labor-management relations and labor ganizations is the subject of analysis in a recent w review.[1] The laws considered came into istence after enactment of the National Labor elations Act of 1935 (generally known as the agner Act). All were passed, however, before romulgation of the second significant Federal bor-management relations statute (generally nown as the Taft-Hartley Act), which became ffective in the latter part of 1947.

Wisconsin, in 1937, adopted the first State ct regulating labor relations. In the same year, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Utah enacted similar statutes. These State acts ave been referred to as "little Wagner acts" hich "guaranteed to employees the right to rganize, to join or assist labor unions, and to argain collectively."

In 1939, labor relations acts were adopted by Michigan and Minnesota. Rhode Island followed n 1941, Colorado in 1943, and Connecticut in 945. These acts resembled those passed in 1937 n that all provided for State agencies of some kind o deal with labor relations, but only two of them—he acts of Rhode Island and Connecticut—ould be called "little Wagner acts." The laws of Michigan, Minnesota, and Colorado tended to restrict employee activities and union methods," nd provided "less stringent prohibitions against mployer unfair practices."

The Pennsylvania law of 1937 was drastically mended in 1939, and in the same year the Wisconsin law was replaced by the Employment Peace Act. The trend which began with these laws is described as having been "rather steadily away from the protective type of labor law and towards legislation which restricts rather than enlarges labor's 'rights'." Of the five States that in 1937 followed the lead of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, only New York retained its "little Wagner act" substantially unmodified in 1947.

Legislation restricting unions was passed in greater volume in 1943 than in any year up to that time, 11 States adopting such laws. In 1947, after the postwar strike wave, 30 States enacted restrictive laws.

The original analysis here summarized deals with State provisions for administration of labor statutes, and takes a cross-section view of the prohibitory and regulatory labor relations legislation enacted from 1937 to 1947.

State Administrative Policies

Of the 10 States having labor relations acts and State boards or commissions, 5 delegate to their administrative agencies the functions of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication. These States are Massachusetts, New York, Utah, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Redress is remedial only—never punitive.

In Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Colorado, the boards act merely as courts of first resort, making no attempt to investigate charges or to bring about voluntary settlements before the hearings. In Colorado, by an alternative procedure, the commission can initiate complaints. Redress is remedial in these States, but in Colorado an additional or alternative punitive action is permitted.

Michigan and Minnesota are less fully equipped by their statutes with administrative machinery (the former has a mediation board, the latter a division of conciliation). Their administrative agencies are not authorized to take action to prevent or remedy the commission of unfair labor practices: such action is wholly within the province of the courts.

Regulation of Labor Organizations

State statutes enacted in the 1940's have provided for certain or all of the following: Registration by unions; registration or licensing of union agents; regulation of union elections, and of membership practices; issuance of financial reports.

Registration by unions and filing of financial reports is required in Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas. Utah has a law requiring registration, but no financial report requirement is included.

Minnesota and Delaware require unions to hold elections by secret ballot, and Delaware requires, in addition, certification of results by a disinterested person, and permits petition by anyone dissatisfied to a court of equity. In Florida and

[1] University of Chicago Law Review, Vol. 15, No. 2, Winter 1948: A decade of State Labor Legislation, 1937–47, by Harry A. Millis (formerly Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board) and Harold A. Katz (a member of the Illinois Bar).

Kansas, licensing of paid representatives is required. In Texas, an organizer's card must be obtained from the secretary of state in advance of solicitation activities.

Restrictions on Union Methods

In 1947, statutes banning or limiting use of union-security methods were adopted by 12 States, which brought the number of such laws to 18. Either all types or certain types of union-security agreements are barred entirely by 14 of these laws. Some of the 14 are "right to work" statutes enacted for the enforcement of State constitutional amendments which prohibit discrimination against an employee either because he is, or because he is not, a union member. Four States stipulated that union-security provisions could be included in an agreement only when they had been validated by a referendum among the employees concerned.

The "check-off," whereby union dues or assessments are deducted by the employer from the employees' earnings for delivery to the union, is limited in a number of States. Colorado, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Georgia, Arkansas, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Texas require that such deductions be made only when requested in writing by the employee. Iowa requires, in addition, countersignature by the spouse and the right of revocation on 30 days' notice. Georgia makes the use of the request revocable at will. Pennsylvania requires approval of the practice in advance by majority vote of the employees.

Eleven States forbid charging of fees by a union to nonunion workers needed in addition to union members on a closed-shop job. In Alabama, Delaware, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, and Texas it is unlawful to sell work-permit cards. Iowa, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia prohibit the payment by any person of a fee or assessment to a union as a condition of employment.

Five States permit picketing only if a majority of the employees concerned have voted in favor of a strike. It is prohibited by two States in the absence of a labor dispute between the employer involved and his employees. Thirteen States prohibit mass picketing and eight prohibit the picketing of a worker's home. Fourteen States have laws barring or restricting secondary boycotts.

In 11 States strikes are illegal unless they have been approved by a majority vote prior to the walk-out. Sit-down strikes are prohibited in States. A number of States have laws desig to curb strikes in violation of collective ag ments. Ten States regulate industrial disp between public utilities and their employees six prohibit strikes by public employees. M nesota forbids strikes or lock-outs in charit hospitals.

Ten States regulate or prohibit strikes in c nection with jurisdictional disputes (which usu involve controversy between unions as to the ri of representation or concerning jurisdiction o certain work).

Violation of a collective-bargaining agreem by either employer or employees has been ma an unfair labor practice in three States. Fi States have prohibited political contributions unions.

Four States have made it illegal for a union an employer to discriminate against an applica for work because of his race, color, or creed, a several additional States have laws dealing wi some phase of discrimination.

The control which has been pointed out is n all new, the authors of the article under revie state; nevertheless, the analysis indicates "whi way the wind has been blowing." The tre toward restriction was more pronounced, accor ing to the authors, in States of relatively lit industrialization:

> It is notable that the bulk of the regulatory legislation during the last decade, and especially in the earlier forties, was to be found not so much in the great industrial States of the East and of the Middle West as in the relatively nonindustrial areas of the nation. Thus the great wave of anti-closed-shop legislation has been found without exception in predominantly agrarian, nonindustrialized States, where collective bargaining and union security provisions are relatively infrequently found. The States legislating, and the communities within them, have generally been actively interested in furthering industrialization, but nevertheless generally reacted against the resulting "labor troubles" which more or less inevitably developed.

It was still too early, according to the analysts, to observe the effect of restrictive statutes o union development and collective bargaining. Greater uniformity between States is expected t result from the Federal act of 1947. The Stat laws will be tested—not only in court, but als through future experience in the realm of labor-management relations.

ississippi
orkmen's Compensation Act [1]

OBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT in 1948 h regard to State labor legislation was the ctment of a workmen's compensation law in e State of Mississippi—the last of the States to e such action. Building upon the experience other States, the Mississippi act includes many ommended standards, such as compulsory verage, unlimited medical care, a second injury nd to facilitate the employment of handicapped orkers, and double compensation for minors in- ed while illegally employed.

The Mississippi workmen's compensation law s enacted on April 13, 1948, and becomes fective on January 1, 1949. It is to be admin- ered by a workmen's compensation commission three members. One member of the commis- n must be chosen to represent labor and one represent employees. The Governor is required designate the chairman. The commission is thorized to hold hearings and make awards of mpensation.

Compensation is payable for injuries or death accident arising out of and in the course of mployment, including injuries to artificial mem- ers; and for an injury caused by the willful act a third person directed against an employee ecause of his employment, during such employ- ent and while working on the job. No compen- tion is payable for an injury caused by intoxi- tion of the employee, or by willful intention of e employee to injure or kill himself or another.

The act is compulsory and applies to employ- ents in which 8 or more employees are regularly mployed in the same business or establishment, xcept domestic service, agriculture (farmers and rm labor), and all nonprofit charitable, fraternal, ultural or religious corporations or associations. owever, the processing of agricultural products covered when carried on commercially. The ct does not cover transportation and maritime mployments for which a rule of liability is pro- ided by the laws of the United States.

[1] Prepared by Alfred Acee of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Depart- ent of Labor.

Compensation Benefits

Compensation for death consists of an immediate lump sum payment of $100 to the widow, reasonable funeral expenses of not more than $350, and benefits ranging from 15 to 66⅔ percent of the average weekly wages of the deceased employee according to the number of dependents. Maximum weekly benefits are limited to $25, with minimum benefits of $7 for not more than 450 weeks; the maximum amount payable is $8,600.

Compensation for disability is provided as follows:

(*a*) Such medical, surgical and other attendance or treatment, nurse or hospital service, crutches and apparatus for such period as nature of injuries or process of recovery may require.

(*b*) For total disability, a payment of 66⅔ percent of the average weekly wages for a maximum period of 450 weeks. Maximum compensation $25 per week, minimum $7 per week. Total maximum, $8,600.

(*c*) For temporary partial disability a weekly payment of 66⅔ percent of the difference between the injured employee's average weekly wages before the injury and his wage earning capacity thereafter, with the same maximum and minimum compensation as for total disability.

(*d*) For certain specified permanent partial disabilities, 66⅔ percent of average weekly wages for fixed periods ranging from 10 to 200 weeks. Compensation, maximum $2,000, is allowed for serious facial or head disfigurement. In other cases of permanent disability, 66⅔ percent of the difference between the worker's average weekly wages and his wage earning capacity thereafter, subject to the maximum limitations as to the weekly benefits provided for other types of disability for a period of not more than 450 weeks.

(*e*) A waiting period of 5 days is established, but if disability continues for 14 days or longer, compensation is allowed from the date of disability.

Claims for compensation must be filed with the commission within 2 years after injury or death. Notice of injury must be filed with the employer or his representative within 30 days after the occurrence of the injury.

Compensation is required to be paid periodically, promptly and directly without an award except where liability to pay compensation is

contested by the employer. The first installment of compensation becomes due on the 14th day after the employer has notice of the injury or death. Thereafter compensation is paid in semi-monthly installments except where the commission determines that payment of the installments shall be made monthly or at some other period.

The employer must insure in a private insurance company or furnish to the commission proof of financial ability to become a self-insurer. No agreement by an employee to pay any portion of the insurance premium is valid. Waivers are not permitted.

A second injury fund is to be established, supported by payments of $500 by the employer for every death in case there are no dependents. If an employee who has previously lost or lost the use of one hand, one arm, one foot or one eye, becomes permanently and totally incapacitated through the loss of or loss of use of another member or organ, the employer shall be liable only for the compensation payable for such second injury. However, in addition to such compensation the employee shall be paid the remainder of the compensation due for permanent total disability out of the second injury fund.

CEA Report and Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 [1]

FACTORS ARE CLEARLY DISCERNIBLE which make a general recession unlikely, the Council of Economic Advisers pointed out in its quarterly report submitted to the President on April 9, 1948.[2] The break in agricultural prices which occurred in February was not the result of any surplus of farm products either at home or abroad, and such prices were falling toward support at a relatively high level. Underlying factors in the economy in general were still predominantly inflationary.

The Council noted that at the time that farm prices were falling, further inflationary pressures were added by the mark-up of prices of sem finished steel products. As business and t country generally began to realize that a gene price decline was unlikely, the President, March 17, had addressed Congress on the seriou ness of the international situation and reco mended an additional defense program. April 2, Congress completed its action on forei assistance legislation and on the same day a proved a tax reduction of about 5 billion dolla from Government revenues which were there added to consumer spending power.

"These developments," the Council state "must be evaluated against the background of a economy of relatively little slack in employme or productive capacity, of high prices still strongl colored by inflationary forces, and of a precariou balance between prospective Federal revenue and projected scales of expenditures. In suc circumstances the inflationary threat might easil be aggravated and substantial increases in th demand for certain goods might quickly initiat new price advances."

The Council concluded that the economy i general can absorb the additional demands o production arising largely from a new defens program, but problems will arise in the "specifi impact upon particular production and marke situations."

The Council reiterated its past recommenda- tions to control inflation. Fiscal and credi controls and a campaign to sell savings bonds t consumers would influence the whole economy by restraining purchasing power. Materials con- trols, wage-price controls and rationing, and control over the distribution of labor would b directed at points of specific pressure.

By signing the Foreign Assistance Act on Apri 3, the President made the European Recovery Program a reality.[3] By this measure the United States, in its own interest, has undertaken to try to help restore sound economic conditions in the countries which participate in the plan. The act declares that it is "the policy of the people of the United States to sustain and strengthen the principles of individual liberty, free institutions, and genuine independence in Europe through as- sistance to those countries of Europe which par- ticipate in a joint recovery program based upon

[1] Data are from Memorandum to the President from the Council of Economic Advisers, April 9, 1948 (mimeographed) and Public Law 472, 80th Cong., 2d sess.

[2] For the Council's previous report, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1948 (p. 279).

[3] For development of the ERP, see Monthly Labor Review, January 194 (p. 40).

...help and mutual cooperation: *Provided*, ...t no assistance to the participating countries ...ein contemplated shall seriously impair the ...nomic stability of the United States."

...Labor's interest in European recovery was ...nifested frequently during the lengthy discus...ns on the subject. Both the AFL and the CIO ...orsed the proposed program in their 1947 con...tions.[4] Leaders in all sections of organized ...or publicly have spoken in its favor and ...eral advocated labor representation on what...r agency that might be set up.

...As passed, the law provides for a governmental ...ncy to administer the program—the Economic ...operation Administration, under the direction ...n Administrator. Labor interests are expected ...be represented in the Public Advisory Board of ...to be appointed by the President to "advise and ...nsult with the Administrator with respect to ...neral or basic policy matters arising in connec...n with the Administrator's discharge of his ...sponsibilities." The House of Representatives ...d amended the Senate bill to provide specifically ...at the members of the Board should represent ...siness, labor, agriculture, and the professions, ...t in conference with the Senate agreed to ...thdraw this specific provision.

[4] For discussion of these conventions, see Monthly Labor Review, Novem... 1947 (p. 527).

...dvisory Council Report on ...ld-Age and Survivors Insurance

EXTENDED COVERAGE, liberalized eligibility re...irements, and higher benefit rates under the ...d-age and survivorship insurance system were ...commended by the Advisory Council on Social ...curity in its report to the Senate Committee on ...inance.[1] At such time as the benefits are increased ...e Advisory Council favors a rise in the rate of contributions to a level "which is high enough to establish a reasonable relationship between contributions and benefits and which will increase gradually to the full amount necessary to support the future program, but not so large as to build up excessive amounts in the trust fund in the early years." It also recommended "keeping this excess of income over outgo as low as is consistent with public understanding that in the long run there must be a close relationship between benefits and contributions."

With two exceptions, members of the Advisory Council were unanimous in making the 22 specific recommendations reproduced here.

[1] Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: A Report to the Senate Committee ... Finance from the Advisory Council on Social Security (80th Cong., 2d ..., Senate Document No. 149, Washington, 1948). The Advisory Council ...s appointed by the Committee on Finance on September 17, 1947, in ...ordance with Senate Resolution 141. Subsequent reports are to deal with ...er parts of the social-security program. On May 24, after this summary ... the Council's report was sent to press, the President in a message to Con...ss recommended liberalized old-age and survivors insurance and other ...cial-security benefits.

Recommendations on Coverage

Self-employed persons such as business and professional people, farmers, and others who work on their own account should be brought under coverage of the old-age and survivors insurance system. Their contributions should be payable on their net income from self-employment, and their contribution rate should be 1½ times the rate payable by employees. Persons who earn very low incomes from self-employment should for the present remain excluded.

Coverage of the old-age and survivors insurance system should be extended to farm employees.

Coverage of the old-age and survivors insurance system should be extended to household workers.

Employment for nonprofit institutions now excluded from coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program should be brought under the program, except that clergymen and members of religious orders should continue to be excluded.

Old-age and survivors insurance coverage should be extended immediately to the employees of the Federal Government and its instrumentalities who are now excluded from the civil-service retirement system. As a temporary measure designed to give protection to the short-term Government worker, the wage credits of all those who die or leave Federal employment with less than 5 years' service should be transferred to old-age and survivors insurance. The Congress should direct the Social Security Administration and the agencies administering the various Federal retirement programs to develop a permanent plan for extending old-age and survivors insurance to all Federal

civilian employees, whereby the benefits and contributions of the Federal retirement systems would supplement the protection of old-age and survivors insurance and provide combined benefits at least equal to those now payable under the special retirement systems.

The Congress should direct the Social Security Administration and the Railroad Retirement Board to undertake a study to determine the most practicable and equitable method of making the railroad retirement system supplementary to the basic old-age and survivors insurance program. Benefits and contributions of the railroad retirement system should be adjusted to supplement the basic protection afforded by old-age and survivors insurance, so that the combined protection of the two programs would at least equal that under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Old-age and survivors insurance coverage should be extended to members of the armed forces, including those stationed outside the United States.

The Federal Government should enter into voluntary agreements with the States for the extension of old-age and survivors insurance to the employees of State and local governments, except that employees engaged in proprietary activities should be covered compulsorily.

A commission should be established to determine the kind of social-security protection appropriate to the possessions of the United States.

The definition of wages as contained in section 209 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and section 1426 (a) of subchapter A of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code should be amended to specify that such wages shall include all tips or gratuities customarily received by an employee from a customer of an employer.

Recommendations on Eligibility

To permit a larger proportion of older workers, particularly those newly covered, to qualify for benefits, the requirements for fully insured status should be 1 quarter of coverage for each 2 calendar quarters elapsing after 1948 or after the quarter in which the individual attains the age of 21, whichever is later, and before the quarter in which he attains the age of 65 (60 for women) or dies. Quarters of coverage earned at any time after 1936 should count toward meeting this requirement. A minimum of 6 quarters of coverage should be required and a worker sho be fully and permanently insured if he has quarters of coverage. In cases of death bef January 1, 1949, the requirement should conti to be 1 quarter of coverage for each 2 calen quarters elapsing after 1936 or after the quar in which the age of 21 was attained, whichev later, and before the quarter in which the in vidual attained the age of 65 or died.

Recommendations on Benefits

To take into account increased wage levels a costs of living, the upper limit on earnings subj to contributions and credited for benefits sho be raised from $3,000 to $4,200. The maximu average monthly wage used in the calculation benefits should be increased from $250 to $3

The average monthly wage should be comput as under the present law, except that any work who has had wage credits of $50 or more in ea of six or more quarters after 1948 should have h average wage based either on the wages an elapsed time counted as under the present law on wages and elapsed time after 1948, whichev gives the higher result.

To provide adequate benefits immediately an to remove the present penalty imposed on worke who lack a lifetime of coverage under old-age an survivors insurance, the primary insurance benef should be 50 percent of the first $75 of the averag monthly wage plus 15 percent of the remainder u to $275. Present beneficiaries, as well as thos who become entitled in the future, should receiv benefits computed according to this new formul for all months after the effective date of th amendments.

To increase the protection for a worker's de pendents, survivor benefits for a family shoul be at the rate of three-fourths of the primar insurance benefit for one child and one-half fo each additional child, rather than one-half for al children as at present. The parent's benefit shoul also be increased from one-half to three-fourths Widows' benefits should remain at three-fourth of the primary insurance benefit.

To equalize the protection given to the depend ents of women and men, benefits should be pay able to the young children of any currently insure woman upon her death or eligibility for primary insurance benefits. Benefits should be payabl

(a) to the aged, dependent husband of a mary beneficiary who, in addition to being fully ured, was currently insured at the time she be- me eligible for primary benefits, and (b) to the d, dependent widower of a woman who was y and currently insured at the time of her death.

To increase the family benefits, the maximum efit amount payable on the wage record of an ured individual should be three times the pri- ry insurance benefit amount or 80 percent of individual's average monthly wage, whichever less, except that this limitation should not oper- to reduce the total family benefits below $40 month.

The minimum primary insurance benefit pay- le should be raised to $20.

No retirement test (work clause) should be im- sed on persons aged 70 or over. At lower ages, wever, the benefits to which a beneficiary and dependents are entitled for any month should reduced by the amount in excess of $35 which earns from covered employment in that month. enefits should be suspended for any month in hich such earnings exceed $35 but, each quarter, eneficiaries should receive the amount by which e suspended benefits exceeded earnings above e exemption.

The minimum age at which women may qualify r old-age benefits (primary, wife's, widow's, arent's) should be reduced to 60 years.

To help meet the special expenses of illness and eath, a lump-sum benefit should be payable at e death of every insured worker even though onthly survivor benefits are payable. The max- um payments should be four times the primary surance benefit rather than six times as at resent.

ecommendations on Financing

The contribution rate should be increased to 1½ ercent for employers and 1½ percent for employ- s at the same time that benefits are liberalized and coverage is extended. The next step-up in the contribution rate, to 2 percent on employer and 2 percent on employee, should be postponed until the 1½-percent rate plus interest on the investments of the trust fund is insufficient to meet current benefit outlays and administrative costs. There are compelling reasons for an eventual Government contribution to the system, but the Council feels that it is unrealistic to decide now on the exact timing or proportion of that contribution. When the rate of 2 percent on employers and 2 percent on employees plus interest on the investments of the trust fund is insufficient to meet current outlays, the advisability of an immediate Government contribution should be considered.

Technical and Minor Amendments

In addition to these major recommendations, several minor and technical amendments are needed to correct certain inequities and administrative problems resulting from the present provisions. The Council has preferred in the main to leave recommendations on such questions to the Social Security Administration. The Council would like to call attention, however, to the need for additional adjustments to protect the rights of men who served in World War II. Our general recommendations, if put into effect, would remove most of the inequities which these veterans would otherwise suffer; but, in addition, section 210 [2] of the present act should be temporarily extended to protect veterans during the transitional period until our general recommendations become fully operative. The Council also wishes to call attention to the lack of coverage for American citizens employed outside the United States by American firms.

[2] Section 210 provides special survivor benefits to dependents of veterans who died within 3 years of discharge if such dependents are not entitled to survivor benefits under veterans' laws.

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Labor-Management Disputes in May 1948

TERMINATION OF THE MONTH-OLD bituminous coal stoppage over pension issues in April left the strike of about 85,000 meat-packing workers, members of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), as the largest stoppage continuing into May. While the first 4 months of 1948 had experienced fewer strikes than in the corresponding periods of 1947 and 1946, strike idleness in January to April 1948 (nearly 16 million man-days) was greater than the 12 million in 1947 but less than one-fourth of the 70 million in the same period of 1946.

As of May first, in addition to the meat-packing strike plus scores of smaller continuing disputes, a strike of railroad workers was scheduled for May 11, with a stoppage of 75,000 automobile workers to follow the next day at Chrysler plants. Also on the horizon were contract expirations, within the next 60 to 90 days, in other segments of the automobile industry, and in rubber, telephone, electrical, glass, maritime, coal mining, oil, and metal mining operations.

Chrysler Stoppage; GM Agreement

Nearly 75,000 employees of the Chrysler Corp., in Michigan, Indiana, and California struck May 12 after failure of wage negotiations between the company and the United Automobile Workers (CIO). The original demands of the union involved a wage increase of 30 cents an hour with various "fringe" adjustments. The company offered 6 cents an hour which was withdrawn after its rejection by the union. Prior to the stoppage, the union scaled its demands down to 17 cents an hour. Picket line disorders at the Highland Park and Dodge Truck plants early in the strike brought intervention of State police when office workers were prevented from entering the plants. Three days after the settlement between the UAW and General Motors—May 28—an agreement was reached with the Chrysler Corp. providing an hourly increase of 13 cents in a contract which runs for a 2-year period.

The contract between the United Automobile Workers and the General Motors Corp. expired April 28 but operations were continued under a 30-day extension of the agreement. The uni asked a wage increase of 15 cents an hour p certain fringe adjustments amounting to an ad tional 15 cents an hour. On May 25—3 da prior to the expiration of the agreement and possible shut-down of GM operations—an agre ment was reached providing for a wage increa of 11 cents an hour. Of this total 8 cents repr sents an adjustment to compensate for high living costs and the remaining 3 cents to provi for an improved, or higher standard of living f GM workers. The agreement also provides f upward or downward adjustments of rates pay based upon the movement of the Bureau Labor Statistics consumers' price index. Dow ward revisions in wages, however, cannot exce 5 cents an hour, thus establishing a "floor" wages. The agreement is for a 2-year period an also provides for an additional 3-cent standard living factor effective May 29, 1949. A mor detailed description of the agreement will appe in the July Monthly Labor Review.

End of Packinghouse Strike

The 67-day strike of about 85,000 slaughterin and meatpacking workers, marked by flashes violence in which three persons lost their lives was terminated May 21 at Swift, Armour, an Cudahy plants. This action followed the votin of local union members to accept the pre-strik offers of a 9-cent hourly wage increase. Th union had demanded 29 cents. The settlemen also provided that disputes over the reinstatemen of strikers charged with unlawful acts during th stoppage were to be arbitrated. Inability t reach an understanding with Wilson & Co. o this latter provision resulted in the continuatio of the strike in its plants.

Railroads Under Government Control

To avert a strike set for May 11, the Federa Government took control of the Nation's railroad under a presidential order on May 10. This action came as a last resort after months of direct negotiations, mediation, and utilization of the emergency board procedures of the Railway Labor Act. The unions involved were the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL).

During 1947 virtually all unions in the railroad dustry had filed demands for higher pay and, in e instances, for changes in working rules. By end of the year most of the unions had settled hourly wage increases of 15½ cents. The gineers, firemen, and switchmen, however, ght an increase of 30 percent, or a minimum rease of $3 a day. On January 27, 1948, an ergency fact-finding board was created under ms of the Railway Labor Act to head off a ike scheduled for February 1. Toward the d of March this Board recommended a wage rease of 15½ cents an hour, and some changes working rules. The board's recommendations re acceptable to the railroads but were rejected the three unions. Further direct negotiations, e intercession of the National Mediation Board, d talks at the White House proved unsuccessful d the unions announced plans to strike on May . Government seizure followed on May 10. he railroads were placed under the control of e Secretary of the Army who secured a temp- ry restraining order from a Federal court for- dding strike action.

Later in the month, after more fruitless dis- ssions between the unions and railroad manage- ent, the Railway Labor Executives Association ged that the Government assume "full control" the railroads and bargain with the unions. he rail labor leaders also proposed "the transfer railroad ownership from private interests to the nited States of America."

uspension of Coal Negotiations

On April 30, shortly after the bituminous coal ndustry resumed normal production, following he work stoppage over pension issues, the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) served notice of s desire to change its present contract which xpires June 30. The union requested that nego- iations on the new contract begin May 18. Negotiations began on that day but broke up ithin 24 hours when John L. Lewis, president of he UMWA, objected to inclusion in the bargain- ing conference of representatives sent by the Southern Coal Producers Association. He contended that, since this association did not sign the present contract, its representatives could not participate in revising it.

Upon complaint of the Southern Association to the National Labor Relations Board, the Board's general counsel sought from Justice T. Alan Goldsborough in a Federal District Court (1) a temporary restraining order prohibiting the union from excluding the southern representatives from the bargaining talks, and (2) a "show cause" hearing as to why an injunction should not be issued requiring the union to recognize the designated industry representatives as bargaining agents for the coal operators. Justice Goldsborough set June 1 for a hearing on the plea for an injunction and summoned union officials to appear on that date.

Fact-Finding Board in Telephone Dispute

On May 18 President Truman appointed a Board of Inquiry, under provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, to inquire into the issues in dispute between the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the American Union of Telephone Workers (CIO). This action was taken because of a threatened strike of long lines telephone workers "at any time" which, in the President's opinion, would "imperil the national health and safety." The old contract expired May 8 and the parties had been unable to agree on union demands for increased wages and changes in working rules.

The Board, composed of Dr. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University, Chairman, Charles A. Horsky of Washington, D. C., and Aaron Horwitz of New York City, was originally asked to make its report on June 8. At the request of the parties on May 25, however, it postponed formal hearings to June 8, giving the company and union the intervening time in which to reach an agreement, if possible, through direct negotiations.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Construction Work Replacing Old Bridge with New. The extent to which construction activities fall within the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act was again considered by a circuit court of appeals.[3] A night watchman was employed by a contractor in connection with the building, for an interstate highway, of a new bridge 200 feet from the old one. During the period of construction of the new bridge and highway approaches, all traffic was detoured over other highways.

The contractor contended that the watchman was not engaged in commerce, since the structure was new and no traffic passed over it during its construction. However, the court ruled that this was not such "new construction" as would be exempt from the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Since the new bridge simply replaced the old, "the abandonment of the old bridge and its approaches, the diversion of traffic, the construction of the new bridge with its approaches [constituted] one single integrated project." To break the project down into its various phases, the court stated, would be unrealistic and would defeat the purpose of the act. The effect of certain cases narrowly construing the Federal Employer's Liability Act, it pointed out, was limited by the decision in *McLeod* v. *Threlk* (319 U. S. 491, 495), which expressed the ho that the over-refinement of factual situatio hampering the application of that act would n be repeated in the administration of the F Labor Standards Act.

Regular Rate of Pay. Truck drivers, in a ca decided by a circuit court of appeals,[4] receiv "basic wages" per hour with time and one-half f hours in excess of 40 per week. At the same tim they were paid a "commission" for each trip mad during the week, based on the "average hour such trip was supposed to take. The sum of ea driver's "commissions" each week was treated his wage for that week, unless, as occasional happened, it was exceeded by his "basic wages plus "overtime." For the purpose of computi such "overtime," the "average hours" for all trip during the week were added together. The em ployer kept no records of the actual hours, fr quently longer than the "average hours," spent b drivers on trips.

In holding that the employer had violated bot the overtime and the record-keeping provisions the Fair Labor Standards Act, the court pointe out that the trip commissions were equivalent t compensation on a piece-work basis, and there fore the drivers' regular hourly rate of pay shoul be computed by dividing such commissions by th number of hours actually worked. The court dis tinguished cases involving a guaranteed weekl wage from the instant case, which, it stated merely involved two alternative methods for com puting wages, neither method correctly reflecting the drivers' regular rates of pay.

Labor Relations

Inappropriateness of Craft Unit. The Nationa Labor Relations Board denied [5] the petition of a group of craft workers for inclusion in a bargainin unit separate from that of the production employ ees in the plant. The claimed unit would have consisted of 200 electricians (out of a total of 8,500 employees of the company), over 50 percent o whom were production electricians working with employees engaged in other occupations, under the

[1] Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Bennett* v. *V. P. Loftis Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (4th), Apr. 5, 1948).

[4] *McComb* v. *La Casa del Transporte, Inc.* (U. S. C. C. A. (1), Apr. 9, 1948).

[5] *In re Baldwin Locomotive Works* (76 NLRB No. 124, Mar. 23, 1948).

neral direction of supervisors exercising control er all operations required in the integrated pro- ction processes. The Board conceded that it d permitted such severance of a unit of elec- icians from an existing plant-wide unit where ere was little or no commingling with other afts engaged in an integrated production proc- s. It held, however, that this consideration s not applicable to the majority of the elec- icians involved in this case, because the majority, o were production electricians, had no greater mmunity of interest with the other electricians an they had with any nonelectrical craft in the ant.

In two other decisions [6] the Board considered the ope of section 9 (b) (2) of the amended National abor Relations Act (Title I of the Taft-Hartley ct), which precludes it from finding a craft unit appropriate on the ground that a different unit s been established "by a prior Board determina- on." In these cases, it was contended that this ovision requires the Board to establish a sepa- te bargaining unit for a group of craft mployees—unless a majority of these employees ote against separate representation—and that, egardless of other factors, the Board has no iscretion to refuse.

In denying this contention, the Board found that e express language of section 9 (b) (2) does not self limit the Board's discretion to find a craft nit inappropriate in certain situations, so long as here is no reliance upon the fact that a different nit has already been established by a prior oard determination. The Board examined the egislative history of section 9 (b) (2) and con- luded that there was no basis for finding a ongressional intent to prohibit the use of a prior oard determination, or any bargaining history ased thereon, as a factor to be considered in etermining the issue of craft-unit severance, so ng as neither is made the sole ground upon which e Board bases its decisions. Bricklayers and eir apprentices whose functions in a steel plant ere closely connected with the steel-making rocess would not be severed from an existing ndustrial unit, the Board decided, particularly in iew of the integrated operations in the steel ndustry and the industry's history of bargaining n an industrial and not a craft basis.

[6] *In re National Tube Co.* (76 NLRB No.——, Apr. —, 1948); *In re American Rolling Mills Co.* (76 NLRB No. ——, Apr. —, 1948).

Private Injunctions Under Taft-Hartley Act. A decision [7] of a United States circuit court of appeals reversed action by a Federal district court granting an injunction against an employer for alleged failure to bargain collectively, in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. The union filed charges of unfair labor practices against the employer with the NLRB but while these were still pending, it brought suit in the district court for an injunction to compel the employer to bargain.

The circuit court, overruling the district court, held that under the Taft-Hartley Act, just as under the original National Labor Relations Act which it amended, the Board has exclusive jurisdiction to determine the issue of unfair labor practices, despite the fact that the word "exclusive" was omitted from the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act defining the Board's jurisdiction. The lower court had concluded that such omission, coupled with the provision of section 301 (b) of the act, which authorizes suits in the Federal courts by and against labor organizations as entities, clearly established a congressional intent to permit Federal courts to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the NLRB in connection with charges of unfair labor practices.

In rejecting this contention, the circuit court pointed out that an examination of the legislative history of the Taft-Hartley Act clearly revealed a congressional intent to compel parties, whether unions, employers, or individuals, to make use of the adequate administrative remedy by resort to the Board. The omission, in the amended statute, of the word "exclusive," it stated, was designed to permit the Board itself, or its General Counsel, to petition Federal courts for temporary injunctive relief in designated situations. The authority granted to unions to sue (or be sued) as entities in the Federal courts was not intended to confer a general jurisdiction on those courts to entertain proceedings under the act at the request of private parties except in the two specific situations (which were not involved in this instance) in which private suits for damages are authorized. The court emphasized that the Board's jurisdiction under the amended act was just as exclusive as it had been under the original statute, save for the exceptions indicated.

[7] *Amazon Cotton Mill* v. *Textile Workers* (U. S. C. C. A. (4th), Apr. 1, 1948)

Pension and Insurance Plans—Collective Bargaining. The NLRB has ruled,[8] for the first time since its original creation, that employer-financed pension and retirement plans come within the requirement of the National Labor Relations Act that employers and unions must bargain on wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. In so ruling, the Board held that the employer's refusal to bargain over pension and retirement benefits violated both the original and the amended act.

The employer in this case had established, in 1941, prior to the entry of the union into the picture, an old-age retirement and pension program for the benefit of his employees. This program was unilaterally amended by the employer in 1944 and also in 1945. During 1945 and 1946, the employer refused to discuss with the recognized union the amendment and application of the terms of the program and their relation to the collective bargaining agreement then in effect. Such refusal to discuss these matters with the union was found by the Board to constitute a refusal to bargain, in violation of section 8 (5) of the old act, which has been preserved unchanged as section 8 (a) (5) of the amended act.

The employer contended that the term "wages" as used in the act, means the wages earned by employees for actual performance of work or productive activity, and that pension benefits are not earned by the expenditure of productive effort but are determined by the length of the employee's period of service.

The Board rejected this contention on the ground that Congress, in setting forth the area of collective bargaining in section 9 (a) of the act, had not intended such a narrow and technical definition of wages. To the contrary, the Board found, the term "wages" as used in section 9 (a)[9] must be construed to include emoluments of value, such as pension and insurance benefits, which may accrue to employees out of their employment relationship. This, it held, was because such monetary contribution by the employer to a pension plan constitutes, in actuality, "an economic enhancement of the employee's money wages," and, no less than any other wage increase, becomes an integral part of the entire wage structure. other fields of Federal legislation (social securi taxation, bankruptcy, etc.), the Board poin out, pensions and retirement allowances have b regarded as income, wages, or compensation personal services. The Board also held that pension plan here in question, which compelled employee to retire at the age of 65, affected employees' tenure of employment, and hence c stituted a "condition of employment" concerni which there was an obligation to bargain.

The Board then concluded that the language sections 8 (a) (5) and 9 (a) of the amended act, well as the legislative history of those provisio made no change in the employer's obligation bargain concerning pension and retirement benefi

One member of the Board dissented, taking t view that neither employers nor unions should required to bargain collectively on a subje matter which has not become an industry general practice, and that pension and retireme benefits financed by the employer had not becom a practice of collective bargaining. The dissentin opinion contended that congressional intent adopting the original National Labor Relatio Act was to confine the phrase "wages, hours employment, or other conditions of employment to prevailing bargaining practices at that time, a that such practices did not include pensio and retirement benefits. Furthermore, the disse pointed out, such benefits are purely a prerogati of management, and to destroy this prerogati could only result in creating chaos in the bargain ing process.

Constitutionality of Filing and Affidavit Requirements. Section 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the amende National Labor Relations Act require union which wish to utilize the machinery of the NLR to file with the Secretary of Labor certain financi and organizational data, and with the Boar affidavits signed by the union officers, declarin that the signing officer "is not a member of th Communist Party or affiliated with such party and that he does not believe in, and is not member of or supports any organization tha believes in or teaches, the overthrow of th United States Government by force or by an illegal or unconstitutional methods."

The National Maritime Union challenged th constitutionality of these provisions, contendin

[8] *In re Inland Steel Co.* (77 NLRB No. 1, Apr. 12, 1948).

[9] Section 9 (a) in both the old and amended Act reads, in part, as follows: "Representatives designated or selected for the purposes of collective bargaining by the majority of employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes, shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment."

at they abridged the rights of freedom of eech and assembly, destroyed liberty of associa-on, and violated the guarantee of due process of w. A special statutory court, convened to termine the issue of constitutionality, unani-ously sustained [10] the validity of section 9 (f), hich prohibits access to the Board by a union hich has not filed with the Secretary of Labor the escribed financial and organizational data, olding this requirement to be a constitutional ercise of congressional power under the com-erce clause. On the issue of the validity of the on-Communist affidavit provision, the court olit 2 to 1. The majority sustained the affidavit quirement, and took the position that the privi-ge of a union to act as exclusive bargaining agent the employees and to compel an employer to rgain with it was not a basic constitutional ght but an extraordinary privilege granted by ongress, which Congress could revoke. Hence, e majority pointed out, Congress has the power prescribe qualifications which must be possessed those who seek to enjoy the extraordinary rivilege of acting as exclusive bargaining agent, nd the qualification required by section 9 (h)—wit, that union officers sign non-Communist ffidavits—was not unreasonable, arbitrary, or iscriminatory.

The dissenting opinion agreed with the majority oncerning the reasonableness of the requirement an affidavit denying belief in or support of rganizations that believe in the violent overthrow the Government. It disagreed, however, with he conclusion respecting the validity of the non-Communist affidavit requirement. In this con-ection, the minority pointed out that Congress as the power to abridge freedom of speech and ssembly only when the existence of a clear and resent danger justifies such abridgment. It tated that the only way in which the existence of uch a danger could be deduced from the presence Communist union officials was by presenting dequate evidence to the court that union officials ho were members of the Communist party hereby constituted a clear and present danger ufficient to justify Congress in denying to such nions access to the Board's facilities.

Non-Communist Affidavits. In two recent de-isions, the NLRB dealt with situations in which it was contended that unions which had failed to file the non-Communist affidavits provided for under the Taft-Hartley Act, were evading this requirement by seeking access to the machinery of the Board through the use of agents or intermediaries. In the first instance [11] the union involved had refused to file the non-Communist affidavits, and had announced its refusal at a union meeting. At the same meeting the union indicated it would seek to circumvent the requirement by having one of its officers resign from the union for the purpose of intervening as a prospective bargaining agent in a pending representation proceeding brought by another union. It was recommended that the employees vote for the resigned officer as their bargaining representative, by which course they would really be working and voting for the noncomplying union. The Board denied the resigned union officer a place on the ballot, holding that despite his resignation from membership and office, he was acting as an agent of the noncomplying union, and had sought a place on the ballot, in that capacity, solely for the purpose of evading the filing requirements of the Act.

In the other case [12] a certified union charged that a decertification petition filed by several employees was in fact instigated by a union which had not filed non-Communist affidavits, and contended that such petition should be dismissed because the noncomplying union was really the petitioner. The Board overruled the contention, holding that the employees' desires could best be ascertained by holding an election.

Veterans Reemployment

Vacation Pay. A prewar collective bargaining agreement made prior to the employment of four veterans provided for vacation with pay for 1 week after 1 year's service, and for 2 weeks, after 5 years' service, but included an important proviso that employees not registered on the pay roll, who were later re-engaged, must work for at least 6 months before receiving the vacation to which they were eligible. The veterans did not return to work until after the first 6 months of the calendar year for which they claimed vacation pay.

In denying their claim, the court pointed out that the veterans were bound by the contract

[10] *National Maritime Union* v. *Herzog* (U. S. C. C., D. C., Apr. 13, 1948).

[11] *In re Campbell Soup Co.* (76 NLRB No. 133, Mar. 25, 1948).

[12] *In re Whitin Machine Works* (76 NLRB No. 143, Mar. 30, 1948).

provisions as employees on furlough.[14] For such employees the right to vacation pay was not based on seniority. Since vacation rights are not "pay" except for work actually done, there was no denial of seniority rights. Nor were they being denied "other benefits" granted by section 8 (c) of the Selective Training and Service Act, since under the language of the act they must be treated like nonveterans on furlough. To rule otherwise, the court stated, would constitute such discrimination in favor of veterans as was forbidden by the United States Supreme Court in the "super-seniority" cases.

Right to Reinstatement. Three cases decided by a circuit court of appeals involved the question of change of circumstances as ground for refusal to reinstate a veteran.

(1) A veteran, prior to his induction, had been an outside salesman. During the veteran's absence, his employer reorganized his business abolishing the position of outside salesman. Telephone salesmen, who solicited the same accounts, performed additional "executive" duties. The veteran had made some telephone sales. In ordering the veteran to be retained as an additional telephone salesman, the court [15] pointed out that Congress had provided for the veteran's return to "a position of like seniority, status and pay", if his former position no longer existed, unless such restoration would be impossible or unreasonable. Some loss of efficiency or in economy, the court ruled, did not render such restoration unreasonable. The main purpose of providing for such an exception was to free the employer from creating a useless job.

(2) The same court ordered [16] reinstatement of a veteran as an attorney for a building and loan association. Although his only compensation had been a fixed fee for each mortgage settlement attended, the court ruled that the veteran's duty to give general legal services to the association, both at its meetings and on demand, made him an employee rather than an independent contractor, and made his position "other than temporary." A substantial increase in the association's business was held not to be such a change of circumstances as would make it unreasonable to restore the veteran to his position, in view of the fact t the business was presently handled by a sin solicitor. The total amount of fees for ca handled by the other attorney, which the vete might have handled had he been reinstated as attorney, was held not to be excessive damages

(3) An insurance company was ordered [17] reinstate a veteran as director and president the company, positions which he had held pr to his induction. It was contended that the S lective Training and Service Act did not apply these positions, since the company's charter pr vided for election of the directors by the stoc holders at the annual meeting of the compan and election of the president by the directo The former vice president of the company h been elected president in the veteran's absenc In rejecting these arguments, the court point out that the office of president continued with ce tain fixed duties from year to year, despite po sible change of incumbents at the annual electio and was thus a "position, other than temporary within the meaning of the act. There was no su change of circumstances as would make reinstat ment unreasonable or impossible, since an electio might have been held at which the veteran w elected to his former positions.

State Decisions

Alabama—Breach Of No-Strike Clause Wai Right To Picket. A collective agreement betwee a union and an employer provided that neithe would resort to strike or lock-out without firs using all possible means of peaceful settlement o a controversy. The employer, in a recent case, sought an injunction to compel the union an individually named union officers and members t call off a strike and to cease picketing, alleging tha the union and these individuals were engaging i both activities prior to utilizing peaceful means o settlement, in violation of the no-strike clause i the collective agreement. The lower court refused to grant the relief requested against the named individuals, but did enjoin the union and its officials from conducting the strike. However, it refused to enjoin any peaceful picketing, on the ground that such activity is protected by the Fed-

[14] *Siaskiewicz* v. *General Electric Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (2d), Mar. 4, 1948).
[15] *Allyn* v. *Abad* (U. S. C. C. A. (3d), Mar. 9, 1948.)
[16] *Heller* v. *Interboro Savings & Loan Assn.* (U. S. C. C. A. (3d), February 11, 1948).
[17] *Houghton* v. *Texas State Life Insurance Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (5th), Ma 1, 1948).
[18] *Alabama Cartage Co.* v. *Teamsters* (Ala. Sup. Ct., Mar. 25, 1948).

l Constitution. The State supreme court, reversing the ruling of the lower court, enjoined the named individuals, as well as the union and its officials, from striking and picketing. The higher court pointed out that the named individuals, who were employees benefiting from the collective agreement and also members of the union, were therefore parties to the agreement and bound by its terms. Hence, the rights possessed by these individuals, such as the constitutionally protected right to picket, were waived by them under the contract, since such right is private and individual, and no consideration of public policy or morals is involved.

California—Picketing for Closed Shop By Non-complying Union. The question whether a labor union which has failed to file the non-Communist affidavits and the financial and organizational data required by the Taft-Hartley Act, may make any demands upon or picket an employer over whom the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction, was recently answered in the negative by a lower California court.[19] The union had been picketing an employer engaged in interstate commerce on account of his refusal to sign a closed-shop agreement with the union. As a result of the picketing, the employees of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., refused to pick up or deliver merchandise to the employer because to do so would require them to cross the picket line. The employer thereupon petitioned the NLRB to determine whether the union demanding the closed shop was the proper bargaining agent of his employees.

The Board dismissed the petition on the ground that the union had failed to comply with the affidavit and filing requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act. The union nevertheless continued to picket for a closed shop agreement and for recognition as the bargaining representative of the employees. The employer sought an injunction against the picketing in the State court, alleging that the union was engaged in committing unlawful acts for an unlawful purpose. The union contended that inasmuch as its picketing was carried on peacefully, the employer's only remedy was to resort to the NLRB and not to the State courts. The court held that the union's demands, if complied with by the employer, would make him a violator of the Taft-Hartley Act, and that there was nothing in that act which prohibits a State court from protecting its own citizens in their right to avoid violating the law, and from enjoining those who seek to compel them to commit such violations. The court pointed out that the objectives of the union, being unlawful, may under the State law be enjoined, as may also the picketing in pursuit of such objectives, even though peaceable.

Illinois—Libel By Unions Not Enjoinable. The highest court in Illinois has held[20] that the publication of libelous statements by a union concerning an employer, may not be prohibited by the granting of an injunction. The union in this case was not engaged in a labor dispute with the employer; that is to say, there was no strike, picket line, or work stoppage of any kind. The union published a periodical which contained many derogatory statements about the employer, which the latter claimed were completely untrue. The employer petitioned for an injunction against continued publication of such statements by the union, and also alleged that such publication constituted a conspiracy by the union's officers to commit the libel. The court rejected the employer's contention, and refused to grant the injunction. It held that even if the union's statements were libelous, and had the effect of causing both the public and the employees to fear, dislike, and distrust the employer, no injunction could issue, since such injunction would abridge the constitutional rights of free speech and free press—there being no strike, picketing, coercion, or property damage to the employer's business.

Massachusetts—Strike for Closed Shop Unlawful. In a case decided[21] by the highest court in Massachusetts, a sea food workers' union sought to induce an employer to recognize the union and grant it a closed shop, there being no other dispute between the parties. The majority of the employer's workers did not wish the union to represent them. The union, pursuant to provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act, took a strike vote among the employer's workers. The

[19] *Simons* v. *Retail Clerks Union* (Calif. Superior Ct., Los Angeles County, Apr. 8, 1948).

[20] *Montgomery Ward* v. *United Employees* (Ill. Sup. Ct., Mar. 18, 1948).

[21] *Davis Bros. Fisheries Co.* v. *Pimentel* (Mass. Sup. Jud. Ct., Mar. 11, 1948).

vote was 51 to 5 against a strike. Nevertheless, the union called a strike and set up a picket line, but only 5 of the employer's workers joined the strike. During the picketing, the fishermen's union, which controlled all the fishing labor in the area, refused to permit deliveries to be made to the employer, who thereupon sought an injunction against both unions. The lower court granted the injunction on the ground that the strike of the sea food workers' union was illegal and that the refusal to deliver by the fishermen's union "constituted an illegal combination in the nature of a sympathetic strike or boycott."

The high court sustained this decision, ruling that in Massachusetts a strike for a closed or a union shop is illegal; that picketing in support of an unlawful objective is not protected by the constitutional guaranty of free speech; and that the evidence indicated that the fishermen's union conspired and combined with the sea food workers' union to accomplish an unlawful purpose. The court pointed out that although the members of the fishermen's union were at liberty to refuse to deliver fish to the employer, they could not by concerted action refuse, to deliver, if the purpose of such refusal was to injure the employer and assist the other union in its strike for an unlaw objective, the closed shop.

New York—Injunction Against Union for M licious Interference.[22] Several employees petition for an injunction to prohibit a labor union fr inducing various employers to terminate the pe tioners' employment in instances in which t union was unable to supply such employers wi union members to do the work which the pe tioners had performed. The latter, in the complaint, alleged that the union's actions we motivated by a desire to prevent the petitione from obtaining a livelihood in their chosen occ pation and not by an intention to obtain emplo ment for any union member wholly or partiall unemployed and willing and qualified to do th type of work involved.

The court ruled that this allegation was equiva lent to an allegation of malice and that petitione were entitled to an injunction restraining th union from maliciously interfering with the pet tioners' contracts of employment with others.

[22] *Kelly* v. *Simons* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., N. Y. County, Mar. 18, 1948).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

April 18, 1948

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of United Steel Workers of America (CIO) and the Nashville Corp., Nashville, Tenn., held unanimously that a representation election, won by the union 2 days before the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 became law, was void owing to the Steelworkers' failure to comply with section 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the act (see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) dealing with non-Communist affidavits and filing requirements. (Source: NLRB release R-65, Apr. 18, 1948.)

April 19

THE NLRB, in the case of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union (AFL) and the General Shoe Corp., Pulaski, Tenn., by a majority vote set aside a representation election held on July 31, 1946, on the ground that the employer's pre-election campaign against the union created a situation in which it was doubtful that the employees could make a free choice of bargaining agent. (Source: NLRB release R-66, Apr. 19, 1948.)

April 20

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT at Washington fined the United Mine Workers of America $1,400,000 and the union's president $20,000 for criminal contempt in their failure to obey a court restraining order issued against them under the LMRA of 1947 (see Chron. item for Mar. 19, 1948, MLR, May 1948). The fines were imposed upon recommendation of Government attorneys, after the court held that they were guilty of both civil and criminal contempt in ignoring the court decree of April 3 directing that the miners be ordered back to work. The court deferred sentence on the civil contempt charge. The UMWA president sent a telegram to district officers of the union calling upon them to tell the miners it was his wish that they return to work immediately.

On April 21, the Federal District Court at Washington issued a preliminary 80-day anti-strike injunction against the UMWA and its president, ordering the miners to end the strike and remain at work. This order superseded the temporary restraining order of April 3. The operators' trustee on the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund filed an injunction suit in the Federal District Court to block payment of pensions in the bituminous-coal industry from the fund "until the court has had an opportunity to determine" the validity of the pension settlement plan (voted on April 12 by the UMWA trustee and the neutral trustee). He indicated that the 2 to 1 pension decision of the trustees contravened the LMRA. The UMWA president sent another telegram to UMWA districts urging a return to work. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 2005, and 21 LRR, p. 307.)

On April 23, the Federal District Court at Washington adopted the Government's recommendations by postponing action indefinitely on the civil contempt charges (for discussion, see MLR, May 1948, p. III) against the union and its president. (Source: BLS records and United Mine Workers Journal, May 1, 1948, p. 3.)

On May 5, the UMWA president asked the Federal District Court to dismiss the operators' suit seeking to block pension payments to retired miners. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRR, p. 12.)

On May 7, Senator Styles Bridges, neutral member of the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund, took similar action. (Source: Daily press.)

OVERRIDING the President's veto the Senate (77 to 7) gave effect to a law which removes certain newspaper and magazine vendors from coverage by the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code.

On April 14, the House had taken similar action (307 to 28).

On April 5, the President in his veto message, called attention to his refusal to sign a similar measure in August 1947, as opening "our social security structure to piecemeal attack." He also stated: "It was this sort of manipulation which the Supreme Court effectively outlawed in June of 1947." (Source: Public Law 492, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Apr. 20, 1948, Cong. Record Apr. 14, 1948, p. 4534, and Apr. 20, 1948, p. 4703, and White House release, Apr. 5, 1948.)

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL on Social Security to the Senate Committee on Finance made its first report on the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program, with recommendations for liberalizing and extending its provisions. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., heads the council of 17 members, with Sumner H. Schlichter as associate chairman. (Source: Sen. Doc. No. 149, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Apr. 20, 1948, and Congressional Record, Apr. 20 and 21, 1948, pp. 4692 and 4777; for discussion, see p. 641 of this issue.)

April 22

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9952, announced that the reemployment rights of Federal civilian employees who transferred to public or private agencies for national defense or war work would expire 6 months after the date of issuance of this order unless application for reemployment

is made within that time. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 2214.)

THE ADMINISTRATOR, Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, announced a minimum hourly wage of 30 cents (formerly 25 cents) in the shoe manufacturing and allied industries in Puerto Rico, effective on May 24. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, release PR–135, Apr. 22, 1948, and Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 2163.)

On April 24, the Administrator announced a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents (formerly 35 cents) in the wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution industries, in Puerto Rico, effective on May 24. He also announced on the same date a minimum hourly wage of 18 cents (formerly 15 cents) in the hooked rug industry in Puerto Rico for workers in the hand-hooking division engaged in hand-tufting or hand-sewing operations. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, release PR–138, Apr. 24, 1948, and Federal Register, Vol. 13, pp. 2221 and 2222.)

On April 30, the Administrator issued an interpretation of the conditions under which an estimated 470,000 employees of motor carriers may be exempt from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Drivers, drivers' helpers, loaders, and mechanics as defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission are the classes covered, and the Commission has the power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service because of the "safety of operation" involved in their work. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions release PR–140, Apr. 30, 1948, and Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 2346.)

On May 14, the Administrator announced a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents (formerly 35 cents) for employees in the foundry, machine shop, and fabricated metal products industry in Puerto Rico, effective June 14; and on the same day, minimum rates of 17 to 30 cents (formerly 15 to 24 cents) for various operations in the small leather goods and related products industry of that Island—also effective June 14. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, release PR—142, May 14, 1948, and Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 2620.)

April 26

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of the United States opened a 4-day annual conference in Washington, called with the avowed purpose of charting "a course for business that will assure the fullest measure of America's economic development." (Source: Business Action, Apr. 23, 1948, and daily press.)

April 27

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, through its Bureau of Labor Standards, issued a simplified registration form for trade-unions to facilitate the filing with the Department of financial and organizational data required of them under sections 9 (f) and (g) of the LMRA of 1947 (see Chr item of Sept. 19, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947, and MLR, O 1947, p. 436). This information is prerequisite to NL consideration of union-representation or union-shop pe tions or complaints. As of March 31, some 14,000 uni had filed this type of data. (Source: U. S. Dept. of La release, Apr. 27, 1948.)

April 29

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 205, United Financial Employees unit of Office Employees International Union (AFL) voted to end a 32-day strike against the New York Sto Exchange by accepting continued maintenance-of-me bership and weekly wage increases of from $3 to $5. T union originally demanded the union shop and increas of from $9 to $15.

On March 29, some 1,100 members of the local stru against the Stock and Curb Exchanges for a union sh and wage increases after contracts had expired (Mar 1). Mass picketing was utilized and clashes with poli occurred.

On April 15, the walk-out against the Curb Exchan was settled by a wage increase of 10 percent, special co tract bonus clauses, and maintenance of membership an the check-off. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service, Ma 30, and Apr. 6, 1948, and daily press.)

April 30

THE NINTH Pan American Conference, which had convene at Bogota on March 30, ended with the signing of th Charter of the Organization of American States by 2 Western Hemisphere Republics. A hemisphere economi pact was also signed. (Source: Daily press.)

May 1

THE NATIONAL HEALTH ASSEMBLY, called by the Federa Security Administrator at the request of the President, met at Washington to map "areas of agreement" betwee the various medical and lay groups on a feasible 10-year health program. The two delegates of the American Medical Association and other members of the medical care committee composed of physicians and laymen agreed with labor, farm, and other groups that "the principle of contributory health insurance should be the basic method of financing medical care for the large majority of the American people," to be supplemented by taxation to provide services not available under prepayment or insurance. (Source: Daily press.)

May 3

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States ruled that although "restrictive covenants" in real estate sale contracts standing alone are not illegal, they are not enforceable in Federal or State courts. The cases of *Shelley* v. *Kraemer* and *McGhee* v. *Sipes* dealt with the State courts. In the cases of *Hurd* v. *Hodge* and *Urciola* v. *Hodge* the Court

ed that judicial enforcement of such covenants by deral courts of the District of Columbia is contrary to public policy of the United States and is prohibited by Civil Rights Act of 1866. (Source: U. S. Law Week, LW, pp. 4426 and 4432.)

ay 4

E PRESIDENT approved a law raising "income ceilings" on-the-job (including farming) trainees under the "GI ll of Rights," to $210 a month for veterans with no pendents, and $270 and $290, respectively, for those with nd 2 or more. Formerly, the maximum monthly ceil- s were $175 for single and $200 for married veterans e Chron. item for Aug. 8, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946). ource: Public Law 512, 80th Cong., 2d sess., May 4, 48.)

ay 5

E EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the World Federation of rade Unions, at its meeting in Rome (opened on April 30), pproved a 7-point motion which is intended to prevent e secretary general and other WFTU officials from assum- g political attitudes in contrast with the opinion of filiates. (Source: CIO News, May 10, 1948, and daily ress.)

E 4-DAY National Conference on Family Life opened at ashington. In the deliberations, the housing shortage as stressed by the President of the United States and her speakers as a critical problem for the family and ation. (Source: CIO News, May 10, 1948, and daily ress.)

ay 6

E NLRB, in the case of local 16 of the Industrial Union Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) nd the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Kearny, J., ruled 4 to 1 that a decertification election was un- ecessary to unseat an incumbent union, after that union ad renounced its own claim to be bargaining representa- ve of the employees involved. (Source: NLRB release -73, May 6, 1948.)

ay 10

E PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9957, provided r possession, control, and operation of certain railroads because of interruptions and the threat of interruptions of transportation services, owing to labor disturbances (see Chron. items for Mar. 27, 1948, MLR, May 1948, and Jan. 27, 1948, MLR, Mar. 1948). The President acted under his constitutional rights and under legislation including the Act of August 29, 1916, and as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 2503.) The judge of the Federal District Court at Washington, on the request of the Government, temporarily restrained the unions from stopping work at 6 a. m., May 11, as scheduled, and accordingly the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) called off the strike. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRRM, p. 2063; for discussions, see p. 644 of this issue.)

THE NLRB, in the case of Industrial Guards Federal Labor Union 24312 and Schenley Distilleries, Inc., Old Quaker Division, ruled unanimously that plant guards organized in AFL federal labor unions cannot be certified as bargaining representatives under the LMRA of 1947. Section 9 (b) (3) of that law states that no union may be certified as the representative of guards if it is "affiliated directly or indirectly with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards." (Source: NLRB release, R–75, May 10, 1948.)

May 13

THE ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL of the United States Department of Justice rendered an opinion that initiation fees and assessments are a part of "membership dues" as defined in section 302 (c) (4) of the LMRA of 1947, and as such are subject to check-off by employers on employee written request. He also held that a contract provision for automatic renewal of check-off authorization beyond 1 year (the limit for irrevocability under section 302 (c) (4)), in case neither party gives written notice of termination, is a matter for judicial interpretation, but that such a provision "does not appear to be 'irrevocable' for a period of more than 1 year." A check-off under the foregoing conditions does not constitute a willful violation and should not be considered to be an adequate basis for prosecution. The opinions were given in response to a request by the Solicitor of the United States Department of Labor. (Source: Dept. of Labor release, S48–1235, undated; for text of opinion, see Labor Relations Reporter, 22 LRR, p. 47.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Adequacy of Workmen's Compensation. By Arthur H. Reede. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1947. xxiii, 422 pp., charts. $5.

Discussions on the adequacy of workmen's compensation in this country are apt to reflect strong partisanship rather than objective evaluation. Labor groups persistently push toward greater liberality, and employer groups just as persistently resist the increased cost. Students have argued for many years that, in this field at least, it is possible for one to eat his cake and have it too—if there are fewer work injuries, it is possible to liberalize compensation benefits without increasing costs to employers. Professor Reede expounds this doctrine at some length and buttresses his position with voluminous references and statistics. He sees in industrial accident prevention—by employers, labor unions, insurance carriers, and State regulatory bodies—"the principal hope of the workmen's compensation system."

The statistics supplied in the book bear out the contention of labor groups that disability benefits, on the average, compensate injured workers for not more than 40 percent of the wage loss occasioned by their injuries and that the maximum benefits specified in many State laws tend to push that percentage still further downward as wages rise. The author's practical solution for increased benefits is fewer work injuries. No one can logically disagree with this position, but his emphasis on the fine work done by employers, insurance carriers, labor unions, and State regulatory bodies may overstate actual conditions.

Effective accident prevention work usually is carried on by large employers whose interest is stimulated by the fact that they are "self-insured" and that injury costs are direct out-of-pocket expenses. The majority of employers do relatively little safety work. Insurance carriers have obvious limitations to the amounts they can spend for accident prevention, and the activities of their safety departments generally play a decidedly minor role as compared with their claims activities. State regulatory bodies, usually those engaged in factory inspection and located in State labor departments, are notoriously understaffed and frequently are subject to political pressures.

Last year the United States had over 2,000,000 disabling work injuries. Admittedly, a tremendous number of these injuries, and all the suffering and economic waste they entailed, could have been prevented. If employers and their insurance carriers are not able to cope successfully with this task, then organized labor should take a hand—partly through programs of its own and partly by insisting on a more effective job on the part of the respective States. —M. D. H.

Pattern for Good Labor Relations. By Lee H. Hill. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1947. 233 pp. $3.

The thesis of this book is that labor relations are the product of, and but one aspect of, employer-employee relations. The kind of labor relations a company has is largely determined by the kind of relations that it has fostered with its employees. Fundamental to good employee relations is the direction of effort toward "satisfying employee wants in such a way that employees will voluntarily and gladly cooperate in the operation of the business."

The author devotes considerable attention to management organization for good employee relations, on the premise that sound management organization and sound employer-employee relations are inseparable. In discussing the function and organization of an employee-relations department, he cautions that such a department "should not try to replace line supervisors as *the* representatives of management in the eyes of the employees." He states, however, that "the most generous employee policies and the most elaborate organization for dealing with employees cannot ensure the achievement of good employee relations if genuine interest in employee welfare and in the employees as human beings is not present at the top-management level."

The following major policies are recommended to management as productive of good labor relations and, what is more important, of good employer-employee relations: Neutrality with respect to union membership; wholehearted acceptance of the union as the agent of the employees; preservation of management authority; and emphasis of the common ground in which the interests of union and management coincide. —A. W.

Agriculture

Booms, Depressions, and the Farmer. By S. V. Ciriacy-Wantrup. Berkeley, University of California, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1948. 24 pp., charts. (Circular No. 376.)

The author shows the close dependence of farmers on changes in general economic conditions. Their ups and downs, he states, are mainly due to changes in farm prices which, in turn, are caused mainly by changes in nonfarm income and business expenditures. He believes, therefore, that the interests of farmers are best served not by farm-

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

of measures such as parity-price laws and subsidies ose not aimed at conservation and specific adjustments production) but rather by general policies designed to vent industrial booms and depressions. The pamphlet condensed version of a study which appeared in the cember 1947 issue of Hilgardia, a journal of the Cali- nia Agricultural Experiment Station.

rward Prices for Agriculture. By D. Gale Johnson. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1947. 259 pp., bibliographies. $3.

Exploration of the analytical foundations of forward icing for agriculture, a plan advocated by T. W. Schultz 1940 to replace the "backward-looking" price-parity ncept currently accepted for supporting agricultural ices. The author believes that a forward-price-control licy would tend to stabilize the agricultural economy by proving the allocation of resources and reducing un- rtainty of price and income.

ogress of Farm Mechanization. By Martin R. Cooper, Glen T. Barton, Albert P. Brodell. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1947. 101 pp., maps, charts. (Miscellaneous Publication No. 630.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Estimates of effects of mechanization on man-hour quirements per acre and per unit of product, for selected ms, are given for specified periods from 1800 to 1940. ore detailed estimates are made for recent periods. The lue of equipment per worker is described as lowest in the st South Central and South Atlantic States. A con- uding section of the study discusses probable trends and fects of mechanization during the next 30 years. Ex- nded markets for farm products, it is stated, must ac- mpany increases in production efficiency if both pro- ucers and consumers are to benefit to the fullest extent.

he Wisconsin Farm Labor Program, 1943–47. By L. G. Sorden, Erven Long, and Margaret Salick. Madison, University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Extension Service, 1948. 63 pp. and appendixes, diagrams, illus.; processed.

Comprehensive survey of farm work in Wisconsin, nder the program authorized by the United States Con- ess in April 1943 and terminated at the end of 1947. lthough adapted to the distinctive needs and conditions revailing in Wisconsin, the activities described are also haracteristic of other States. Extensive appendixes give ocumentary materials in large part similar to those ap- lying to other States.

Agricultural Labor in India.] (*In* Indian Journal of Economics, Allahabad, July 1947, pp. 121–206, charts. 5 rupees.)

This issue of the Journal contains 10 papers on agri- ultural labor in India, discussing such factors as social ecurity, wages, recruitment of labor, and problems con- ronting agricultural labor.

Child and Youth Employment

Employment Problems of Out-of-School Youth. By Elizabeth S. Johnson. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Child Labor Branch, 1948. 4 pp. (Reprinted from Monthly Labor Review of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1947.)

On the Child Labor Front. By Florence Taylor, National Child Labor Committee. (*In* Social Service Review, Chicago, March 1948, pp. 20–33, chart. $1.75.)

Reviews the current status of the fight to prevent too early or harmful employment of children and to promote an increase in school attendance. The data show that although the situation has improved as compared with the war years, it is less favorable than in 1940.

Cooperative Movement

Consumers' Cooperatives and Credit Unions: Operations in 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 20 pp. (Bull. No. 922.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Cooperatives in School and Community—A Teacher's Guide. New York, Columbia University, Teachers College, Bureau of Publications, 1947. 84 pp., bibliography, illus.

Although the title does not so indicate, most of the material given in this pamphlet relates to farmers' marketing and purchasing associations, not to consumers' cooperatives, although Rochdale principles are discussed.

They Did It in Indiana: The Story of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperatives. By Paul Turner. New York, Dryden Press, 1947. 159 pp., charts, illus. $2.25.

Covers the history and growth of cooperatives developed in connection with the Indiana Farm Bureau, and the economic background which induced cooperative action in various directions.

Gung Ho! The Story of the Chinese Cooperatives. By Chen Han-seng. New York, American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., 1947. 63 pp., map, illus. (I. P. R. Pamphlet No. 24.) 25 cents.

This pamphlet discusses the industrial cooperatives (workers' productive associations) of China, their part in providing employment and in making supplies for the army and for the civilian population, and their financial and other problems. The Bailie schools, which are training centers for industrial craftsmen, many of whom have gone into the industrial cooperatives, are also described. The title, "Gung Ho," means "work together."

Beretning for 1946 av Norges Kooperative Landsforening. Oslo, Norges Kooperative Landsforening, 1947. 72 pp.

Annual report and statistics of operation of the Cooperative Union and Wholesale of Norway.

Labor Enterprise in Palestine: A Handbook of Histadrut Economic Institutions. By Gerhard Muenzner. New York, Sharon Books, 1947. 83 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. $1.50.

Contains statistical and other information on the various economic enterprises carried on by the Histadrut (General Federation of Jewish Labor). Among the auxiliary enterprises are cooperatives for distribution of goods, workers' productive associations, cooperative communities of varied types, and housing associations, and federations of and auditing unions for these organizations. The report gives detailed statistics for each class of cooperatives, with comparative data showing their development over a period of years.

Economic and Social Problems

Economics of Public Finance. By Edward D. Allen and O. H. Brownlee. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1947. 535 pp., bibliographies, charts. $5.35 ($4 to schools).

The authors discuss the problems of public finance largely from the point of view of welfare economics, in the broader sense. They emphasize the problems of adapting public income and expenditures for the purpose of maintaining high levels of employment and production and reducing economic inequality.

Everybody's Problem: Prices, Wages, Profits. By Leon H. Keyserling. (*In* Harper's Magazine, New York, March 1948, pp. 221–228. 50 cents.)

More For Your Payroll Dollar. New York, Research Institute of America, 1948. 48 pp. (Analysis No. 57.)

Discussion of labor costs from employer's point of view, including a section on "how to get union cooperation."

Reconstruction in Czechoslovakia. By O. Bielogurskas and D. L. Glickman. (*In* Economic Review of Food and Agriculture, Vol. 1, No. 1, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Information Service, Washington, January 1948, pp. 12–36. 50 cents.)

Review of the progress and problems of the Czechoslovak planned economy from the end of the war to the middle of 1947, with some data on manpower, wages, prices, and cost of living.

Manpower Movements. (*In* Planning, London, January 2, 1948, pp. 185–208. 2s. Reprints are available from New Republic, New York, at 25 cents each.)

Evaluates and criticizes the British Government's postwar manpower programs and suggests methods for attracting more workers to under-staffed industries.

The Rate of Industrial Growth in Russia Since 1885. By Alexander Gerschenkron. (*In* Tasks of Economic History, Supplement VII, 1947, to Journal of Economic History, New York, pp. 144–174. $2.)

Comparison of rates of industrial growth in various periods of Russian history from the middle of the 1880's, with a brief description of "the specific factors that promoted or obstructed the process of industrialization of the country."

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

American Standard Safety Code for Power Presses and P and Hand Presses. New York, American Standa Association, 1948. 43 pp., diagrams, illus. (B11. 1948.) $1.25.

Other safety codes recently approved and published the American Standards Association include those for t use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels (75 cent conveyors, cableways, and related equipment (90 cent and the textile industry (50 cents).

Control of Roof and Prevention of Accidents from Falls Rock and Coal. By J. J. Forbes and H. J. Sloma Washington, U. S. Department of the Interi Bureau of Mines, 1948. 8 pp.; processed. (Info mation Circular No. 7461.)

First of a series of information circulars on this subject.

The Technology of Industrial Fire and Explosion Hazard By R. Cecil Smart. London, Chapman & Ha Ltd., 1947. 2 vols., 202 and 184 pp., diagram illus. 16s. net.

Examines the major inflammable and toxic materia which are potential fire or explosion hazards in Briti industry, and suggests methods of safe handling.

Woodworking Safety Drive. By R. L. Gamble. (I Safety Engineering, New York, January 1948, p 14–16, et seq.)

Description of the program of the South Carolin Department of Labor to reduce accidents in the vario branches of the woodworking industry. Pictorial flo charts illustrate possible hazards.

La Ley Sobre Accidentes del Trabajo y la Reforma que Proyecta en la Cámara de Diputados de la Naci [*Argentina*]. By Mariano R. Tissembaum. (I Derecho del Trabajo, Buenos Aires, February 194 pp. 49–60.)

Leyes de Prevención de Accidentes del Trabajo y Enferme dades Profesionales con los Decretos Reglamentario [*Uruguay*]. [Montevideo?], Banco de Seguros de Estado, Sección Accidentes del Trabajo y Enferme dades Profesionales, 1947. 272 pp. and index.

Industrial Hygiene

The Industrial Environment and Its Control. By J. M. DallaValle. New York, Pitman Publishing Corporation, 1948. 225 pp., bibliographies, diagrams. $4.50.

The author has attempted the difficult task of presenting in a volume of limited size the factors which should be considered by engineers concerned with control of the industrial environment in the interest of worker health. He has endeavored throughout to present basic principles of engineering control methods. In doing so, he has made liberal use of mathematical formulae. Examples calculated to aid the engineer in applying the more important of these formulae are included. Sketches and charts are freely used, especially in the chapter dealing with the design of local exhaust hoods.

The mathematical presentations may prove to be of more

than the text to the technician. The language is at es difficult; at times statements are not adequately alified for the engineer whose knowledge of industrial giene is limited. For example, when lead intoxication stated to have been "completely overcome," the well ormed reader knows that what is meant is that this ute form of lead poisoning, formerly common in work in ich large amounts of lead were absorbed by the workers, ually through the lungs, is now rare. He will not infer at lead poisoning in its less acute forms is uncommon or at the hazard is under satisfactory control.

alth of Arc Welders in Steel Ship Construction. By Waldemar C. Dreessen, M.D., and others. Washington, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service, 1947. 200 pp., bibliography, map, charts, illus. (Public Health Bull. No. 298.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

To determine the health hazards arizing from modern ipbuilding practices, particularly arc welding, the U. S. ublic Health Service, in cooperation with the U. S. Mari- me Commission and the U. S. Navy, made an investiga- on in 1944 of the health of 4,650 workers in seven ship- rds. The report listed gives the medical findings of the rvey, analyses of fume and gas content in the work en- ironment, and various characteristics of the workers.

azard of Phenylmercuric Salts. By Lawrence H. Cotter, M.D. (*In* Occupational Medicine, Chicago, September 1947, pp. 305–309. 75 cents.)

Medical findings described in the article, based primarily n cases of industrial chemists and laboratory assistants, dicate definite hazards, such as hand burns and damage the liver and the blood count, connected with the anufacture of such salts. Protective measures are ecommended.

oxicity and Flame Resistance of Thermosetting Plastics. By Lawrence B. Berger and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1947. 11 pp., diagrams, illus.; processed. (Report of Investigations, No. 4134.)

entilation of Long Tunnels During Construction. By W. P. Harris. (*In* Monthly Review of Division of Industrial Hygiene & Safety Standards, New York State Department of Labor, New York, January–March 1948; 12 pp., diagrams, illus.)

Based on a study of the construction of the Delaware Aqueduct Tunnel for the New York City water system.

Industrial Relations

Concepts of Public Employee Relations. By H. Eliot Kaplan. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Ithaca, January 1948, pp. 206–230. $1.)

The Future of Industrial Relations in the United States. By Harold F. North. San Francisco, California Personnel Management Association, [1948?]. 7 pp.; processed. 50 cents.

The author's thesis is that conflict in labor-management relations arises because people who have come up through the ranks "have lost the full realization of the impact of environmental circumstances on others who are coming up through those same levels."

The Impact of the New Labor Law on Union-Management Relations. By Leo Cyril Brown. St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis University, Institute of Social Order, 1948. 114 pp. $1.50.

Question-and-answer discussion, text of Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, and reprints of various forms to be filled out by unions and filed with the Secretary of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board.

Labor Problems under the Taft-Hartley Act. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 16 pp. (Supplement to Personnel Management Record, March 31, 1948.)

Summary of panel discussion at a National Industrial Conference Board meeting in January 1948.

The Truth About the Taft-Hartley Law and its Consequences to the Labor Movement. Washington, International Association of Machinists, 1948. 48 pp.

Collective Bargaining in Canada. By Abraham A. Desser. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 56 pp., bibliography. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 84.)

Analysis of 100 labor agreements representing a cross-section of industry, with discussion of the history of collective bargaining, trade-union structure, and legislation governing labor relations.

Numbers of Workers Affected by Collective Agreements in Canada, 1946, by Industry. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, March 1948, pp. 153–156.)

Concepto y Clasificación de los Conflictos de Trabajo. By Rodolfo Cepeda Villareal. (*In* Revista del Trabajo, Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social, México, D. F., December 1947, pp. 7–24.)

Discussion of a system for classifying labor disputes.

Labor and Social Legislation (General)

State Labor Relations Acts—An Analysis and Comparison. By Agnes M. Brown and Mollie Margolin. Washington, U. S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, 1947. 71 pp.; processed. (Public Affairs Bull. No. 52.)

Parts I and II present a history of State labor legislation resembling the National Labor Relations [Wagner] Act and descriptions of characteristic provisions; part III gives a detailed analysis of individual State labor relations acts.

Trends in State Labor Laws: A Compilation of Surveys of Recent State Labor Legislation. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Department of Manufacture, 1948. 46 pp.

Toward Fairer Federal Labor Standards (Questions and Answers on Improving the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938). By Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers Union

of America. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Committee on the Revision of Fair Labor Standards Act, 1948. 100 pp. and bibliography; processed.

Legislação Trabalhista (1.ª Parte): Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho (Atualizada até 30-11-1947). Rio de Janeiro, A. Coelho Branco F., 1947. 293 pp. Copies are available from Serviço de Documentação do Ministério do Trabalho, Indústria e Comércio.

Codification of Brazilian labor legislation in effect March 30, 1947. Sections deal with standards applying to employment in general as well as to specific occupations and professions, and with legislation governing individual and collective work contracts, trade-union organization, labor tribunals, functions of the Ministry of Labor, and other matters.

Législation Sociale de la Suisse, 1946. Berne, Office Fédéral de l'Industrie, des Arts et Métiers et du Travail, 1947. 200 pp.

Review of cantonal and federal legislation in Switzerland relating to labor and social security.

Labor Organizations and Conventions

Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 105 pp. (International Labor Conference, 31st Session, San Francisco, 1948, Report VII.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Organized Labor in the United States. Washington, Department of the Army, [1948]. 11 pp., chart. (Armed Forces Talk, No. 220.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

One of a series of pamphlets designed to furnish information to military personnel on matters of public interest. This particular "Talk" tells in summary form "why unions were organized, what they try to accomplish, and how they operate."

The American Federation of Musicians and the Recording Ban. By Anders S. Lunde. (*In* Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 12, No. 1, Princeton, N. J., Spring 1948, pp. 45–56. $1.50.)

Structure and Functioning of the ILGWU. New York, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Educational Department, 1947. 32 pp. 10 cents.

Directory of Labor Organizations in the Territory of Hawaii, [March 1, 1948]. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1948. 14 pp.; processed. (No. 12.)

Organização Sindical. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério do Trabalho, Indústria e Comércio, Serviço de Estatística da Previdência e Trabalho, 1947. 133 pp.

Consolidation and discussion of Brazilian laws and decrees affecting trade-union organization.

Report of the Proceedings of the 62d Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held at Hamilton, Ontario, September 24–October 4, 1947. [Ottawa], Trades and Labor Congress of Can [1947?]. 303 pp.

Procès-Verbal, Vingt-Sixième Session du Congrès d C. T. C. C., St. Hyacinthe, 1947. Quebec, [Con ération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, I [1947?]. 232 pp.

Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, J Organizations, etc., [in Great Britain], 1947. Lond Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1947. pp. 3s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London

Occupations

Occupational Information, Revised: A Bibliography Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, and Film Titles. Co piled by Emery Stoops. [Los Angeles?], Office Los Angeles County Superintendent of Scho Division of Research and Guidance, September 19 45 pp.; processed.

Outdoor Jobs for Men. By Vocational Guidance search. New York, Vanguard Press, Inc., 19 273 pp., bibliography, illus.

A Partial List of Craftsmen and Handicraft Groups in United States. Assembled by Mary LaFollet Washington, U. S. Department of Agricultu Cooperative Extension Service, 1947. 151 p processed.

Craftsmen and craft groups in urban centers, a individual craftsmen in rural areas and small communiti are listed by State. Teachers are designated and grou furnishing assistance in the marketing of finished produc are so indicated. The foreword states that more a more people are turning to the hand arts "as a means self-expression and livelihood."

The Practical Nurse. By Dorothy Deming. New Yor Commonwealth Fund, 1947. 370 pp., bibliographie $3.

The author surveys the need for and supply of practic nurses, how and where they are being used, their salarie schools of practical nursing, and other pertinent factors.

Pensions and Annuities

Analysis of Recent Group Annuities Supplementing R tirement Benefits Under Old-Age and Survivors I surance. By Weltha Van Eenam. Washingto Federal Security Agency, Social Security Admini tration, Office of the Actuary, 1948. 56 pp.; proc essed. (Actuarial Study No. 25.)

Major provisions of 376 group annuity plans in industry covering about 235,000 employees, are variously analyzed and trends are compared with those indicated by a earlier study.

Trends in Retirement Planning. New York, America Management Association, 1948. 32 pp. (Insuranc Series, No. 73.) 50 cents.

Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board, Fisca Year Ended June 30, 1947. Washington, 194

132 pp., charts. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Income Tax Treatment of Pensions and Annuities. Washington, U. S. Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, December 1947. Variously paged; processed.

Problems and issues under the individual-income-tax provisions of Federal revenue legislation are examined and alternative solutions offered. Statistics of annuities and pensions reported on individual income-tax returns for recent years, and of annuitant groups under various programs (1945–47), are appended.

Institutions d'Assurance et de Prévoyance en Suisse. Berne, Bureau Fédéral de Statistique, 1947. 324 pp.

Results of inquiry on pension funds in operation in Switzerland in 1941–42. (A federal system of old-age and survivors insurance was adopted by referendum in January 1947.)

Production and Productivity of Labor

Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in the Electric Light and Power Industry, 1917–47. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 4 pp.; processed. Free.

Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Pair for the Manufacture of Shoes, 1939 to 1945. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 71 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Other reports already issued in this series cover construction machinery, general industrial equipment, and machine tools.

Value of Commodity Output Since 1869. By William H. Shaw. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1947. 310 pp., charts. (Publication No. 48.) $4.

Detailed analysis of commodity output values, together with values of exports, imports, and domestic consumption. The detailed information is summarized for major classifications of consumer perishable, consumer semidurable, consumer durable, and producer durable commodities. Aggregates for the major groups are computed in terms of constant prices, thus affording composite indexes of industrial production for agriculture, mining, fishing, and manufactures. The volume provides significant data for the study of both consumer commodities and capital formation. The study is one of the series growing out of the project suggested in 1933 by the Social Science Research Council for research on the flow of commodities in the United States.

Industrial Produktionsstatistik, [Denmark], 1946. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1947. 208 pp. (Statistiske Meddelelser, 4.Række, 132.Bind, 1.Hæfte.) 1 kr.

The table of contents and the text of most tables are in French as well as Danish.

Les Nouveaux Indices Mensuels de la Production Industrielle Française. (*In* Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, Supplément, Paris, January–March 1948, pp. 43–99, charts.)

Detailed description of the new French industrial production indexes which have been prepared, on a 1938 base, for 20 industrial groups; and tabulations of the indexes, by industry and month, January 1946 to October 1947. The composite index for October 1947 indicates a 5 percent increase in production over the base period.

Interim Index of Industrial Production. (*In* Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office, London, April 1948, pp. ii, 20–23, charts. 2s. 6d., net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

New Index of Industrial Production. By C. F. Carter and others. (*In* London & Cambridge Economic Service, London, February 18, 1948, pp. 2–9. 7s.6d.)

The two reports listed immediately above describe and give tabulations, respectively, of official and of unofficial indexes of industrial production in Great Britain.

Unemployment Insurance

Program Statistics and Legal Provisions [Under State Unemployment Insurance Laws], 1937–47. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, [1948?]. 70 pp.; processed. (Supplement to Employment Security Activities, November 1947.)

Ten Years of Unemployment Benefits [in Connecticut], January 1938—December 1947. (*In* Monthly Bulletin, Connecticut Department of Labor, Hartford, January 1948, pp. 1–16, charts, illus.)

Report of Joint Legislative Commission on Disability Unemployment Compensation in Illinois, to the 65th General Assembly of Illinois. [Springfield, 1947?] 125 pp.; bibliography, chart.

Consists of data on the need for and feasibility and cost of a disablement compensation act for Illinois, a review of such legislation in the United States and Europe, and results of a survey of Illinois plants as to coverage of workers for nonoccupational sickness. The Commission opposed the adoption of the proposed legislation for Illinois "at this particular time" (May 1947).

Report of the New York State Advisory Council on Placement and Unemployment Insurance for the Year 1947. New York, 1948. 32 pp.; processed.

Reviews the Council's activities and recommends various legislative measures and administrative procedures. Advocates extension of unemployment insurance coverage to firms with fewer than four employees, and also dependents' allowances. A minority report disapproving dependents' allowances is included.

Veterans' Affairs

Annual Report of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947. Washington, 1948. 256 pp., charts. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Covers the different services to veterans, including medical care, vocational rehabilitation and education, and insurance, with a special section of statistical tables.

Interpretative Bulletin and Legal Guide: Veterans' Reemployment Rights Under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as Amended, and Related Acts. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, 1948. 196 pp. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Office Workers' Salaries, Hours of Work, Supplementary Benefits, Buffalo, N. Y., January 1948. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 28 pp.; processed. Free.

Similar reports are also available for Atlanta, Denver, and Milwaukee; others are in progress for Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, San Francisco and Oakland combined, and Seattle.

Salaries of Clerical Workers, [in Public Health Nursing Agencies, April 1, 1947]. By Dorothy E. Wiesner. (*In* Public Health Nursing, New York, March 1948, pp. 151, 152. 45 cents.)

Data for 1,414 full-time clerical workers employed by 641 agencies.

Wage Rates in Union Agreements in Effect February 1, 1948. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1948. 650 pp.; processed.

Based on approximately 700 agreements in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 63: Aluminum Ware, 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 24 pp.; processed. Free.

Wages in California—War and Postwar Changes. By Nedra Bartlett Belloc. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1948. 97 pp., charts. $2.

Wage Rates, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Clothing Industry, [Canada], October 1946. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, March 1948, pp. 203–207.)

Salarios Mínimos que Regiran en el Pais [Costa Rica] Durante un Año a Partir del 1° de Julio de 1947 (Decreto No. 9 de 9 de Junio de 1947). San Jose, Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión Social, 1947. 67 pp.

Reglementeringen av Arbetslönerna, 1944–47. By Raf. Rinne. (*In* Social Tidskrift, Socialministeriet, Helsingfors, Nos. 1–2, 1948, pp. 1–14; in Finnish and Swedish with French summary (p. 77).)

Review of wage regulation in Finland between 1944 and 1947. The most recent change in policy reported in this article occurred in October 1947 when wages were tied to the cost-of-living index. Quarterly adjustments in wages are to be made with changes in the cost-of-living index. The increase in wages will be somewhat greater than the increase in cost of living, e. g., with a 5 percent cost-of-living index, wages are to be increased 5.5 percent.

Trend of Wage Movements in Indian Industry, 1939– (*In* Indian Labor Gazette, Ministry of Labor, Delhi, September 1947, pp. 159–163.)

Women in Industry

Analysis of State Equal Pay Laws, January 1, 194 Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1948. 9 pp.; processed. Free.

State Minimum-Wage Laws. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1948. (Leaflet No. 1.) Free.

Earnings of Women in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1946. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1948. 14 pp. (Bull. No. 219.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Women Go to Work—At Any Age. By George Lawton. Chicago, Altrusa International, 1947. 47 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Reasons why employers avoid hiring older women, or prefer to employ them, are quoted from statements obtained in surveys by Altrusa clubs. Advice is given to women in the age groups 35 to 50, 50 to 60, and 60 and over concerning their attitudes as workers and positions in which women of their groups have succeeded.

Women in Radio, Illustrated by Biographical Sketches, May 1947. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1947. 30 pp. (Bull. No. 222.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Printed edition of a report originally issued in mimeographed form.

General Reports

Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work: Selected Papers, 74th Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif., April 13–19, 1947. New York, Columbia University Press, 1948. 512 pp. $5.

Articles on the price of union responsibility, productivity and living standards, and the economic situation of national minorities, supplement selected papers on social work (including its international aspects) and related topics.

Bibliografía Puertorriqueña de Fuentes para Investigaciones Sociales, 1930–45. By Augusto Bird. Río Piedras, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, 1946 and 1947. 2 vols., 547 pp.; processed.

Comprehensive bibliography of sources of information on social and economic aspects of Puerto Rico. A section dealing with labor problems includes references to material on strikes, labor organizations, unemployment, wages, labor legislation, industrial accidents, and workmen's compensation.

gentine Labor Under Peron. By Ernesto Galarza. Washington (2403 Observatory Place NW.), Inter-American Reports, 1948. 15 pp. (No. 2.) 50 cents.

nadian Statistical Review, January 1948. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 124 pp. $3 per year, 35 cents per copy.

First issue of the periodical which has replaced the onthly Review of Business Statistics. The statistical ries on employment, earnings, and prices published in e previous Review will be continued. A new feature, anned for each issue, is a non-technical description of one the various statistical series presented. Another novation will be the issuance of weekly supplements ving current data as soon as they become available.

dministration Report of the Commissioner of Labor, Ceylon, for 1946. Colombo, Ceylon Government Press, 1947. 81 pp. 1.65 rupee.

Memoria de Labores, [México], Septiembre de 1946–Agosto de 1947. México, D. F., Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social, 1947. Variously paged.

Report on the work of the Mexican Department of Labor nd Social Welfare for the year ending in August 1947, ith extensive labor statistics.

Report on the Prices, Wages, and Labor Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand for the Year 1946 (Incorporating the Years 1943, 1944, and 1945). Wellington, Census and Statistics Department, 1947. 48 pp., charts; processed. 2s. 6d., Government Printer, Wellington.

Annual Report on the Department of Labor and on the Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen, [Nigeria], 1946. Lagos, Government Printer, 1947. 42 pp. (Legislative Council Sessional Paper No. 24.) 9d. Also available from Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

Annual Report of Palestine Department of Labor, 1946. Jerusalem, 1948. 51 pp., illus. 4s.

In addition to reviewing activities of the department, the report gives data on employment, wages, labor relations, trade unions, cooperatives, labor legislation, industrial accidents and diseases, workmen's compensation, and health, safety, and welfare of factory workers.

Appraisals of Russian Economic Statistics. (*In* Review of Economic Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., November 1947, pp. 213–246.)

Collection of five articles which Seymour E. Harris, in an introduction to the symposium, states "throw a penetrating light on important statistical series which will undoubtedly contribute to a realistic approach to Russian achievements on the economic front."

Life in the Soviet Union. By Paul W. Ward. [Baltimore, The Sun, 1947?] 75 pp.

Collection of articles reprinted from the Baltimore Sun, April 30–May 18, 1947, discussing living costs, rationing, housing, labor conditions, medicine, and other aspects of Soviet life.

The Worker in the Soviet Paradise. By Aleksander Kaelas. London, Boreas Publishing Co., Ltd., 1947. 48 pp., bibliography. 2s. 6d. net.

Description of the situation of workers in Estonia under Soviet rule. According to the writer, living conditions have deteriorated critically and workers have lost their freedom.

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A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and S

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1948				1947								
	April [2]	March [2]	February [2]	January [2]	December [2]	November [2]	October [2]	September [2]	August [2]	July [2]	June [2]	May	Apr
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force [3]	61,760	61,005	61,004	60,455	60,870	61,510	62,219	62,130	63,017	64,035	64,007	61,760	60,
Civilian labor force	60,524	59,769	59,778	59,214	59,590	60,216	60,892	60,784	61,665	62,664	62,609	60,290	59,
Unemployment	2,193	2,440	2,639	2,065	1,643	1,621	1,687	1,912	2,096	2,584	2,555	1,960	2,
Employment	58,330	57,329	57,139	57,149	57,947	58,595	59,204	58,872	59,569	60,079	60,055	58,330	56,
Nonagricultural	50,883	50,482	50,368	50,089	50,985	50,609	50,583	50,145	50,594	50,013	49,678	49,370	48,
Worked 35 hours or more	42,179	42,576	40,977	42,242	43,144	42,616	43,102	42,796	41,068	39,602	41,747	41,330	40,
Worked 15–34 hours	4,902	4,467	5,255	4,614	4,674	5,147	4,534	3,988	4,574	4,630	4,532	4,780	4,
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,776	1,684	1,798	1,513	1,631	1,470	1,391	1,312	1,224	1,150	1,243	1,550	1,
With a job but not at work [5]	2,027	1,753	2,338	1,721	1,534	1,376	1,556	2,050	3,726	4,631	2,156	1,710	2,
Agricultural	7,448	6,847	6,771	7,060	6,962	7,985	8,622	8,727	8,975	10,066	10,377	8,960	7,
Worked 35 hours or more	5,670	4,754	3,844	4,729	4,590	5,709	6,867	7,297	6,734	8,067	8,326	6,940	5,
Worked 15–34 hours	1,336	1,397	1,759	1,765	1,631	1,781	1,383	1,077	1,687	1,653	1,700	1,660	1,
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	187	265	386	250	320	298	204	165	193	171	187	210	
With a job but not at work [5]	255	431	782	315	421	198	167	187	362	174	165	150	
	Males												
Total labor force [3]	44,589	44,228	44,236	44,071	44,156	44,426	44,754	44,881	45,874	46,213	45,839	44,620	44,
Civilian labor force	43,369	43,009	43,026	42,846	42,892	43,148	43,443	43,551	44,540	44,861	44,460	43,170	42,
Unemployment	1,567	1,765	1,889	1,574	1,239	1,176	1,183	1,393	1,518	1,789	1,707	1,420	1,
Employment	41,801	41,244	41,137	41,273	41,653	41,972	42,260	42,158	43,022	43,071	42,753	41,750	40,
Nonagricultural	35,352	35,063	35,046	35,018	35,484	35,323	35,340	35,202	35,452	34,937	34,729	34,340	33,
Worked 35 hours or more	30,575	30,649	29,592	30,719	31,147	31,020	31,476	31,232	30,302	29,041	30,639	30,160	29,
Worked 15–34 hours	2,525	2,390	2,800	2,414	2,411	2,709	2,212	2,094	2,506	2,555	2,333	2,350	2,
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	787	729	899	610	738	622	630	522	487	446	469	690	
With a job but not at work [5]	1,465	1,294	1,755	1,275	1,187	972	1,022	1,355	2,156	2,895	1,288	1,140	1,
Agricultural	6,450	6,181	6,091	6,254	6,189	6,649	6,920	6,955	7,570	8,134	8,024	7,410	6,
Worked 35 hours or more	5,321	4,548	3,698	4,505	4,376	5,236	5,913	6,175	6,191	7,130	7,187	6,400	5,
Worked 15–34 hours	816	1,035	1,375	1,255	1,177	1,038	736	523	937	775	588	770	1,
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	124	211	330	202	252	194	128	87	141	98	101	130	
With a job but not at work [5]	189	387	688	292	364	180	142	169	303	130	148	110	
	Females												
Total labor force [3]	17,171	16,777	16,768	16,384	16,714	17,084	17,465	17,249	17,143	17,822	18,168	17,140	16,
Civilian labor force	17,155	16,760	16,752	16,368	16,698	17,068	17,449	17,233	17,125	17,803	18,149	17,120	16,
Unemployment	626	675	750	491	404	445	504	519	578	795	848	540	
Employment	16,529	16,085	16,002	15,876	16,294	16,623	16,944	16,714	16,547	17,008	17,302	16,580	15,
Nonagricultural	15,531	15,419	15,322	15,071	15,501	15,286	15,243	14,943	15,142	15,076	14,949	15,030	14,
Worked 35 hours or more	11,604	11,927	11,385	11,523	11,997	11,596	11,626	11,564	10,766	10,561	11,108	11,170	10,
Worked 15–34 hours	2,377	2,077	2,455	2,200	2,263	2,438	2,322	1,894	2,068	2,075	2,199	2,430	2,
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	989	955	899	903	893	848	761	700	737	704	774	860	
With a job but not at work [5]	562	459	583	446	347	404	534	695	1,570	1,736	868	570	
Agricultural	998	666	680	806	793	1,336	1,702	1,772	1,405	1,932	2,353	1,550	
Worked 35 hours or more	349	206	146	224	214	473	954	1,122	843	937	1,139	840	
Worked 15–34 hours	520	362	384	510	454	743	647	554	750	878	1,112	890	
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	63	54	56	48	68	104	76	78	52	73	86	80	
With a job but not at work [5]	66	44	94	23	57	18	25	18	59	44	17	40	

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

[2] Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand, and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

ABLE A–2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division [1]

[In thousands]

Industry division	1948				1947									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943	1939
tal estimated employment	42,708	42,980	42,680	43,011	44,078	43,450	43,298	43,039	42,624	42,201	42,363	41,919	41,824	42,042	30,287
anufacturing	15,531	15,875	15,785	15,876	15,964	15,872	15,831	15,801	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	17,381	10,078
ining	769	897	889	896	899	897	895	894	896	866	893	884	856	917	845
ontract construction [2]	1,790	1,627	1,564	1,691	1,788	1,849	1,896	1,904	1,894	1,847	1,768	1,685	1,619	1,567	1,150
ransportation and public utilities [3]	4,024	4,009	3,993	3,992	4,042	4,049	4,070	4,110	4,144	4,140	4,115	3,970	3,836	3,619	2,912
Transportation [3]	2,793	2,785	2,776	2,781	2,829	2,844	2,872	2,903	2,927	2,928	2,920	2,890	2,870	2,746	2,080
Communication	733	728	723	719	719	713	707	713	722	721	712	605	496	488	391
Other public utilities	498	496	494	492	494	492	491	492	495	491	483	475	470	385	441
rade	8,771	8,806	8,727	8,821	9,453	9,075	8,889	8,688	8,586	8,558	8,582	8,545	8,552	7,322	6,705
inance	1,617	1,611	1,605	1,595	1,591	1,588	1,586	1,583	1,602	1,590	1,567	1,561	1,554	1,401	1,382
ervice	4,755	4,729	4,730	4,723	4,688	4,670	4,662	4,634	4,619	4,686	4,711	4,590	4,552	3,786	3,228
overnment [4]	5,451	5,426	5,387	5,417	5,653	5,450	5,469	5,425	5,288	5,281	5,399	5,447	5,426	6,049	3,987
Federal	1,771	1,758	1,746	1,743	1,985	1,751	1,744	1,761	1,796	1,828	1,886	1,905	1,923	2,875	898
State and local [4]	3,680	3,668	3,641	3,674	3,668	3,699	3,725	3,664	3,492	3,453	3,513	3,542	3,503	3,174	3,089

[1] Estimates are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments differ from those of the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last day of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

[2] These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear in every third issue thereafter.

[3] Figures are not strictly comparable with those of preceding months because of the transfer of some companies from private to municipal operation in October 1947.

TABLE A–3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group [1]

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1948				1947									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943	1939
All manufacturing	15,531	15,875	15,785	15,876	15,964	15,872	15,831	15,801	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	17,381	10,078
Durable goods	7,952	8,046	7,939	8,036	8,056	7,987	7,925	7,875	7,795	7,691	7,863	7,781	7,892	10,297	4,357
Nondurable goods	7,579	7,829	7,846	7,840	7,908	7,885	7,906	7,926	7,800	7,542	7,465	7,456	7,537	7,084	5,720
Iron and steel and their products	1,862	1,886	1,880	1,885	1,882	1,875	1,864	1,862	1,854	1,826	1,839	1,829	1,842	2,034	1,171
Electrical machinery	721	741	748	752	759	758	749	738	731	729	746	718	732	914	355
Machinery, except electrical	1,527	1,553	1,558	1,551	1,557	1,538	1,534	1,530	1,522	1,491	1,528	1,532	1,536	1,585	690
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	573	577	578	586	579	567	543	529	520	517	583	587	601	2,951	193
Automobiles	1,023	1,033	938	1,018	1,011	988	991	987	953	970	967	926	987	845	466
Nonferrous metals and their products	464	473	470	470	474	471	464	461	456	452	467	479	491	525	283
Lumber and timber basic products	753	742	730	735	749	750	750	747	748	724	730	715	690	589	465
Furniture and finished lumber products	527	539	544	544	542	538	531	524	517	503	510	507	516	429	385
Stone, clay, and glass products	502	502	493	495	503	502	499	497	494	479	493	488	497	422	349
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	1,380	1,396	1,390	1,376	1,372	1,355	1,333	1,307	1,287	1,273	1,293	1,310	1,336	1,330	1,235
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,316	1,397	1,399	1,375	1,369	1,338	1,349	1,312	1,281	1,196	1,195	1,192	1,222	1,080	894
Leather and leather products	382	411	417	414	416	411	408	406	401	390	387	385	398	378	383
Food	1,435	1,526	1,536	1,565	1,611	1,644	1,705	1,829	1,791	1,665	1,557	1,516	1,505	1,418	1,192
Tobacco manufactures	100	101	102	101	102	104	103	100	99	97	97	96	95	103	105
Paper and allied products	464	470	469	473	474	470	467	462	461	454	462	461	465	389	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	705	707	709	712	717	711	706	700	697	693	692	690	689	549	561
Chemicals and allied products	745	754	756	757	761	759	755	746	730	733	726	744	747	873	421
Products of petroleum and coal	236	235	233	234	234	235	233	233	234	235	231	228	223	170	147
Rubber products	263	269	273	275	277	275	272	267	268	265	272	276	289	231	150
Miscellaneous industries	553	563	562	558	575	583	575	564	551	541	553	558	568	563	311

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Stat

[In thousands]

Region and State	1948			1947									Ann aver 19
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
New England:														
Maine	111.9	112.2	112.5	113.8	112.5	113.1	114.7	114.5	111.5	107.9	108.0	108.6	115.3	14
New Hampshire	84.4	85.6	85.8	85.3	83.9	82.9	82.1	80.7	77.6	79.3	78.7	81.1	83.0	7
Vermont [2]	38.7	38.8	39.1	40.6	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	37.6	38.7	39.1	41.0	41.9	(3)
Massachusetts	745.7	746.0	747.3	757.2	753.2	741.6	732.5	720.4	707.2	724.7	734.3	749.9	763.5	83
Rhode Island	153.6	154.5	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.9	148.1	143.0	141.4	147.0	147.7	150.6	153.8	16
Connecticut [2]	412.5	412.1	413.2	415.5	412.2	409.6	405.1	406.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	423.9	(3)
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	1,902.6	1,906.4	1,905.8	1,924.6	1,918.6	1,922.8	1,900.1	1,870.8	1,801.9	1,841.6	1,888.0	1,893.4	1,934.8	2,11
New Jersey	753.7	757.8	757.3	764.0	757.4	751.4	749.2	735.9	719.6	745.2	727.0	738.5	768.6	90
Pennsylvania	1,514.1	1,512.3	1,514.6	1,528.3	1,524.1	1,519.0	1,505.5	1,491.7	1,471.7	1,487.1	1,494.5	1,507.7	1,511.8	1,57
East North Central:														
Ohio	1,244.0	1,243.9	1,246.0	1,250.9	1,247.3	1,244.7	1,244.0	1,238.1	1,232.0	1,244.5	1,238.7	1,254.6	1,255.4	1,30
Indiana	553.3	553.4	556.3	559.0	558.7	561.0	580.0	552.3	550.0	553.2	550.1	554.4	555.8	63
Illinois	1,253.5	1,267.0	1,271.0	1,273.6	1,266.3	1,257.0	1,249.0	1,237.8	1,228.6	1,238.3	1,232.0	1,248.2	1,249.4	1,29
Michigan	1,010.9	970.7	1,019.6	1,024.2	1,019.0	1,021.8	1,023.3	1,004.6	997.0	1,013.1	980.3	1,035.4	1,046.7	1,18
Wisconsin [2]	432.5	434.2	433.9	436.1	433.1	433.3	452.0	446.6	461.5	427.9	423.5	427.1	427.9	(3)
West North Central:														
Minnesota	197.3	198.3	199.3	200.3	199.9	199.0	209.9	201.6	205.1	194.5	193.5	195.1	197.8	21
Iowa	148.8	150.5	150.8	151.8	149.8	148.6	149.4	149.1	147.4	146.5	145.0	146.6	147.0	16
Missouri	361.4	363.5	364.5	367.6	366.8	362.6	356.8	356.6	352.9	355.5	351.3	355.9	355.8	41
North Dakota	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6
South Dakota	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	1
Nebraska	42.4	43.0	43.8	46.3	45.9	45.1	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.8	6
Kansas	77.6	78.3	80.5	81.9	79.9	79.8	79.4	80.0	80.7	81.0	79.5	79.3	77.8	14
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	46.5	45.9	45.7	46.1	45.8	45.8	48.2	48.4	45.2	45.4	45.4	44.9	45.0	5
Maryland	228.9	228.5	226.9	229.6	231.1	229.3	232.4	228.2	217.4	224.3	228.9	*230.7	236.2	34
District of Columbia	17.1	16.8	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	1
Virginia	213.5	213.5	213.6	215.3	217.4	217.1	214.5	211.5	208.2	207.9	209.4	209.1	210.1	23
West Virginia	130.9	130.3	132.4	132.5	133.0	133.4	132.8	132.5	131.0	132.6	131.5	133.0	131.9	12
North Carolina	385.8	380.4	382.2	380.3	378.2	373.6	367.7	366.1	364.7	365.6	366.4	372.9	376.0	39
South Carolina	200.5	196.9	198.3	198.9	197.6	194.8	192.3	192.0	191.5	188.9	188.7	189.7	189.8	19
Georgia	257.3	258.5	259.4	257.4	256.7	253.9	251.9	248.5	238.2	246.2	249.7	253.9	254.0	30
Florida	85.6	86.2	87.2	86.0	82.7	80.6	78.6	76.8	76.0	77.1	76.6	81.9	86.8	13
East South Central:														
Kentucky	129.5	129.4	129.5	130.4	130.7	130.3	128.2	125.8	122.4	123.6	123.9	130.7	129.1	13
Tennessee	252.8	252.8	252.1	252.4	253.0	253.8	251.8	250.8	246.2	245.2	245.7	249.2	249.9	25
Alabama	232.1	232.5	233.6	232.0	230.0	228.0	224.3	223.1	222.1	225.6	223.4	224.0	224.3	25
Mississippi	90.1	90.5	95.5	95.7	95.5	94.1	95.0	95.3	91.4	90.9	88.5	90.4	92.1	9
West South Central:														
Arkansas	75.4	75.4	75.6	76.0	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.0	71.0	71.5	71.4	72.7	67.9	7
Louisiana	137.2	137.0	140.2	142.2	141.2	143.5	142.7	142.6	140.9	138.6	136.6	135.2	133.2	16
Oklahoma	55.0	55.0	56.4	57.0	56.5	55.7	55.2	55.2	53.8	53.5	53.0	54.1	54.3	9
Texas	337.1	340.2	342.9	346.8	347.6	339.9	337.8	341.5	335.1	339.3	324.5	325.9	324.8	42
Mountain:														
Montana	17.2	17.3	17.7	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.6	16.4	1
Idaho	17.8	18.2	18.6	19.2	20.1	20.4	19.3	19.5	20.8	20.1	19.2	18.4	18.4	1
Wyoming	6.2	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	
Colorado	55.5	55.1	57.2	61.0	60.3	60.6	57.9	56.6	55.9	54.6	53.8	54.1	53.6	6
New Mexico [2]	8.3	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.0	(3)
Arizona [2]	15.1	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.9	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.5	14.1	(3)
Utah	23.9	23.9	25.1	26.8	27.3	29.4	30.1	26.3	29.1	24.9	24.1	23.5	23.0	2
Nevada [2]	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	(3)
Pacific:														
Washington	173.7	173.0	173.0	174.6	178.2	183.9	191.7	185.0	176.5	179.3	174.9	170.4	169.2	28
Oregon	110.2	109.2	109.8	111.4	112.2	117.2	122.2	122.4	116.6	119.1	117.1	115.5	114.4	19
California	700.4	703.1	704.8	714.8	717.4	736.3	744.1	759.9	703.6	689.1	692.7	698.7	*692.6	1,16

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State agency listed below.

[2] New series based on Standard Industrial Classification; Vermont, Connecticut, and Wisconsin are not strictly comparable with data published prior to the April 1948 issue, Arizona prior to the May issue; Nevada and New Mexico are not strictly comparable with data previously published.

[3] Comparable data not available.

*Revised.

Cooperating State Agencies

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona—Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Administration, Atlanta 3.
Illinois—Department of Labor, Chicago 1.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines.
Kansas—State Labor Department, Topeka.
Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts—Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 33.
Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Missouri—Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Jersey—Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Department of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (Manufacturing); Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (Nonmanufacturing).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville.
Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
Washington—Employment Security Dept., Olympia.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison 3.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943	1939
Manufacturing	12,502	12,829	12,756	12,846	12,959	12,882	12,850	12,832	12,640	12,294	12,404	12,341	12,524	14,560	8,192
Durable goods	6,521	6,614	6,524	6,615	6,639	6,578	6,518	6,473	6,401	6,307	6,488	6,426	6,528	8,727	3,611
Nondurable goods	5,981	6,215	6,232	6,231	6,320	6,304	6,332	6,359	6,239	5,987	5,916	5,915	5,996	5,834	4,581
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products [2]	1,575	1,599	1,594	1,600	1,599	1,592	1,583	1,580	1,572	1,547	1,562	1,555	1,567	1,761	991
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		516.1	508.5	508.8	506.5	505.6	505.1	505.1	508.6	503.0	501.2	494.5	489.3	516.6	388.4
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		113.9	114.5	114.4	113.8	113.1	113.1	112.4	113.6	113.0	115.0	115.5	116.4	88.4	62.2
Malleable-iron castings		37.9	37.8	37.9	37.6	36.7	36.1	35.6	35.4	33.7	35.6	34.6	34.3	28.8	19.2
Steel castings		69.3	68.6	67.7	67.0	66.4	66.2	66.2	65.5	64.0	65.4	66.4	66.3	90.1	32.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		28.3	28.0	28.7	28.7	28.3	28.1	27.8	27.5	27.1	27.4	27.5	26.6	18.0	17.6
Tin cans and other tinware		44.5	45.7	47.4	47.8	47.1	47.0	48.4	47.6	44.3	42.7	42.1	42.2	32.4	31.8
Wire drawn from purchased rods		30.6	30.9	31.4	31.6	31.2	31.0	30.5	30.8	30.6	31.0	26.5	30.8	36.0	22.6
Wirework		43.4	42.5	43.5	42.4	40.5	40.6	41.1	40.3	39.0	39.9	39.5	41.7	32.8	30.4
Cutlery and edge tools		24.8	24.6	24.7	25.0	24.8	24.5	23.9	23.3	21.5	23.5	25.7	27.2	21.8	15.4
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		25.6	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.4	25.0	24.6	24.4	23.9	25.4	24.9	26.8	27.8	15.3
Hardware		54.3	54.1	53.2	52.6	51.1	50.3	49.3	48.3	49.1	49.9	50.4	50.7	45.3	35.6
Plumbers' supplies		40.2	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.6	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.3	39.0	40.3	41.2	25.0	26.2
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		83.1	86.5	88.5	90.9	91.5	91.1	90.3	86.4	82.7	84.3	84.3	84.0	60.4	49.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		62.7	63.2	62.6	62.5	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.3	60.3	64.0	65.0	67.7	64.4	32.3
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		114.1	115.1	115.5	117.1	116.4	115.3	114.7	111.9	109.2	110.9	112.6	113.8	97.0	59.2
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		60.7	60.2	60.5	60.7	60.5	59.8	60.3	60.3	59.1	59.2	59.4	59.3	71.0	35.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		10.5	10.2	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.9	12.7	7.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		28.9	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.4	27.8	28.3	28.4	27.7	28.5	28.8	29.0	31.6	15.2
Forgings, iron and steel		37.5	37.6	37.8	37.4	36.8	36.7	36.3	36.2	35.9	36.5	35.9	36.6	43.6	16.4
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		19.2	19.1	19.8	19.6	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.2	28.4	8.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws		36.8	36.6	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.3	35.4	36.0	37.3	37.7	39.1	53.8	18.0
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		7.9	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	6.5
Firearms		20.8	20.4	20.0	19.7	19.3	19.0	18.5	18.3	19.3	19.0	19.0	19.2	71.7	5.3
Electrical machinery [3]	546	566	573	577	585	584	577	567	559	557	574	554	567	741	259
Electrical equipment		371.7	376.5	378.4	382.2	380.3	377.1	373.7	368.2	368.8	378.3	369.7	374.4	497.5	182.7
Radios and phonographs		98.0	99.2	100.3	104.8	106.3	104.3	99.6	96.8	93.3	98.3	102.7	107.0	124.1	44.9
Communication equipment		96.5	97.2	98.2	98.2	97.5	95.6	93.6	93.3	94.0	97.3	81.3	84.9	119.3	32.5
Machinery, except electrical [3]	1,181	1,206	1,211	1,206	1,210	1,194	1,190	1,185	1,175	1,149	1,185	1,194	1,197	1,293	529
Machinery and machine-shop products		500.1	502.8	500.2	498.9	497.3	498.8	498.7	495.1	490.8	501.3	503.1	505.5	586.0	207.6
Engines and turbines		54.7	54.4	54.6	54.5	53.0	53.3	53.5	53.5	53.1	53.1	54.7	55.1	79.5	18.7
Tractors		62.2	61.9	61.4	60.3	58.6	58.0	57.1	55.7	56.8	57.0	55.9	55.3	52.4	31.3
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		75.9	74.6	72.3	71.0	68.0	67.5	67.6	66.4	64.4	67.5	65.9	64.8	45.1	28.5
Machine tools		49.1	50.4	50.4	51.3	51.1	52.1	52.3	52.5	50.6	53.9	55.5	57.5	109.7	36.6
Machine-tool accessories		55.9	56.3	56.4	56.3	55.8	55.6	56.0	56.4	55.4	59.1	60.5	62.6	105.4	25.8
Textile machinery		41.0	40.7	40.7	40.6	39.8	39.3	37.3	36.4	36.4	39.0	38.7	38.0	28.5	21.9
Pumps and pumping equipment		71.3	73.0	73.1	72.8	72.2	72.3	73.9	73.3	74.1	77.0	77.3	78.0	92.8	24.9
Typewriters		24.9	25.1	25.8	25.9	25.2	24.8	24.2	23.6	14.5	18.3	24.0	23.5	12.0	16.2
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines		46.1	45.9	45.3	45.2	44.1	43.0	42.1	41.0	37.9	38.1	41.0	40.7	34.8	19.7
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		16.3	16.5	16.2	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.9	15.1	14.6	15.0	14.6	14.3	13.3	7.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.6	12.1	12.1	12.0	10.8	10.6	11.6	10.7	7.8
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		81.2	81.6	82.6	81.5	80.1	79.7	79.1	78.6	77.2	78.9	74.8	73.3	54.4	35.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	451	455	455	462	454	443	420	406	397	398	463	466	477	2,508	159
Locomotives		26.6	26.5	26.3	26.3	26.0	25.9	25.1	24.4	23.8	24.3	23.8	25.1	34.1	6.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		54.4	54.0	55.9	56.9	56.8	55.2	55.4	54.6	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.6	60.5	24.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		136.1	135.3	134.7	133.2	133.4	133.9	129.7	130.7	129.3	133.9	138.2	141.9	794.9	39.7
Aircraft engines		24.6	24.9	25.3	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	28.1	233.5	8.9
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		125.9	127.8	132.9	125.7	117.6	100.2	93.0	87.1	87.7	140.4	140.3	143.9	1,225.2	69.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		14.8	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.8	10.0	7.0
Automobiles	816	826	747	820	817	797	795	798	772	785	789	751	807	714	402
Nonferrous metals and their products [3]	397	405	402	402	406	403	397	394	390	386	401	412	424	449	229
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		40.8	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.8	40.4	39.8	41.0	56.4	27.6
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		54.6	53.1	53.6	53.4	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.4	54.3	57.6	60.2	62.0	75.8	38.8
Clocks and watches		28.8	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.2	24.8	27.5	27.8	28.2	25.2	20.3
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		27.6	27.5	27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	26.4	25.6	24.7	25.3	25.6	26.3	20.5	14.4
Silverware and plated ware		27.5	27.1	26.8	27.1	26.5	26.1	25.5	25.0	23.7	24.3	24.2	24.2	15.1	12.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry		1948				1947								Annual average	
		Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943	19
Durable goods—Continued																
Nonferrous metals and their products[1]—Con.																
Lighting equipment			33.1	33.9	33.6	34.1	34.3	34.9	35.2	35.3	36.4	37.0	37.7	37.8	28.2	
Aluminum manufactures			45.2	45.2	45.3	44.8	43.6	43.1	42.4	41.0	40.0	43.6	46.5	49.2	79.4	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified			36.8	36.9	37.3	39.4	39.2	38.8	37.6	37.7	37.6	38.6	38.0	38.8	37.9	1
Lumber and timber basic products[1]		682	672	661	665	678	680	681	678	679	658	665	651	627	535	
Sawmills and logging camps			536.6	526.7	531.3	544.4	547.3	550.2	549.6	551.5	531.3	534.7	523.8	502.8	435.8	3
Planing and plywood mills			135.3	134.5	134.6	133.6	132.4	129.8	128.1	127.1	126.5	128.6	126.1	124.7	99.2	
Furniture and finished lumber products[1]		442	454	459	459	457	453	446	438	433	419	426	425	433	366	
Mattresses and bedsprings			34.6	36.2	36.3	36.0	35.9	34.9	33.3	31.5	28.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	21.7	
Furniture			246.9	249.4	248.6	246.8	243.6	238.6	233.1	230.3	223.9	227.0	225.9	229.2	200.0	17
Wooden boxes, other than cigar			34.6	35.2	35.5	34.8	35.3	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	35.4	
Caskets and other morticians' goods			19.4	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.6	14.2	
Wood preserving			15.6	15.7	16.5	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.2	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.2	12.4	
Wood, turned and shaped			33.5	32.9	32.2	32.8	32.5	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.2	30.2	30.5	33.5	26.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products[1]		431	431	422	424	433	432	429	427	424	411	423	418	429	360	
Glass and glassware			117.8	115.1	117.2	119.7	120.1	120.0	118.9	118.2	113.1	120.3	122.1	122.8	99.8	
Glass products made from purchased glass			12.5	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.3	11.3	
Cement			36.4	36.6	36.3	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	35.7	35.3	29.7	35.4	27.1	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta			75.5	73.7	76.3	76.3	75.8	75.6	75.4	75.1	73.3	73.0	72.1	72.3	52.5	
Pottery and related products			57.6	56.5	56.1	57.6	57.2	56.1	55.9	56.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.2	45.0	
Gypsum			6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	4.5	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool			12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	11.1	
Lime			9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.3	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products			18.4	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.8	12.5	1
Abrasives			17.5	17.1	13.8	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.2	17.0	18.7	19.4	19.6	23.4	
Asbestos products			22.1	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.3	21.0	20.6	19.5	20.7	20.9	21.0	22.0	1
Nondurable goods																
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures[1]		1,261	1,277	1,271	1,258	1,256	1,238	1,217	1,192	1,172	1,158	1,179	1,197	1,223	1,237	1,14
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares			529.4	525.3	523.6	523.2	516.9	508.2	498.9	494.1	492.6	501.7	509.0	516.8	526.3	41
Cotton smallwares			14.9	14.9	14.6	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.7	14.6	15.0	17.8	1
Silk and rayon goods			111.6	110.8	107.4	108.2	106.9	105.7	103.3	101.5	99.9	101.7	103.1	105.4	104.1	12
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			178.3	179.5	177.4	177.3	174.2	170.9	168.7	162.9	158.1	162.9	164.3	169.9	174.1	17
Hosiery			141.2	140.2	139.1	138.4	136.2	133.4	130.2	128.2	125.9	124.4	126.8	134.8	125.9	10
Knitted cloth			11.7	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.3	12.6	1
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves			31.5	31.4	30.6	31.3	31.4	30.8	29.6	27.9	27.0	28.0	29.6	31.6	34.8	2
Knitted underwear			50.3	49.8	49.1	48.8	47.8	46.9	45.6	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.2	43.6	44.9	4
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			88.5	88.9	87.9	87.5	85.9	85.1	83.0	81.2	80.2	83.4	84.2	85.1	80.2	7
Carpets and rugs, wool			36.6	36.2	35.7	35.4	34.4	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.4	24.5	2
Hats, fur-felt			13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.9	11.0	1
Jute goods, except felts			4.1	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	
Cordage and twine			17.1	17.2	16.8	16.5	16.1	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.8	15.5	15.8	16.2	18.3	1
Apparel and other finished textile products[1]		1,142	1,221	1,223	1,203	1,199	1,171	1,181	1,149	1,122	1,040	1,040	1,037	1,066	958	79
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			314.5	311.3	308.1	310.5	309.2	306.9	299.4	294.7	278.2	284.5	280.5	283.5	265.9	22
Shirts, collars, and nightwear			82.3	81.4	81.6	82.4	81.1	79.3	77.2	75.1	71.7	74.3	73.2	73.3	67.2	7
Underwear and neckwear, men's			19.0	18.7	18.1	18.4	18.1	17.3	17.1	16.6	15.4	16.8	17.4	18.0	16.3	1
Work shirts			17.5	16.8	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.9	15.6	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.7	18.5	1
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified			481.7	485.3	476.2	470.5	452.1	462.3	452.1	440.4	400.2	389.1	389.3	407.5	345.3	28
Corsets and allied garments			19.9	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.4	18.8	18.1	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.6	16.5	1
Millinery			27.6	27.9	26.4	23.5	21.6	25.2	23.8	23.6	20.5	20.2	20.3	22.0	23.3	2
Handkerchiefs			5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.7	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			30.6	33.8	31.6	32.2	32.1	30.9	28.7	27.3	23.2	22.5	22.2	22.3	25.2	1
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			30.4	29.2	30.0	30.6	30.0	31.6	30.6	29.4	26.6	28.6	29.3	29.0	24.0	1
Textile bags			27.3	27.8	28.2	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.8	28.3	19.6	1
Leather and leather products[1]		340	368	374	371	373	369	366	364	360	349	346	345	358	340	34
Leather			45.8	46.8	46.8	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.7	46.0	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.5	5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			18.9	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.0	18.3	19.4	19.2	2
Boots and shoes			229.5	233.1	231.8	231.3	227.5	225.8	225.1	223.4	216.8	214.4	212.6	220.7	205.6	20
Leather gloves and mittens			12.6	12.5	12.2	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.7	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.3	15.4	1
Trunks and suitcases			13.9	14.0	13.3	14.2	14.8	14.4	13.5	12.7	11.7	12.2	12.1	13.2	13.7	
Food[1]		984	1,064	1,074	1,104	1,165	1,197	1,259	1,381	1,344	1,223	1,114	1,077	1,068	1,056	83
Slaughtering and meat packing			180.9	187.0	196.7	203.7	191.7	183.0	182.0	182.9	182.3	176.4	172.9	167.8	174.0	13
Butter			32.8	32.0	32.6	32.9	33.9	34.8	35.8	37.8	38.8	38.4	37.4	35.5	33.2	2
Condensed and evaporated milk			19.3	18.8	18.4	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.2	22.7	23.5	23.5	22.4	21.4	19.9	1
Ice cream			24.4	23.6	23.6	24.9	26.3	27.8	31.1	32.8	33.4	33.1	30.0	27.6	23.0	1
Flour			37.8	38.2	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.0	39.3	39.4	37.9	36.9	38.5	32.9	2
Feeds, prepared			26.3	27.4	29.3	29.1	28.5	28.9	29.6	29.9	29.6	29.0	27.5	28.0	25.0	1
Cereal preparations			12.1	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.2	13.1	12.2	11.9	13.1	11.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943	1939
Nondurable goods—Continued															
[illegible]—Continued															
Baking		219.4	216.9	215.4	220.8	224.8	224.5	219.8	218.0	216.6	213.2	211.4	212.2	211.3	190.4
Sugar refining, cane		19.2	20.2	18.4	20.0	20.8	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.0	16.7	15.9
Sugar, beet		5.6	6.5	10.6	20.9	26.2	26.3	11.9	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.5	5.5	10.1	11.6
Confectionery		65.9	70.3	74.7	78.7	79.5	76.4	68.3	62.8	57.9	60.2	62.0	64.2	59.5	55.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic		34.2	32.1	33.4	33.3	34.3	35.8	39.3	39.7	35.5	32.2	30.0	28.5	32.2	23.8
Malt liquors		67.6	66.9	68.0	69.7	73.3	74.7	76.2	76.0	74.0	70.6	66.9	64.9	54.3	40.5
Canning and preserving		122.1	123.4	128.5	148.9	172.0	240.1	384.3	349.7	246.2	155.3	135.7	135.4	188.5	150.3
Tobacco manufactures	86	87	88	87	88	90	89	86	85	84	84	83	82	91	93
Cigarettes		33.2	33.5	33.6	34.2	34.0	33.4	32.6	32.9	32.9	33.3	32.9	32.8	33.9	27.4
Cigars		40.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	42.2	41.6	40.3	39.3	37.9	38.0	37.0	36.5	42.7	50.9
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	8.4	9.2
Paper and allied products[2]	379	385	384	387	390	387	385	381	380	373	381	381	385	324	265
Paper and pulp		200.4	199.7	199.8	199.6	197.6	196.9	197.0	196.6	194.2	194.7	193.2	192.3	160.3	137.8
Paper goods, other		57.3	57.3	57.9	59.1	58.8	58.6	57.3	56.7	56.4	57.9	57.9	58.1	50.2	37.7
Envelopes		12.7	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	10.2	8.7
Paper bags		18.2	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.4	13.1	11.1
Paper boxes		95.2	96.5	97.7	99.6	99.0	98.1	96.0	95.6	92.6	97.0	98.2	101.6	89.6	69.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries[2]	425	427	429	431	436	435	433	429	426	422	423	422	421	331	328
Newspapers and periodicals		144.8	144.1	143.6	145.6	145.1	144.6	144.4	143.0	142.2	142.0	141.2	139.9	113.0	118.7
Printing; book and job		177.5	179.7	181.7	183.4	182.0	180.7	177.5	175.7	176.4	175.8	175.1	176.3	138.7	127.6
Lithographing		31.4	31.8	32.0	32.9	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.6	31.5	32.4	32.7	32.7	25.9	26.3
Bookbinding		37.2	37.4	37.6	38.3	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.3	37.0	37.5	37.4	37.3	29.4	25.8
Chemicals and allied products[2]	564	573	575	575	579	577	573	563	547	547	543	561	565	734	288
Paints, varnishes, and colors		50.7	51.5	50.7	50.6	50.2	49.9	49.6	49.0	48.6	50.0	50.3	50.2	38.2	28.3
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		65.2	65.6	65.7	65.9	66.4	67.1	67.1	66.2	66.7	67.8	69.0	69.6	56.0	27.5
Perfumes and cosmetics		11.6	12.1	12.0	12.9	13.9	13.5	12.6	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.4	14.1	10.4
Soap		24.9	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.7	23.9	24.0	24.3	23.7	23.7	17.9	15.3
Rayon and allied products		63.7	63.7	63.2	63.5	63.1	62.9	62.1	61.1	61.0	52.5	61.3	60.9	54.0	48.3
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified		196.3	196.5	197.7	198.1	196.4	195.0	195.1	196.3	197.7	198.8	196.4	195.8	144.5	69.9
Explosives and safety fuses		22.4	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.1	19.6	21.2	21.2	21.2	112.0	7.3
Compressed and liquefied gases		10.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.4	7.8	4.0
Ammunition, small-arms		6.4	6.4	6.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	4.4	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	154.1	4.3
Fireworks		2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	28.2	1.2
Cottonseed oil		17.5	19.4	21.7	24.4	24.5	24.0	18.3	13.1	11.6	11.9	13.1	15.5	20.4	15.3
Fertilizers		34.9	32.3	30.4	28.0	26.7	26.8	26.7	25.1	23.8	25.0	29.7	31.8	27.5	18.8
Products of petroleum and coal[2]	163	162	160	161	162	163	162	163	163	163	160	158	154	125	106
Petroleum refining		110.8	109.4	109.7	109.9	109.7	109.7	110.8	111.9	111.8	109.9	108.8	105.7	83.1	73.2
Coke and byproducts		30.6	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.0	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.9	25.5	21.7
Paving materials		1.8	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.5
Roofing materials		17.4	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.2	17.7	17.4	17.0	13.1	8.1
Rubber products[2]	212	217	221	223	225	223	220	215	215	212	219	223	234	194	121
Rubber tires and inner tubes		108.8	111.6	113.5	114.8	115.1	114.4	112.5	116.6	115.1	117.7	119.3	123.1	90.1	54.2
Rubber boots and shoes		22.6	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.0	18.9	20.1	21.4	22.8	23.5	23.8	14.8
Rubber goods, other		85.7	86.5	86.8	87.7	86.1	84.0	81.9	79.6	76.8	79.5	81.0	87.3	79.9	51.9
Miscellaneous industries[2]	425	434	433	431	447	454	447	436	425	416	427	431	440	445	244
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment		27.7	27.7	27.7	28.1	27.8	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.5	28.1	27.6	28.3	86.7	11.3
Photographic apparatus		38.8	39.0	38.9	39.2	38.8	38.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	37.4	36.7	36.2	35.5	17.7
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods		27.2	27.4	27.8	28.0	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.9	28.9	29.4	29.7	33.3	11.9
Pianos, organs, and parts		14.6	15.7	16.8	17.6	17.8	17.4	16.5	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.1	12.2	7.8
Games, toys, and dolls		38.8	36.3	33.5	38.5	43.4	42.3	40.9	38.6	36.1	34.8	33.9	33.7	19.1	19.1
Buttons		13.7	13.4	13.3	13.4	12.7	12.1	11.6	11.4	10.7	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.1	11.2
Fire extinguishers		2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	9.3	1.0

[1] Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during any part of one pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Estimates have not been prepared for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated by note 2, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the items of the individual industry estimates may not agree with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk.

[2] Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Major industry groups	*Mimeographed release*	*Monthly Labor Review*
Nonferrous metals and their products	Mar. 1948	Apr. 1948
Iron and steel and their products	Apr. 1948	May 1948
Machinery, except electrical	May 1948	June 1948

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	
All manufacturing	152.6	156.6	155.7	156.8	158.2	157.3	156.9	156.6	154.3	150.1	151.4	150.6	152.9	
Durable goods	180.6	183.2	180.7	183.2	183.9	182.2	180.5	179.3	177.3	174.7	179.7	178.0	180.8	
Nondurable goods	130.6	135.7	136.0	136.0	138.0	137.6	138.2	138.8	136.2	130.7	129.1	129.1	130.9	
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products [2]	158.9	161.3	160.8	161.4	161.3	160.6	159.7	159.3	158.5	156.1	157.5	156.8	158.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	132.9	130.9	131.0	130.4	130.2	130.0	130.0	130.9	129.5	129.0	127.3	126.0	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings	.....	183.0	184.0	183.9	183.0	181.8	181.7	180.6	182.6	181.7	184.8	185.6	187.1	
Malleable-iron castings	.....	197.0	196.7	197.2	195.5	191.1	187.7	185.1	184.4	175.5	185.2	180.2	178.6	
Steel castings	.....	216.3	214.2	211.3	208.9	207.3	206.7	206.7	204.5	199.8	204.1	207.2	206.8	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	.....	160.8	159.1	162.9	163.4	160.6	159.5	157.8	156.4	154.0	155.8	156.2	151.3	
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	140.0	143.8	149.1	150.3	148.3	148.0	152.3	149.8	139.4	134.5	132.6	132.7	
Wire drawn from purchased rods	.....	139.4	140.5	142.7	143.7	141.8	141.0	138.8	140.2	139.1	141.1	120.4	140.4	
Wirework	.....	142.9	139.9	143.0	139.4	133.2	133.6	135.3	132.5	128.4	131.4	129.9	137.1	
Cutlery and edge tools	.....	160.6	159.4	160.3	162.2	161.0	158.9	154.7	151.2	139.8	152.6	167.0	176.2	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	.....	167.0	167.9	169.2	169.5	166.1	163.0	160.9	159.3	156.0	166.0	162.7	174.9	
Hardware	.....	152.5	151.7	149.4	147.5	143.4	141.1	138.4	135.6	137.6	140.0	141.5	142.1	
Plumbers' supplies	.....	153.2	152.6	152.5	152.5	150.9	147.4	146.2	146.7	146.0	148.7	153.5	157.2	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified	.....	169.1	175.9	180.0	184.9	186.2	185.2	183.7	175.8	168.2	171.6	171.4	170.9	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	.....	194.2	195.7	194.0	193.7	191.3	191.2	189.7	189.8	186.8	198.4	201.5	209.6	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	.....	192.8	194.6	195.2	198.0	196.8	194.9	193.9	189.1	184.6	187.4	190.3	192.4	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork	.....	170.9	169.4	170.3	171.0	170.2	168.4	169.7	169.6	166.4	166.7	167.3	166.9	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	.....	135.4	131.2	139.3	141.0	138.3	135.8	132.8	130.6	123.8	121.8	117.9	127.5	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	.....	190.0	188.2	188.4	187.4	186.5	182.3	185.6	186.6	182.1	186.9	189.1	190.5	
Forgings, iron and steel	.....	228.8	229.5	231.0	228.3	225.0	223.8	221.6	221.0	219.0	223.1	219.3	223.6	
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	.....	215.5	214.6	222.5	219.7	212.5	206.6	200.0	198.6	193.8	191.3	201.9	204.3	
Screw-machine products and wood screws	.....	203.9	203.2	200.1	198.7	196.8	196.4	195.9	196.3	199.6	207.0	209.1	216.7	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	.....	122.1	125.0	130.3	126.4	123.5	123.8	127.3	128.4	129.1	127.1	131.1	131.6	
Firearms	.....	390.0	383.9	375.4	369.8	361.6	357.4	347.6	343.3	362.2	357.4	356.3	361.0	
Electrical machinery [2]	210.7	218.5	221.1	222.7	225.8	226.4	222.7	218.9	215.6	215.0	221.5	213.8	218.7	
Electrical equipment	.....	203.5	206.1	207.2	209.2	208.2	206.5	204.6	201.6	201.9	207.1	202.4	205.0	
Radios and phonographs	.....	222.7	225.6	228.0	238.2	241.7	237.0	226.3	220.0	212.1	223.5	233.6	243.3	
Communication equipment	.....	297.4	299.3	302.4	302.7	300.3	294.6	288.3	287.3	289.5	299.7	250.4	261.5	
Machinery, except electrical [2]	223.5	228.3	229.2	228.3	229.0	225.9	225.1	224.3	222.4	217.4	224.2	225.9	226.6	
Machinery and machine-shop products	.....	240.9	242.2	240.9	240.3	239.5	240.2	240.2	238.4	236.4	241.4	242.3	243.5	
Engines and turbines	.....	293.3	291.6	292.9	292.4	283.9	285.8	286.6	287.0	284.6	284.9	293.1	295.5	
Tractors	.....	198.8	197.9	196.4	192.8	187.5	185.3	182.5	178.0	181.7	182.2	178.9	177.0	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	.....	266.1	261.6	253.5	248.8	238.4	236.6	236.9	232.8	225.7	236.4	230.9	227.1	
Machine tools	.....	134.1	137.6	137.6	140.2	139.5	142.4	142.9	143.2	138.2	147.2	151.5	156.9	
Machine-tool accessories	.....	216.6	218.0	218.6	218.1	216.2	215.3	216.8	218.5	214.4	228.9	234.4	242.4	
Textile machinery	.....	187.4	186.0	185.8	185.3	181.9	179.3	170.5	166.1	166.3	177.9	176.6	173.6	
Pumps and pumping equipment	.....	286.8	293.5	293.9	292.7	290.3	290.5	297.3	294.7	298.0	309.7	310.9	313.7	
Typewriters	.....	153.5	154.9	158.8	159.5	155.5	152.7	149.4	145.8	89.2	112.8	147.8	145.2	
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines	.....	234.2	233.4	230.2	229.4	224.1	218.5	213.9	208.3	192.5	193.4	208.4	206.8	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic	.....	217.8	221.1	216.8	218.1	211.2	205.1	200.1	202.2	195.5	200.3	195.3	191.1	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	.....	174.9	172.6	171.0	170.1	165.7	160.2	154.6	153.7	152.9	137.3	135.4	147.5	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	.....	230.9	232.2	234.9	231.8	227.7	226.6	225.0	223.7	219.6	224.4	212.9	208.5	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	283.9	286.6	286.6	291.2	285.8	278.9	264.8	255.6	250.0	248.9	291.8	293.7	300.8	
Locomotives	.....	411.3	409.1	406.7	406.2	402.0	400.5	388.1	377.2	368.0	376.0	367.4	388.0	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	.....	221.8	220.2	228.0	231.8	231.4	225.2	225.7	222.8	224.8	223.9	224.9	226.6	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	.....	342.9	341.1	339.5	335.8	336.2	337.4	327.0	329.3	326.0	337.4	348.4	357.6	
Aircraft engines	.....	276.9	280.1	284.0	291.0	291.0	294.8	299.2	299.9	301.1	302.5	303.4	315.8	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	.....	181.8	184.5	191.9	181.5	169.9	144.7	134.3	125.8	126.6	202.7	202.7	207.8	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	.....	211.7	209.4	207.6	210.1	207.0	201.8	200.0	195.3	186.0	190.8	183.6	184.0	
Automobiles	202.7	205.3	185.6	203.7	203.1	198.2	197.7	198.3	192.0	195.0	196.2	186.5	200.5	
Nonferrous metals and their products [2]	173.3	176.7	175.3	175.3	177.2	175.7	173.3	171.7	170.0	168.6	175.1	179.6	184.8	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals	.....	147.8	145.4	144.5	144.6	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.4	147.7	146.2	144.2	148.4	
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum	.....	140.6	136.9	138.2	137.5	136.3	136.6	136.9	137.6	140.0	148.4	155.0	159.7	
Clocks and watches	.....	141.9	141.1	140.8	140.8	139.9	138.6	137.0	134.2	122.4	135.7	136.9	138.8	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	.....	191.0	190.4	189.3	191.6	194.6	190.2	182.9	177.0	171.0	175.5	177.4	181.9	
Silverware and plated ware	.....	226.5	223.1	221.0	223.5	218.8	215.3	210.2	205.7	195.5	200.5	199.9	199.2	
Lighting equipment	.....	161.7	165.4	164.1	166.6	167.3	170.2	171.7	172.3	177.7	180.9	184.3	184.6	
Aluminum manufactures	.....	192.1	192.0	192.2	190.1	185.4	183.0	179.9	174.0	170.0	185.2	197.4	209.0	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	.....	196.4	196.9	199.0	209.9	209.1	207.1	200.3	200.8	200.7	205.8	202.9	206.7	
Lumber and timber basic products [2]	162.3	159.8	157.3	158.3	161.3	161.7	162.1	161.2	161.5	156.5	158.2	154.8	149.1	
Sawmills and logging camps	.....	171.1	167.9	169.4	173.6	174.5	175.4	175.2	175.8	169.4	170.5	167.0	160.3	
Planing and plywood mills	.....	171.1	170.1	170.2	168.8	167.4	164.1	161.9	160.7	160.0	162.0	159.4	157.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									Annual average
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Furniture and finished lumber products [3]	134.7	138.3	139.8	139.8	139.2	138.2	136.1	133.5	131.9	127.8	129.8	129.5	131.8	111.7
Mattresses and bedsprings		168.8	176.7	177.1	175.8	174.9	170.3	162.3	153.5	139.2	145.7	145.2	144.8	105.9
Furniture		138.8	140.2	139.8	138.7	136.9	134.1	131.0	129.4	125.9	127.6	127.0	128.9	112.4
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		122.2	124.3	125.3	122.7	124.6	127.1	126.3	125.6	123.8	127.6	128.3	128.9	125.0
Caskets and other morticians' goods		139.8	139.6	141.4	142.2	141.5	139.6	140.6	139.2	137.4	138.1	138.8	140.6	102.4
Wood preserving		124.1	124.8	131.1	134.8	138.8	142.4	145.1	150.4	149.4	147.9	144.7	144.6	98.7
Wood, turned and shaped		136.2	133.7	131.1	133.4	132.1	128.5	127.9	128.2	123.0	122.9	124.3	136.2	107.4
Stone, clay, and glass products [3]	146.8	146.7	143.9	144.6	147.6	147.1	146.0	145.5	144.6	140.2	144.0	142.6	146.0	122.5
Glass and glassware		165.2	161.3	164.3	167.8	168.4	168.2	166.7	165.7	158.5	168.6	171.1	172.2	139.9
Glass products made from purchased glass		124.8	123.8	125.0	127.1	125.8	122.0	120.1	120.2	123.5	124.3	127.6	132.8	113.1
Cement		149.3	150.3	149.1	150.5	151.0	151.1	152.1	151.1	146.5	145.0	121.8	145.5	111.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		130.1	126.9	131.4	131.4	130.6	130.2	129.8	129.4	126.3	125.8	124.3	124.5	90.5
Pottery and related products		170.2	166.9	166.0	170.3	169.0	166.0	165.2	165.9	160.4	164.1	165.6	166.0	132.9
Gypsum		134.3	133.8	132.7	134.6	132.4	128.7	124.2	123.5	124.2	121.7	115.2	119.6	91.2
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		153.1	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.4	151.2	149.4	145.3	141.3	137.6	135.9	132.8	137.2
Lime		99.0	97.1	97.8	98.6	99.9	95.8	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.3	97.6	98.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		99.3	96.5	97.5	99.0	100.1	99.2	99.9	99.4	90.5	88.9	89.5	96.2	67.4
Abrasives		226.4	221.0	178.0	217.6	213.7	213.8	217.9	208.8	220.0	242.2	250.4	253.7	302.2
Asbestos products		138.9	138.1	137.8	136.3	134.1	134.4	132.0	129.9	122.7	130.2	131.3	132.5	138.2
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [3]	110.2	111.6	111.2	110.0	109.8	108.2	106.4	104.2	102.5	101.2	103.1	104.6	106.9	108.2
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		126.6	125.6	125.2	125.1	123.6	121.5	119.3	118.1	117.7	119.9	121.7	123.5	125.8
Cotton smallwares		105.8	105.8	103.8	101.8	98.6	97.2	95.2	93.3	93.3	97.2	103.6	106.9	126.6
Silk and rayon goods		88.1	87.6	84.9	85.5	84.4	83.5	81.6	80.2	79.0	80.3	81.5	83.2	82.2
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		113.1	113.9	112.5	112.4	110.5	108.4	107.0	103.3	100.3	103.3	104.2	107.8	110.4
Hosiery		84.1	83.5	82.8	82.3	81.1	79.4	77.5	76.3	74.9	74.0	76.7	80.2	74.9
Knitted cloth		101.4	101.8	100.4	99.9	99.4	97.1	95.2	94.2	89.6	91.1	93.2	98.0	109.4
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		106.1	105.7	102.9	105.5	105.5	103.5	99.5	94.0	90.7	94.2	99.7	106.3	117.2
Knitted underwear		123.5	122.2	120.6	120.0	117.5	115.3	111.9	110.5	107.0	107.5	106.2	107.1	110.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		125.2	125.8	124.4	123.8	121.6	120.5	117.6	114.9	113.5	118.0	119.2	120.5	113.6
Carpets and rugs, wool		135.5	134.0	132.2	130.9	127.1	124.4	121.7	119.7	117.9	118.2	117.3	116.2	90.8
Hats, fur-felt		89.3	89.0	89.1	89.7	88.5	88.4	85.8	86.3	83.3	85.6	82.9	77.7	71.8
Jute goods, except felts		109.3	110.3	105.1	80.6	79.4	79.5	76.6	78.1	107.5	111.0	113.3	112.4	110.6
Cordage and twine		134.1	134.7	131.6	128.8	125.7	120.4	115.3	116.5	116.0	121.1	123.7	127.2	143.4
Apparel and other finished textile products [3]	144.6	154.6	154.9	152.4	151.9	148.3	149.6	145.6	142.2	131.7	131.7	131.4	135.0	121.4
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		137.0	135.5	134.2	135.2	134.7	133.6	130.4	128.3	121.1	123.9	122.2	123.5	115.8
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		111.2	110.0	110.4	111.4	109.7	107.2	104.4	101.6	96.9	100.5	98.9	99.1	90.9
Underwear and neckwear, men's		112.0	110.3	106.6	108.8	106.5	102.3	101.1	97.9	91.0	99.2	102.4	105.9	96.3
Work shirts		123.7	119.0	112.0	109.8	109.4	112.1	112.4	110.7	99.1	102.1	108.2	111.0	131.3
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		168.3	169.5	166.4	164.4	158.0	161.5	158.0	153.9	139.8	135.9	136.0	142.4	120.6
Corsets and allied garments		106.1	107.0	104.9	104.4	103.3	100.2	96.5	93.4	90.1	94.2	94.2	93.9	88.1
Millinery		108.1	109.2	103.4	92.0	84.7	98.9	93.4	92.6	80.4	79.3	79.3	86.4	91.5
Handkerchiefs		99.6	97.9	95.7	101.1	102.2	100.9	98.3	90.6	82.9	90.8	93.1	94.8	113.1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		172.1	190.5	178.0	181.3	180.9	173.7	161.4	153.9	130.4	126.9	124.7	125.7	141.9
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc		272.0	261.5	268.6	274.3	268.7	283.4	274.0	263.5	238.2	256.2	262.0	259.4	214.9
Textile bags		216.9	220.2	223.7	226.8	225.3	222.6	220.1	216.5	213.0	214.6	220.6	224.3	155.7
Leather and leather products [3]	98.0	105.9	107.7	106.9	107.4	106.4	105.6	104.8	103.8	100.6	99.8	99.4	103.0	98.1
Leather		91.6	93.6	93.5	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.3	91.9	90.7	91.0	91.6	92.6	92.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		94.7	97.8	98.8	99.4	99.0	98.1	96.9	96.3	94.4	90.1	91.7	97.3	96.0
Boots and shoes		99.4	101.0	100.4	100.2	98.5	97.8	97.5	96.7	93.9	92.9	92.1	95.6	89.0
Leather gloves and mittens		125.9	125.4	121.9	130.1	131.8	131.5	128.1	126.8	118.9	121.0	120.4	123.2	153.7
Trunks and suitcases		166.8	168.6	159.3	170.1	177.9	172.5	162.6	153.1	141.0	147.0	145.8	158.6	161.2
Food [3]	115.1	124.5	125.7	129.3	136.4	140.1	147.3	161.7	157.3	143.1	130.3	126.0	125.0	123.5
Slaughtering and meat packing		134.0	138.5	145.7	150.8	142.0	135.5	134.7	135.5	135.0	130.6	128.0	124.3	128.9
Butter		162.8	158.8	162.0	163.6	168.2	172.9	178.0	188.0	192.7	190.9	185.9	176.4	165.2
Condensed and evaporated milk		177.2	172.5	169.3	170.6	179.7	188.9	194.5	208.8	216.3	216.3	205.7	196.9	182.6
Ice cream		138.5	133.8	133.7	141.4	149.1	157.8	176.8	185.9	189.4	187.8	170.6	156.9	130.7
Flour		136.0	137.5	141.3	141.9	143.1	143.3	140.4	141.6	142.0	136.4	133.0	138.7	118.5
Feeds, prepared		152.0	158.7	169.4	168.4	165.3	167.7	171.2	173.1	171.4	168.0	159.1	162.3	145.0
Cereal preparations		144.7	147.8	145.0	144.3	153.7	153.6	168.0	169.7	156.5	146.2	142.3	157.0	136.0
Baking		115.2	113.9	113.1	116.0	118.1	117.9	115.5	114.5	113.7	112.0	111.0	111.4	111.0
Sugar refining, cane		120.8	127.2	116.2	126.2	131.1	129.0	131.3	131.2	130.9	128.3	123.9	119.7	105.1
Sugar, beet		48.4	56.3	91.5	179.7	225.5	226.4	102.9	90.2	69.7	61.6	56.0	47.6	86.8
Confectionery		118.3	126.2	134.1	141.2	142.7	137.2	122.6	112.8	103.9	108.0	111.2	115.3	106.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic		143.6	134.9	140.1	139.7	143.8	150.4	164.9	166.4	149.1	135.0	125.8	119.8	135.1
Malt liquors		167.0	165.5	168.2	172.4	181.3	184.6	188.4	187.9	182.8	174.6	165.4	160.5	134.1
Canning and preserving		81.2	82.1	85.5	99.1	114.4	159.8	255.7	232.7	163.8	103.3	90.3	90.1	125.4
Tobacco manufactures	92.4	93.5	94.0	93.7	94.4	96.5	95.1	92.3	91.6	89.8	90.2	88.4	87.5	97.2
Cigarettes		121.0	122.1	122.6	124.5	124.0	121.7	118.7	120.0	120.1	121.5	119.8	119.8	123.8
Cigars		80.1	80.1	79.4	79.0	82.9	81.7	79.1	77.3	74.5	74.7	72.7	71.8	83.9
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		74.7	75.7	76.3	79.4	78.9	79.4	77.4	76.8	74.9	74.1	73.2	71.2	91.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continue

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									A al er
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	19
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Paper and allied products [2]	142.9	145.0	144.8	145.7	146.9	145.7	145.0	143.5	143.0	140.7	143.4	143.5	145.0	1
Paper and pulp	.....	145.5	144.9	145.0	144.8	143.4	142.9	142.9	142.7	140.9	141.3	140.3	139.6	1
Paper goods, other	.....	152.0	151.9	153.6	156.6	155.9	155.3	151.9	150.3	149.5	153.6	153.4	154.1	1
Envelopes	.....	145.7	143.9	142.0	142.6	142.5	140.6	137.4	136.0	132.7	136.6	137.6	137.6	1
Paper bags	.....	164.1	162.0	163.2	163.9	161.3	160.7	159.2	161.6	160.5	164.0	168.1	174.4	1
Paper boxes	.....	137.3	139.1	140.8	143.7	142.7	141.5	138.5	137.9	133.6	139.9	141.6	146.6	1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries [2]	129.6	130.1	130.8	131.3	133.0	132.8	132.0	130.7	129.8	128.8	129.1	128.6	128.5	1
Newspapers and periodicals	.....	122.0	121.4	121.0	122.7	122.2	121.8	121.7	120.5	119.8	119.7	119.0	117.9	
Printing; book and job	.....	139.1	140.8	142.3	143.7	142.6	141.6	139.1	137.7	138.2	137.8	137.2	138.1	1
Lithographing	.....	119.5	121.2	121.7	125.3	125.8	124.2	123.4	124.0	119.8	123.3	124.6	124.5	
Bookbinding	.....	144.5	145.1	145.9	148.8	150.3	149.3	148.1	148.7	143.6	145.6	145.3	144.7	1
Chemicals and allied products [2]	195.8	199.0	199.6	199.6	201.0	200.1	199.0	195.2	189.7	189.8	188.5	194.8	196.2	2
Paints, varnishes, and colors	.....	179.4	182.1	179.3	178.9	177.7	176.5	175.4	173.4	171.9	176.7	178.0	177.4	1
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	.....	236.9	238.3	238.5	239.2	241.3	243.7	243.6	240.5	242.1	246.4	250.4	252.6	2
Perfumes and cosmetics	.....	111.0	116.2	115.4	123.6	133.1	129.9	121.3	116.5	112.2	115.5	114.4	119.5	1
Soap	.....	163.1	166.3	167.0	167.4	168.9	165.7	161.7	157.0	157.2	159.4	155.6	155.6	1
Rayon and allied products	.....	131.8	131.8	130.8	131.4	130.5	130.1	128.4	126.4	126.1	108.6	126.8	126.0	1
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	.....	280.8	281.0	282.8	283.3	280.9	278.9	279.0	280.8	282.8	284.3	280.9	280.0	2
Explosives and safety fuses	.....	306.8	303.3	301.3	300.7	298.0	293.6	291.4	290.1	269.1	290.3	291.0	290.7	1,
Compressed and liquefied gases	.....	250.3	246.5	249.9	248.8	244.9	243.5	249.0	253.2	246.8	248.8	241.8	237.0	
Ammunition, small-arms	.....	148.6	148.7	144.1	172.7	168.7	167.2	163.5	103.8	160.9	164.6	162.6	158.0	3,
Fireworks	.....	203.9	221.8	213.4	243.5	249.0	249.9	214.0	177.5	207.6	249.8	255.2	245.0	2,
Cottonseed oil	.....	114.4	127.0	142.1	159.5	160.5	157.2	119.8	85.9	76.0	77.7	86.0	101.3	1
Fertilizers	.....	185.4	171.5	161.3	148.7	141.6	142.1	142.0	133.4	126.2	132.6	157.8	169.0	1
Products of petroleum and coal [2]	154.1	152.8	151.3	152.4	152.9	153.5	153.3	154.0	154.1	153.7	150.8	149.3	145.4	1
Petroleum refining	.....	151.3	149.5	149.9	150.1	149.8	149.8	151.4	152.8	152.6	150.1	148.6	144.3	1
Coke and byproducts	.....	141.1	139.6	140.6	138.3	138.2	136.5	135.1	134.7	133.7	133.0	131.1	128.5	1
Paving materials	.....	75.3	73.2	83.2	109.4	138.1	137.4	140.0	133.9	114.0	106.3	110.2	105.2	
Roofing materials	.....	215.3	217.5	222.7	226.2	228.0	227.7	226.8	224.9	225.3	218.0	214.3	210.6	1
Rubber products [2]	175.6	179.6	182.7	184.2	186.1	184.5	182.0	178.1	177.8	175.2	180.7	184.5	193.5	1
Rubber tires and inner tubes	.....	200.7	205.8	209.2	211.7	212.2	211.0	207.5	214.9	212.3	217.6	220.0	227.6	1
Rubber boots and shoes	.....	152.4	153.8	151.5	151.4	147.9	146.1	141.6	127.2	135.1	143.9	153.6	158.4	1
Rubber goods, other	.....	165.3	166.9	167.4	169.1	166.0	162.0	157.8	153.5	148.0	153.2	156.3	168.4	1
Miscellaneous industries [2]	173.7	177.5	177.0	176.1	182.7	185.6	182.9	178.4	173.5	170.1	174.4	176.3	179.8	1
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	.....	244.6	245.2	245.3	248.1	246.1	247.4	245.0	243.4	243.1	248.1	244.4	249.9	2
Photographic apparatus	.....	219.8	220.9	220.4	221.8	219.5	218.8	216.1	216.5	217.0	211.3	207.6	204.7	2
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	.....	229.1	230.0	233.6	235.4	232.1	231.6	231.6	231.8	234.6	242.7	247.1	249.4	2
Pianos, organs, and parts	.....	188.0	201.5	215.2	226.3	228.6	223.8	211.4	187.2	191.6	195.1	193.5	193.8	1
Games, toys, and dolls	.....	203.2	189.9	175.0	201.3	226.9	221.4	213.9	202.1	188.8	182.0	177.3	176.5	1
Buttons	.....	122.0	119.0	118.7	119.1	113.0	107.7	103.4	101.9	95.4	104.7	109.1	114.8	1
Fire extinguishers	.....	258.4	249.3	253.5	268.0	269.5	273.2	277.6	277.3	284.9	289.0	283.4	291.9	9

[1] See footnote 1, table A–5.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–5.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									Ann al av erag
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	19
All manufacturing	*	348.9	344.7	349.2	356.3	345.0	341.6	336.9	323.3	314.2	319.6	312.2	310.7	3
Durable goods	*	389.5	380.7	390.4	398.7	384.7	379.3	372.0	356.9	350.1	365.9	353.8	349.9	4
Nondurable goods	*	309.1	309.6	308.9	314.8	306.2	304.7	302.5	290.4	279.1	274.2	271.5	272.3	2
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products [2]	*	333.5	330.5	334.8	338.7	331.3	327.6	324.5	314.4	304.4	316.1	306.7	297.5	3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	260.9	257.5	261.2	257.8	255.1	251.9	254.5	254.2	237.6	249.1	237.9	221.0	2
Gray-iron and semisteel castings	.....	421.7	414.9	416.4	420.7	399.3	406.7	403.0	384.1	396.3	411.8	410.4	399.5	2
Malleable-iron castings	.....	469.7	467.6	480.1	479.8	459.6	448.7	425.9	392.1	397.2	414.7	408.5	393.6	2
Steel castings	.....	457.2	432.0	442.1	443.3	429.5	423.1	414.2	396.9	398.7	406.6	399.6	389.2	4
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	.....	385.2	375.4	394.4	404.0	381.4	382.3	366.6	352.5	365.6	392.8	391.0	355.1	1
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	289.8	302.4	320.0	336.7	320.7	331.9	349.2	334.9	297.6	265.9	252.2	249.9	1
Wire drawn from purchased rods	.....	267.5	268.7	271.6	280.3	270.1	267.6	259.5	254.3	240.4	265.9	220.8	249.0	2
Wirework	.....	316.4	309.1	320.5	321.9	297.4	289.0	290.1	271.6	264.0	272.5	257.3	272.0	2
Cutlery and edge tools	.....	381.6	377.2	381.9	386.3	384.1	372.2	359.1	333.3	314.2	352.9	373.0	390.4	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									Annual average
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Iron and steel and their products [2]—Continued														
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		377.8	378.4	381.0	381.0	363.0	352.6	347.9	329.6	318.1	350.6	342.4	363.4	334.1
Hardware		355.1	353.5	352.5	345.9	328.7	321.2	308.4	391.8	300.2	307.3	308.4	302.9	245.8
Plumbers' supplies		329.0	320.3	321.8	331.9	324.1	306.8	291.6	278.6	291.4	291.7	289.3	299.1	161.7
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified		368.6	387.2	395.8	422.7	404.5	417.6	399.3	355.9	346.6	355.9	351.4	347.8	210.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		416.5	425 1	403.7	430.9	419.4	403.0	394.1	365.8	373.8	404.9	393.9	411.3	360.6
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		447.0	447.4	456.0	472.8	453.7	445.2	437.1	415.0	402.9	411.5	414.8	407.1	307.0
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		343.4	335.4	339.7	360.1	350.5	347.7	339.4	339.3	320.1	328.2	317.4	308.9	365.3
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		292.2	276.9	296.7	313.2	298.1	290.0	280.3	266.4	244.5	254.3	249.7	255.8	292.5
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		422.4	406.0	393.1	406.0	391.5	386.0	369.4	367.3	355.1	383.0	380.7	364.1	382.0
Forgings, iron and steel		487.5	496.2	502.4	506.9	484.8	485.5	456.3	419.0	427.2	454.9	436.1	440.6	507.9
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		455.3	443.2	457.2	472.7	443.1	427.3	396.6	388.7	387.8	377.8	380.0	364.2	610.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws		456.5	452.1	446.1	442.9	421.7	424.3	413 4	402.6	414.5	436.2	436.3	447.6	560.4
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		300.8	297.9	333.7	334.0	308.6	299.6	325.6	317.6	317.2	316.2	316.1	313.7	247.0
Firearms		911.3	872.2	846.7	835.0	796.1	786.3	766.9	734.8	776.8	777.9	761.2	747.7	2,934.8
Electrical machinery [2]	*	450.1	456.2	462.0	472.1	463.1	456.0	442.2	420.3	422.3	432.6	407.1	396.6	488.0
Electrical equipment		419.6	424.0	430.6	434.3	423.9	417.8	411.0	393.7	396.3	408.6	389.6	376.2	475.6
Radios and phonographs		487.2	493.1	507.3	542.9	539.6	533.2	501.9	459.7	460.8	464.5	491.1	485.8	505.0
Communication equipment		578.6	593.7	586.4	604.6	597.8	584.5	551.1	523.8	521.3	530.2	415.6	415.9	538.2
Machinery, except electrical [2]	*	465.3	462.2	464.1	470.2	450.4	448.9	442.6	426.1	419.2	434.6	429.5	423.0	443.7
Machinery and machine-shop products		496.4	495.5	494.9	500.7	481.5	480.0	477.9	462.1	456.2	470.6	463.4	456.4	501.8
Engines and turbines		632.3	622.1	625.5	607.4	601.9	576.0	591.3	597.2	578.6	588.5	587.1	578.4	849.4
Tractors		353.8	351.9	354.3	347.0	336.9	333.1	322.2	306.5	314.2	313.9	304.9	289.9	256.7
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		576.8	550.5	534.9	522.7	482.5	504.6	494.1	471.5	462 8	475.4	440.8	425.3	298.6
Machine tools		248.6	254.4	250.1	262.2	253.3	257.5	257.4	253.6	242.3	264.8	265.4	271.2	503.9
Machine-tool accessories		388.9	398.0	398.6	397.7	380.2	379.0	380.5	362.9	361.7	391.4	398.1	408.8	671.1
Textile machinery		439.9	422.9	417.9	412.2	396.3	381.7	366.0	330.2	348.9	372.2	366.2	353.8	230.1
Pumps and pumping equipment		617.7	627.0	622.0	628.1	607.7	611.1	627.1	609.6	614.1	632.7	627.0	619.1	761.8
Typewriters		347.6	357.6	366.1	369.6	358.2	342.3	321.6	309.6	186.9	237.3	311.3	297.0	143.8
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines		499.9	489.0	491.9	490.7	463.5	455.8	441.9	405.2	378.0	398.7	420.2	417.8	341.6
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		447.8	470.4	464.3	484.2	449.7	430.5	400.0	393.3	395.5	407.6	395.4	379.6	301.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		408.6	398.2	397.9	398.8	382.1	369.9	348.2	323.2	331.1	299.9	282.1	297.6	282.3
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		456.8	433.7	479.2	465.9	434.3	446.6	426.6	408.7	426.3	431.1	397.3	390.1	264.5
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	*	585.9	579.1	598.8	588.1	544.1	532.2	499.9	482.9	483.0	560.3	561.3	565.3	3,080.3
Locomotives		908.6	869.2	883.0	878.6	863.1	870.1	875.3	811.9	760.3	774.7	757.0	705.4	1,107.3
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		490.3	479.5	500.6	522.4	503.5	493.6	468.8	436.3	482.1	471.1	465.2	457.7	457.9
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		675.9	667.3	657.4	668.7	653.8	663.8	623.3	637.6	622.4	621.5	639.2	657.2	3,496.3
Aircraft engines		473.9	469.4	482.9	503.5	479.2	499.9	501.3	486.7	485.1	481.5	477.0	487.6	4,528.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		380.0	381.6	416.7	378.9	316.6	289.9	262.0	241.8	243.1	394.3	395.6	399.1	3,594.7
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		426.6	420.6	414.5	448.2	441.3	430.8	404.9	392.8	379.4	383.6	363.1	349.0	253.6
Automobiles	*	390.3	350.0	397.1	419.5	388.1	378.5	373.5	338.7	348.8	357.0	329.0	343.4	321.2
Nonferrous metals and their products [2]	*	370.3	366.2	366.1	371.2	361.0	353.2	343.6	329.7	326.6	346.2	349.0	354.0	354.5
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		307.2	303.7	303.1	299.9	300.3	296.0	302.5	292.4	299.4	298.8	287.4	284.3	353.9
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		283.5	273.2	273.4	271.9	263.7	260.6	257.6	250.9	262.7	282.1	285.4	296.3	353.4
Clocks and watches		339.1	333.4	326.2	333.3	330.5	320.1	311.7	293.1	264.3	302.0	298.1	300.8	238.4
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		391.8	396.2	383.4	415.6	403.6	393.4	360.2	321.2	297.0	323.8	330.1	336.8	211.8
Silverware and plated ware		543.3	525.6	520.5	535.5	507.4	496.2	480.6	441.7	431.0	443.8	438.7	433.8	212.8
Lighting equipment		328.4	333.7	337.8	343.0	333.9	333.8	325.9	318.5	320.4	343.9	351.4	331.2	240.4
Aluminum manufactures		362.0	366.8	371.3	364.7	351.7	345.5	325.5	311.8	301.6	332.3	350.5	371.1	591.6
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		433.0	429.7	436.8	459.8	438.0	441.6	419.0	420.0	417.6	428.3	415.8	410.8	357.6
Lumber and timber basic products [2]	*	383.4	375.1	372.7	390.2	388.6	387.6	388.6	387.3	359.8	374.9	351.4	323.4	215.1
Sawmills and logging camps		412.4	401.1	400.3	422.0	425.3	425.2	430.5	435.3	397.4	412.2	384.7	350.5	238.3
Planing and plywood mills		403.8	402.5	398.7	403.6	385.5	381.2	368.1	365.8	345.1	366.5	350.5	333.9	197.8
Furniture and finished lumber products [2]	*	326.9	328.1	330.3	333.9	322.1	318.5	305.0	293.3	281.4	290.4	285.1	286.8	183.9
Mattresses and bedsprings		363.2	385.0	388.3	395.0	372.6	378.7	356.0	323.0	287.3	291.6	282.0	281.7	165.7
Furniture		330.9	333.6	333.4	334.3	323.2	315.0	297.9	284.7	274.4	284.7	278.9	282.2	185.3
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		300.1	292.2	304.2	312.1	301.9	308.8	305.0	304.7	301.8	313.4	304.0	298.4	215.8
Caskets and other morticians' goods		292.1	291.0	294.9	299.6	287.3	281.4	283.4	271.6	260.6	275.8	278.0	273.5	159.3
Wood preserving		315.2	292.1	330.4	347.2	353.0	384.2	393.7	404.2	392.7	391.2	387.6	370.3	181.9
Wood, turned and shaped		317.4	307.3	298.3	305.3	290.8	287.8	281.2	281.4	268.5	272.3	274.9	289.6	175.5
Stone, clay, and glass products [2]	*	320.8	306.4	308.1	320.4	316.3	313.6	306.0	301.7	285.9	298.2	286.9	288.8	189.1
Glass and glassware		358.2	340.0	343.4	356.5	357.2	351.2	342.8	334.1	312.8	341.1	333.0	334.7	208.3
Glass products made from purchased glass		267.6	267.0	271.6	287.1	269.4	264.0	251.5	246.4	247.2	259.5	259.4	262.5	165.9
Cement		290.7	286.1	284.7	291.3	294.0	294.7	298.3	297.0	283.5	278.9	202.5	248.1	156.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		297.1	279.0	296.9	301.9	296.7	300.2	294.1	289.1	276.4	278.9	276.4	257.0	135.8
Pottery and related products		352.9	337.4	337.8	354.4	349.8	342.7	326.5	330.4	308.6	322.4	323.8	317.1	191.9

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continu

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									An al er
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	19
Durable goods—Continued														
Stone, clay, and glass products [2]—Continued														
Gypsum		285.4	278.4	283.0	290.2	284.5	278.1	258.3	260.4	260.2	243.6	228.4	230.6	1
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		390.1	375.5	374.1	386.5	381.5	368.4	357.8	353.9	333.6	327.6	315.6	310.4	2
Lime		261.5	243.2	249.5	256.9	259.5	258.9	245.5	243.3	237.7	244.6	239.2	231.5	1
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		179.3	169.5	173.5	183.3	178.9	183.5	180.9	176.4	156.7	155.3	158.7	166.7	
Abrasives		487.0	457.4	363.2	462.1	418.2	408.0	418.2	375.6	386.0	413.8	440.6	442.6	4
Asbestos products		328.6	323.9	325.0	318.7	313.6	305.6	299.2	301.7	293.2	305.2	299.8	301.4	2
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [3]	*	307.1	302.3	295.0	294.1	280.8	264.9	256.3	240.1	237.5	242.5	248.3	255.4	1
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		385.1	377.0	378.7	376.4	362.1	329.1	317.4	305.7	302.6	307.5	317.3	329.2	2
Cotton smallwares		249.1	249.3	243.8	234.1	215.1	213.6	210.6	195.4	200.5	204.9	222.1	229.8	2
Silk and rayon goods		267.8	262.4	252.6	248.1	236.6	227.6	220.2	208.5	203.0	206.0	212.9	213.3	1
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		322.1	321.1	292.0	294.4	276.6	270.4	268.5	233.6	243.0	252.5	252.6	260.6	1
Hosiery		197.6	190.5	188.8	193.5	186.4	177.2	166.4	158.6	148.5	143.2	152.6	159.5	1
Knitted cloth		243.3	242.6	236.5	231.6	221.7	214.4	207.8	204.1	192.8	192.7	196.7	205.6	1
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		249.4	249.8	234.3	241.6	243.0	237.0	215.3	200.6	188.4	199.3	213.1	228.3	1
Knitted underwear		323.7	311.0	306.6	306.9	295.4	282.8	274.3	258.0	250.2	253.5	252.9	248.6	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		307.6	310.0	304.1	298.1	279.8	271.3	269.5	248.7	241.1	260.8	260.3	265.1	1
Carpets and rugs, wool		327.9	321.8	316.8	311.6	297.6	288.7	276.5	246.3	254.6	251.6	245.7	240.4	1
Hats, fur-felt		197.5	202.2	195.8	202.1	181.9	185.9	177.2	171.4	171.8	180.5	168.7	159.9	1
Jute goods, except felts		264.2	265.7	250.1	175.4	170.1	168.7	163.7	162.0	232.2	260.0	271.8	262.3	1
Cordage and twine		330.4	337.6	330.6	320.0	300.6	282.0	258.6	256.0	252.7	259.8	271.3	286.8	2
Apparel and other finished textile products [3]	*	359.7	362.0	353.4	343.3	319.6	336.0	318.5	302.3	278.9	274.9	272.1	279.8	1
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		324.8	316.4	313.4	309.5	301.5	303.5	284.9	264.8	260.0	273.0	270.5	267.1	1
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		280.9	270.2	273.0	281.3	266.0	258.9	243.2	225.5	219.3	229.0	228.8	227.3	1
Underwear and neckwear, men's		313.7	300.0	292.0	304.0	292.9	280.2	261.3	240.7	230.8	248.3	249.9	256.8	1
Workshirts		302.5	284.6	247.5	248.2	253.1	262.0	266.9	263.6	247.2	237.5	253.6	257.7	2
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		376.4	387.1	374.8	355.9	319.3	349.5	334.7	323.1	283.1	264.1	260.3	277.7	1
Corsets and allied garments		241.6	237.7	234.5	230.5	226.8	219.0	205.4	194.7	187.4	200.4	198.0	197.8	1
Millinery		214.1	238.5	204.4	157.4	123.6	195.2	173.1	171.2	145.5	128.4	119.2	137.7	1
Handkerchiefs		259.4	243.4	222.5	251.2	260.4	251.4	239.4	210.6	196.7	207.4	221.7	212.2	1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		397.0	431.4	414.9	424.7	422.2	412.1	371.9	334.7	283.9	253.9	287.4	252.9	2
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc		609.2	572.9	597.8	653.1	590.1	632.2	604.6	573.5	496.7	553.4	560.8	530.1	3
Textile bags		449.3	461.7	481.1	492.9	484.8	472.6	458.8	443.6	438.2	422.4	427.8	449.9	2
Leather and leather products [3]	*	233.7	244.0	240.7	241.8	235.4	234.9	231.6	220.4	214.2	211.5	207.0	214.6	1
Leather		192.1	201.6	200.3	203.0	199.8	199.1	198.5	189.8	187.2	185.2	183.7	183.7	1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		187.9	198.6	201.4	202.6	190.3	189.6	191.4	189.8	182.4	172.9	170.0	179.2	1
Boots and shoes		225.6	235.9	233.8	231.9	223.5	223.8	221.5	209.9	204.8	201.7	197.0	205.3	1
Leather gloves and mittens		253.3	252.6	245.3	262.4	264.1	267.5	253.5	242.3	227.2	226.9	223.4	227.1	2
Trunks and suitcases		364.4	366.9	321.6	369.3	406.0	381.8	335.9	309.1	274.3	298.1	281.6	312.7	2
Food [3]	*	264.5	267.3	275.1	298.9	300.6	309.6	331.6	325.6	295.8	267.8	252.8	243.1	1
Slaughtering and meat packing		276.6	263.3	304.2	338.9	317.4	271.7	271.9	270.0	280.9	259.9	249.4	227.2	1
Butter		330.3	332.7	330.3	342.2	346.0	353.4	364.8	391.3	387.7	391.5	365.8	342.7	2
Condensed and evaporated milk		403.0	388.1	369.8	364.0	377.8	402.5	419.8	446.0	470.6	474.1	440.9	410.8	2
Ice cream		261.3	250.9	248.0	258.5	269.9	288.5	326.2	346.0	343.7	335.0	295.9	272.0	1
Flour		275.8	298.3	305.9	319.4	336.9	336.4	334.7	336.1	326.1	302.4	274.8	289.0	1
Feeds, prepared		329.6	314.7	379.0	381.4	346.9	358.6	382.9	364.1	366.8	359.5	326.7	323.7	2
Cereal preparations		297.8	322.2	307.8	306.3	313.7	304.4	337.5	361.2	329.9	290.9	277.5	296.8	2
Baking		226.6	233.5	221.5	229.2	227.8	230.8	223.2	218.4	218.0	213.1	208.4	203.4	1
Sugar refining, cane		245.2	232.3	216.9	248.9	302.3	279.1	278.7	284.2	275.0	279.2	229.4	239.3	1
Sugar, beet		98.9	126.7	188.0	392.8	516.8	464.0	214.3	286.7	131.3	118.6	99.6	86.1	1
Confectionery		260.1	303.1	295.3	326.6	325.1	312.2	271.3	233.4	211.4	229.0	232.0	233.4	1
Beverages, nonalcoholic		241.0	226.7	237.1	236.3	240.0	258.7	295.6	298.0	257.4	226.1	203.9	191.3	1
Malt liquors		293.0	289.9	289.4	307.7	326.8	344.1	370.3	365.1	349.6	318.6	287.8	269.6	1
Canning and preserving		204.6	216.5	216.2	250.2	265.7	437.9	683.8	653.7	401.8	249.3	217.8	211.7	2
Tobacco manufactures	*	205.5	196.7	210.8	219.8	216.3	214.5	205.3	203.0	200.0	194.8	182.8	181.6	1
Cigarettes		246.3	219.2	259.6	267.9	253.3	252.8	243.7	248.5	253.7	239.6	220.9	218.4	1
Cigars		181.6	184.3	181.7	190.0	195.8	190.6	179.8	173.5	163.4	168.0	163.9	160.3	1
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		154.1	156.5	155.7	169.8	164.0	172.7	171.6	164.2	164.6	147.7	125.7	139.4	1
Paper and allied products [3]	*	324.0	322.3	321.5	327.5	319.6	314.4	309.6	300.6	298.7	298.0	291.1	290.9	1
Paper and pulp		330.0	328.3	325.0	327.3	319.9	317.3	317.0	312.3	309.6	302.1	289.4	284.4	1
Paper goods, other		327.8	326.6	328.8	335.7	327.4	320.4	311.7	292.7	297.2	301.8	306.8	301.9	1
Envelopes		283.7	267.3	278.0	284.1	281.5	279.8	273.7	258.8	250.7	265.2	262.9	260.9	1
Paper bags		373.7	357.8	368.1	370.2	347.4	350.0	333.9	337.6	338.6	340.9	338.4	343.6	1
Paper boxes		305.4	307.1	309.1	321.9	314.5	304.2	291.5	280.1	273.6	283.8	282.9	290.3	1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries [3]	*	253.3	249.6	250.2	258.0	252.3	247.9	245.0	235.5	233.6	235.9	234.2	230.7	1
Newspapers and periodicals		229.2	224.6	218.9	230.0	224.0	221.6	221.6	214.0	208.9	210.0	209.3	202.1	1
Printing, book and job		280.0	278.6	283.4	285.3	279.3	272.8	266.6	254.8	258.9	258.1	255.4	255.2	1
Lithographing		227.2	219.0	224.0	237.1	236.1	226.2	225.9	215.7	207.4	216.6	216.1	219.9	1
Bookbinding		313.4	307.7	315.3	326.6	325.1	325.4	322.9	311.9	299.2	324.7	320.2	312.5	1
Chemicals and allied products [3]	*	415.5	416.2	417.3	414.9	407.5	401.0	395.1	380.4	378.7	373.3	381.5	378.3	4
Paints, varnishes, and colors		332.9	338.5	332.6	329.8	327.4	318.6	315.0	312.7	308.2	314.0	313.6	309.8	1
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		487.6	489.2	490.7	488.5	489.9	499.1	484.7	469.7	449.5	457.6	461.9	462.4	2
Perfumes and cosmetics		220.4	231.2	230.9	240.5	265.3	250.1	228.2	211.2	205.0	216.7	212.7	219.0	1
Soap		359.0	376.4	379.3	381.3	371.0	357.6	351.6	325.0	310.2	324.0	301.1	298.7	1

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									Annual average
	Apr.	Mar	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
icals and allied products [2]—Continued														
Rayon and allied products	------	271.9	270.2	268.6	265.9	260.5	257.8	259.9	252.2	249.8	214.8	249.6	249.3	168.2
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	------	558.6	559.2	561.3	555.8	540.8	529.8	527.3	527.0	533.7	528.2	520.9	511.6	336.9
Explosives and safety fuses	------	580.8	587.8	580.2	565.0	566.2	542.8	545.6	539.4	495.0	518.5	506.5	470.9	2,361.8
Compressed and liquefied gases	------	480.9	479.9	465.0	459.6	458.0	445.6	455.3	448.1	437.4	444.0	419.4	412.9	325.3
Ammunition, small-arms	------	344.3	342.0	333.7	411.9	398.0	393.3	381.4	206.5	359.1	361.6	353.5	337.5	6,734.4
Fireworks	------	625.8	610.2	591.6	633.8	711.6	747.3	577.7	447.7	534.3	691.8	691.8	719.5	5,963.9
Cottonseed oil	------	315.0	335.7	397.4	448.4	448.7	443.1	315.8	221.6	193.8	201.3	219.6	247.8	230.4
Fertilizers	------	497.3	439.6	433.4	393.0	362.5	373.9	390.9	354.5	334.5	349.8	422.6	440.1	272.2
ducts of petroleum and coal [3]	*	314.6	310.2	312.8	308.2	304.5	297.0	302.7	297.2	295.6	286.2	275.7	265.2	184.3
Petroleum refining	------	299.3	295.0	296.8	293.4	288.9	279.7	287.6	282.8	286.1	273.4	262.5	254.7	176.7
Coke and byproducts	------	321.1	316.0	319.8	294.8	292.7	288.1	289.9	280.0	270.5	281.9	271.8	252.2	183.4
Paving materials	------	163.4	151.9	168.2	224.8	268.8	295.9	297.9	273.2	236.6	228.2	209.0	198.8	144.8
Roofing materials	------	502.7	500.7	508.3	535.7	526.4	523.1	510.5	502.5	493.8	468.4	463.6	445.5	167.2
ubber products [4]	*	[3]340.8	358.3	376.8	396.5	383.3	375.6	369.0	357.4	352.7	361.9	367.2	383.9	263.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes	------	330.2	355.9	388.4	412.1	407.5	398.0	397.9	396.0	389.5	396.1	399.3	414.2	265.7
Rubber boots and shoes	------	347.0	345.0	342.8	367.1	322.4	331.7	314.4	268.4	290.0	317.1	331.2	333.3	268.8
Rubber goods, other	------	356.2	366.2	368.3	379.9	362.2	352.3	338.3	321.5	304.9	320.1	325.5	348.4	255.8
iscellaneous industries [5]	*	383.0	383.2	377.9	394.7	393.7	384.4	369.0	347.5	341.2	355.4	356.6	361.0	322.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	------	489.3	487.1	507.5	499.2	480.8	478.9	469.3	460.3	453.3	468.3	441.2	454.0	1,356.9
Photographic apparatus	------	422.3	424.2	418.1	421.1	416.8	405.1	394.3	385.1	385.9	392.2	383.0	376.2	311.5
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	------	448.8	446.3	452.3	458.5	445.3	443.5	442.3	426.5	433.7	462.8	461.0	449.4	439.0
Pianos, organs, and parts	------	393.1	421.1	455.5	513.4	500.1	475.6	460.2	384.8	402.7	417.5	418.5	408.1	295.1
Games, toys, and dolls	------	472.2	450.1	399.7	469.5	525.9	518.7	482.3	431.4	410.1	395.0	386.1	380.9	169.7
Buttons	------	283.5	285.4	275.7	280.8	262.5	245.8	230.2	220.7	209.2	228.3	234.7	247.3	204.1
Fire extinguishers	------	556.8	523.2	546.8	520.4	560.6	555.4	558.9	583.7	600.0	586.5	552.1	527.1	1,622.9

[1] See footnote 1, table A–5. [3] See footnote 2, table A–5. * Not available.

TABLE A–8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1943	1939
Mining: [2]															
Coal:															
Anthracite	76.9	77.4	76.6	76.2	76.5	76.2	76.2	76.0	76.7	74.2	75.7	76.4	75.6	78.4	83.1
Bituminous coal	251	376	373	380	378	374	372	369	365	339	366	364	343	419	372
Metal	90.9	90.4	90.2	89.7	89.8	89.4	88.7	89.6	91.0	90.6	91.9	90.8	91.1	112.7	92.6
Iron	32.3	31.5	31.0	30.9	31.3	32.0	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.6	32.4	31.7	31.1	35.3	21.1
Copper	26.8	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.1	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.3	25.6	33.3	25.0
Lead and zinc	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.5	16.5	16.3	17.8	17.8	18.1	21.6	16.3
Gold and silver	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	7.7	26.0
Miscellaneous	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	14.8	4.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic	84.9	80.9	77.8	79.9	83.9	86.4	87.3	88.1	88.9	88.6	88.3	87.2	86.3	80.9	68.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [3]	128.2	127.1	127.1	126.4	126.3	126.4	127.1	128.7	131.0	130.8	128.5	125.6	124.7	103.2	114.4
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railroads [4]	1,260	1,317	1,312	1,318	1,331	1,340	1,357	1,364	1,381	1,383	1,375	1,365	1,345	1,355	988
Street railways and busses [5]	249	249	249	250	249	249	249	251	253	254	253	253	254	227	194
Telephone	631	627	623	620	620	614	609	613	616	614	605	506	404	402	318
Telegraph [6]	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.6	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.3	46.9	37.6
Electric light and power	273	271	269	268	269	268	267	268	269	267	263	258	256	211	244
Service:															
Hotels (year-round)	377	375	377	378	381	378	380	379	379	382	385	382	379	344	323
Power laundries [3]	232	231	230	235	237	238	241	243	245	250	249	245	242	252	196
Cleaning and dyeing [3]	92.5	90.0	86.8	88.9	91.0	92.7	95.6	94.3	93.1	97.7	100.8	97.4	95.4	78.0	58.2

[1] Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

[2] Estimates, which include production and related workers only, have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures presented here supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Industry	Mimeographed release	Monthly Labor Review
Mining industries	April 1948	May 1948.
Power laundries	February 1948	March 1948.
Cleaning and dyeing	February 1948	March 1948.

[3] Does not include well drilling or rig building.

[4] Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railroads include those with over $1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

[5] Includes private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

[6] Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

TABLE A–9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									A
	Apr.	Mar	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	
Mining: [2]														
Coal:														
Anthracite	91.9	92.6	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.2	91.2	91.0	91.7	88.7	90.5	91.4	90.4	
Bituminous coal	67.6	101.2	100.4	102.1	101.7	100.7	100.1	99.2	98.2	91.2	98.5	97.8	92.1	
Metal	98.1	97.6	97.4	96.9	97.0	96.5	95.8	96.8	98.3	97.8	99.3	98.1	98.4	
Iron	152.8	149.4	146.8	146.5	148.0	151.3	153.3	153.6	154.6	154.3	153.5	150.0	147.4	
Copper	107.2	106.6	108.2	107.5	106.6	104.4	103.1	103.0	102.8	102.9	102.9	101.3	102.6	
Lead and zinc	97.1	96.5	96.2	96.2	95.8	94.8	91.8	95.5	101.4	100.0	109.7	109.7	111.3	
Gold and silver	32.5	33.3	33.4	33.1	32.5	31.3	30.9	30.5	31.8	31.3	30.8	31.6	32.2	
Miscellaneous	180.5	186.7	187.0	183.0	187.2	185.7	181.6	184.6	188.3	187.9	189.3	185.6	188.0	
Quarrying and nonmetallic	124.0	118.2	113.7	116.7	122.6	126.2	127.6	128.7	129.8	129.4	129.0	127.4	126.0	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [3]	112.0	111.1	111.1	110.5	110.4	110.5	111.1	112.5	114.5	114.3	112.3	109.8	108.9	
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railroads [4]	127.5	133.3	132.8	133.4	134.8	135.7	137.4	138.1	139.8	140.0	139.2	138.2	136.1	
Street railways and busses [4]	128.3	128.8	128.6	129.2	128.6	128.7	128.8	129.6	130.7	130.9	130.4	130.7	130.9	
Telephone	198.5	197.4	196.2	195.0	195.0	193.3	191.6	192.9	193.8	193.3	190.4	159.2	127.2	
Telegraph [5]	97.9	98.2	97.8	97.2	97.6	97.2	98.1	99.8	100.5	101.5	102.3	102.8	104.5	
Electric light and power	111.7	110.9	110.3	109.8	110.3	109.7	109.4	109.9	110.2	109.3	107.5	105.7	104.8	
Trade: [6]														
Wholesale	114.8	115.3	116.1	116.3	117.1	116.5	115.5	113.3	112.2	111.1	110.5	109.7	110.5	
Retail	112.8	113.5	111.8	114.4	130.2	119.8	115.8	112.4	110.0	110.2	111.4	111.3	111.5	
Food	116.1	116.7	113.9	114.4	117.4	116.1	115.0	112.6	114.7	113.0	113.7	113.9	113.7	
General merchandise	123.6	124.5	122.9	129.4	175.5	143.6	131.5	122.8	115.7	116.7	120.6	121.2	122.9	
Apparel	114.3	116.8	108.2	111.5	136.7	124.0	119.4	113.5	103.4	106.8	115.0	114.3	114.7	
Furniture and housefurnishings	91.7	91.9	91.0	93.6	97.4	92.4	89.5	87.5	85.9	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.6	
Automotive	106.7	105.9	105.9	106.5	109.9	107.6	105.6	104.8	105.1	104.2	100.6	99.4	98.7	
Lumber and building materials	121.9	119.4	118.8	122.5	126.1	126.4	126.9	124.5	123.1	121.4	119.4	117.5	116.3	
Service:														
Hotels (year-round)	116.9	116.4	116.8	117.2	118.1	117.1	117.7	117.4	117.6	118.3	119.4	118.4	117.5	
Power laundries [2]	118.3	117.7	117.6	120.1	120.9	121.3	123.1	124.3	125.0	127.8	127.2	124.9	123.6	
Cleaning and dyeing [2]	159.0	154.5	149.3	152.8	156.5	159.4	164.4	162.1	160.1	167.9	173.3	167.5	164.1	

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–8.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–8.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–8.
[7] Includes all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

TABLE A–10: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									An-
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	
Mining: [2]														
Coal:														
Anthracite	195.4	255.9	232.8	242.4	239.4	224.4	252.7	237.9	244.0	200.3	219.4	210.2	175.5	
Bituminous coal	(4)	320.8	300.7	329.4	324.9	306.8	306.8	300.8	294.3	214.7	281.0	271.4	210.9	
Metal	199.0	199.4	201.7	198.9	198.8	194.8	192.7	193.6	193.3	186.1	196.7	186.3	178.3	
Iron	315.6	313.8	310.3	302.7	301.1	310.2	315.5	311.0	313.0	307.5	322.1	296.4	264.6	
Copper	232.6	234.8	241.7	238.0	236.5	224.7	222.9	225.3	219.0	211.6	216.2	203.8	198.2	
Lead and zinc	226.3	222.9	225.1	228.1	231.6	220.6	209.7	216.0	220.5	210.5	241.9	236.9	238.4	
Gold and silver	55.2	56.7	58.4	56.4	56.5	53.7	51.7	52.1	52.1	47.2	49.9	49.7	50.9	
Miscellaneous	334.3	340.3	347.4	348.4	349.2	346.7	338.1	339.6	345.0	327.6	332.0	319.1	308.2	
Quarrying and nonmetallic	311.7	287.3	262.0	270.0	295.3	305.7	319.2	315.9	317.2	307.0	307.1	295.5	285.1	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production [3]	218.4	213.2	219.9	215.5	203.2	211.0	199.9	206.5	204.0	204.9	206.0	192.2	190.8	
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railroads	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Street railways and busses [4]	227.1	232.6	234.6	230.1	226.7	223.6	223.2	224.1	225.2	222.1	222.1	220.0	218.8	
Telephone	322.5	314.7	316.3	315.8	313.0	321.5	314.2	312.3	306.2	302.2	292.5	202.9	136.1	
Telegraph [5]	224.8	213.0	212.6	209.5	207.8	206.8	208.1	211.8	213.5	215.2	218.8	226.9	239.3	
Electric light and power	188.6	184.4	188.2	187.9	185.7	187.6	182.8	183.1	182.9	178.4	177.5	168.2	166.5	
Trade: [6]														
Wholesale	210.8	210.8	214.9	211.7	213.7	213.6	206.9	203.3	198.2	196.5	198.0	191.4	190.8	
Retail	210.6	209.9	208.4	209.4	237.1	216.5	207.1	202.5	197.6	198.5	201.6	195.3	192.9	
Food	225.5	226.1	221.5	219.4	221.5	220.0	213.8	209.2	212.2	213.8	212.1	206.0	202.8	
General merchandise	225.5	225.5	221.4	233.0	314.0	251.1	225.2	220.4	212.0	214.1	218.9	212.3	210.4	
Apparel	208.6	208.8	194.3	198.8	248.8	222.7	213.5	203.5	182.9	192.0	207.4	200.9	200.7	
Furniture and housefurnishings	175.5	173.7	177.8	174.5	192.9	177.3	167.6	159.8	155.1	155.8	157.4	151.9	148.1	
Automotive	203.5	197.1	196.5	193.9	204.2	198.6	193.8	188.5	188.5	184.8	184.3	177.7	175.2	
Lumber and building materials	234.9	228.6	227.6	228.0	238.1	238.5	238.4	231.8	229.0	218.8	219.4	209.9	204.0	
Service:														
Hotels (year-round) [6]	233.4	229.0	233.2	230.4	233.2	228.6	226.9	222.4	221.0	222.0	226.4	221.1	219.4	
Power laundries [2]	231.5	227.5	225.4	232.9	233.6	226.8	232.3	236.2	231.3	238.5	239.3	231.0	227.3	
Cleaning and dyeing [2]	308.0	291.2	271.9	285.6	292.8	293.7	303.8	301.7	285.0	310.5	328.4	313.5	299.4	

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–8.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–8.
[4] Not available
[5] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[6] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[7] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[8] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE A–11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations [3]
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
	968,596	935,493	207,979	319,474	408,040	5,373	2,260	25,470
	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,752	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
47: April	2,215,389	2,173,262	1,058,678	429,507	685,077	7,174	3,072	31,881
May	2,193,091	2,151,264	1,028,043	435,423	687,798	7,246	3,071	31,510
June	2,168,896	2,127,715	996,238	437,303	694,174	7,215	3,061	30,905
July	2,103,246	2,062,275	936,533	439,617	686,125	7,254	3,074	30,643
August	2,067,228	2,026,071	923,080	442,289	660,702	7,230	3,404	30,523
September	2,020,873	1,980,084	906,989	425,449	647,646	7,184	3,406	30,199
October	2,002,385	1,962,042	901,197	425,005	635,840	7,118	3,430	29,795
November	2,006,412	1,966,339	905,251	429,789	631,299	7,068	3,453	29,552
December	2,229,164	2,189,436	894,855	667,912	626,669	7,046	3,450	29,232
48: January	1,985,979	1,946,258	890,719	433,102	622,437	7,051	3,461	29,209
February	1,992,216	1,952,533	895,850	432,696	623,987	7,125	3,470	29,088
March	2,004,228	1,964,374	897,958	439,517	626,899	7,210	3,462	29,182
April	2,020,715	1,980,998	903,814	449,260	627,924	7,184	3,461	29,072
Continental United States								
	926,659	897,602	179,381	318,802	399,419	5,373	2,180	21,504
	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,889
47: April	1,942,834	1,909,052	822,597	428,090	658,365	7,174	3,004	23,604
May	1,924,560	1,890,920	796,135	433,996	660,789	7,246	3,003	23,391
June	1,905,068	1,871,898	769,268	435,831	666,799	7,215	2,993	22,962
July	1,848,469	1,815,222	718,523	438,110	658,589	7,254	3,006	22,987
August	1,815,905	1,782,410	708,681	440,773	632,956	7,230	3,332	22,933
September	1,781,733	1,748,530	704,575	424,005	619,950	7,184	3,334	22,685
October	1,764,384	1,731,411	699,815	423,473	608,123	7,118	3,358	22,497
November	1,771,360	1,738,587	706,418	428,252	603,917	7,068	3,381	22,324
December	2,005,567	1,973,066	708,099	665,662	599,305	7,046	3,377	22,078
48: January	1,763,482	1,731,053	704,251	431,571	595,231	7,051	3,388	21,990
February	1,766,184	1,733,698	705,792	431,214	596,692	7,125	3,396	21,965
March	1,778,593	1,745,910	708,975	437,942	598,993	7,210	3,388	22,085
April	1,791,763	1,759,094	710,991	447,678	600,425	7,184	3,387	22,098

[1] Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947.

[2] From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941, and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

[3] Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

[4] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[5] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

TABLE A–12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Governme corporation
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1939	$1,757,292	$1,692,824	$357,628	$586,347	$748,849	$14,767	$6,691	$43,
1944 [6]	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,
1947: April	509,243	499,749	233,632	96,441	169,676	2,440	1,179	5,
May	514,057	504,747	235,118	95,256	174,373	2,439	1,181	5,
June	508,378	499,154	234,576	93,505	171,073	2,425	1,149	5,
July	494,351	484,811	213,772	96,591	174,448	2,483	1,329	5,
August	464,076	454,723	199,247	96,145	159,331	2,421	1,259	5,
September	470,515	461,157	201,582	96,485	163,090	2,448	1,284	5,
October	481,401	471,938	203,892	99,713	168,333	2,457	1,334	5,
November	451,502	442,171	192,111	98,666	151,394	2,457	1,192	5,
December	531,427	521,900	214,033	143,537	164,330	2,461	1,336	5,
1948: January	482,987	473,466	211,495	100,395	161,576	2,451	1,292	5,
February	445,150	435,894	191,372	98,054	146,468	2,404	1,195	5,
March	498,272	488,676	218,706	102,124	167,846	2,496	1,343	5,
April	485,637	476,184	210,365	103,656	162,163	2,480	1,322	5,
	Continental United States							
1944 [6]	$7,628,017	$7,540,825	$5,553,166	$862,271	$1,125,388	$18,127	$8,878	$60,
1947: April	464,974	456,171	196,551	96,125	163,495	2,440	1,143	5,
May	469,774	461,165	198,395	94,936	167,834	2,439	1,145	5,
June	463,490	454,930	197,216	93,185	164,529	2,425	1,114	5,
July	453,649	444,743	180,976	96,260	167,507	2,483	1,293	5,
August	423,545	414,898	166,681	95,819	152,398	2,421	1,223	5,
September	430,555	421,857	169,441	96,138	156,278	2,448	1,248	5,
October	443,408	434,545	173,717	99,356	161,472	2,457	1,297	5,
November	414,020	405,485	162,219	98,313	144,953	2,457	1,154	4,
December	491,702	482,860	182,091	143,057	157,712	2,461	1,301	5,
1948: January	443,175	434,366	179,395	100,052	154,919	2,451	1,255	5,
February	408,628	399,975	161,996	97,703	140,276	2,404	1,160	5,
March	456,824	447,901	185,284	101,765	160,852	2,496	1,304	5,
April	445,677	436,874	178,409	103,295	155,170	2,480	1,288	5,

[1] Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting July 1947.

[2] From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2 ,table A–11, for derivation of the employment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a surve as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and Jul 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country a reported monthly by most agencies.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–11.

[4] See footnote 4, table A–11.

[5] Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post office who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were privat employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompense by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups wer placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

[6] Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United State are not available prior to June 1943.

ABLE A–13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia Government	Federal						
			Total	Executive				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department [3]	All other agencies		
	Employment [4]								
	143,548	**13,978**	**129,570**	**123,773**	**18,761**	**5,099**	**99,913**	**5,373**	**424**
	300,914	**15,875**	**285,040**	**278,363**	**144,319**	**8,273**	**125,771**	**6,171**	**506**
7: April	**243,715**	**17,981**	**225,734**	**217,984**	**75,052**	**7,466**	**135,466**	**7,174**	**576**
May	**241,053**	**18,024**	**223,029**	**215,210**	**73,309**	**7,413**	**134,488**	**7,246**	**573**
June	**237,859**	**18,521**	**219,338**	**211,554**	**71,175**	**7,309**	**133,070**	**7,215**	**569**
July	**231,112**	**18,454**	**212,658**	**204,831**	**67,968**	**7,093**	**129,770**	**7,254**	**573**
August	**223,728**	**17,807**	**205,921**	**198,099**	**65,062**	**7,342**	**125,695**	**7,230**	**592**
September	**221,862**	**18,074**	**203,788**	**196,033**	**64,651**	**7,120**	**124,262**	**7,184**	**571**
October	**221,236**	**18,303**	**202,933**	**195,239**	**64,505**	**7,284**	**123,450**	**7,118**	**576**
November	**221,481**	**18,381**	**203,100**	**195,448**	**64,548**	**7,281**	**123,619**	**7,068**	**584**
December	**224,375**	**18,418**	**205,957**	**198,331**	**64,715**	**10,156**	**123,460**	**7,046**	**580**
8: January	221,799	18,448	203,351	195,714	65,065	7,258	123,391	7,051	586
February	224,541	18,625	205,916	198,201	65,543	7,235	125,423	7,125	590
March	226,208	18,668	207,540	199,743	66,009	7,412	126,322	7,210	587
April	227,627	18,628	208,999	201,227	66,635	7,396	127,196	7,184	588
	Pay rolls (in thousands)								
	$305,741	**$25,226**	**$280,515**	**$264,541**	**$37,825**	**$12,524**	**$214,192**	**$14,765**	**$1,209**
	737,792	**32,884**	**704,908**	**685,510**	**352,008**	**20,070**	**313,432**	**17,785**	**1,613**
7: April	66,054	4,232	61,822	59,180	19,444	2,253	37,483	2,440	202
May	66,834	4,250	62,584	59,944	19,295	2,019	38,630	2,439	201
June	63,454	4,203	59,251	56,630	17,837	2,421	36,372	2,425	196
July	64,577	3,381	61,196	58,503	18,536	2,297	37,670	2,483	210
August	58,624	3,187	55,437	52,817	15,705	2,283	34,829	2,421	199
September	59,911	4,382	55,529	52,876	16,651	2,239	33,986	2,448	205
October	64,467	4,496	59,971	57,298	16,806	2,744	37,748	2,457	216
November	59,400	4,223	55,177	52,525	16,110	2,606	33,809	2,457	195
December	64,122	4,570	59,552	56,873	17,230	3,135	36,508	2,461	218
8: January	63,304	4,499	58,805	56,141	16,656	2,776	36,709	2,451	213
February	57,981	4,281	53,700	51,099	15,910	2,165	33,024	2,404	197
March	65,333	4,518	60,815	58,104	17,900	2,340	37,864	2,496	215
April	63,163	4,496	56,667	55,976	17,277	2,332	36,367	2,480	211

[1] Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment in Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for $1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947 for employment and July 1947 for pay rolls.

[2] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[3] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

[4] Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A–14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [2]					Type of pay				
	Total	Army and Air Forces [3]	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls [4]	Mustering-out pay [5]	Family allowances [6]	Leave [7] ments
1939	345	192	124	19	10	$331,523	$331,523			
1943	8,944	6,733	1,744	311	156	11,173,186	10,140,852		$1,032,334	
1947: April	1,777	1,148	504	103	22	593,677	303,395	17,383	28,499	244
May	1,703	1,082	501	99	21	369,947	263,701	15,022	25,814	65
June	1,632	1,021	496	94	21	335,391	262,505	12,465	24,459	35
July	1,592	990	490	93	19	339,128	259,172	12,670	25,038	42
August	1,575	972	492	92	19	334,129	248,670	10,498	24,502	50
September	1,567	955	491	92	19	332,804	248,928	9,632	24,210	50
October	1,543	941	491	92	19	355,961	271,040	9,954	25,145	49
November	1,490	920	459	92	19	309,705	252,112	9,117	23,127	25
December	1,451	911	433	87	20	300,257	246,532	13,293	23,827	16
1948: January	1,410	898	409	83	20	300,241	250,953	13,465	23,454	12
February	1,407	905	402	80	20	281,423	240,493	11,838	23,566	5
March	1,409	909	400	80	20	285,038	242,969	13,077	24,997	3
April	1,404	906	399	79	20	285,219	247,452	9,760	25,414	2

[1] Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

[2] Includes personnel on active duty, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started.

[3] Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1946, Philippine Scouts are included.

[4] Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946, only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments [illegible] clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

[5] Represents actual expenditures.

[6] Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included [illegible] the pay rolls.

[7] Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congr[illegible] and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted p[illegible] sonnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused lea[illegible] and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accru[illegible] in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which i[illegible] terest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are includ[illegible] Lump-sum payments for terminal leave, which were authorized by Pub[illegible] Law 350 of the 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, [illegible] excluded here and included under pay rolls.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, b[illegible] Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1948	4.6	3.9	[2] 3.9									
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.
1943	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.
1939 [3]	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.
Total separation:												
1948	4.3	4.2	[2] 4.5									
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	1.
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.8	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.
1943	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.
1939 [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.
Quit: [4]												
1948	2.6	2.5	[2] 2.7									
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	1.
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.
1943	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.
Discharge:												
1948	.4	.4	[2] .4									
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.
1943	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.
1939 [3]	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.
Lay-off: [5]												
1948	1.2	1.2	[2] 1.3									
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.
1943	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.
Miscellaneous, including military: [6]												
1948	.1	.1	[2] .1									
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.
1943	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For coverage see table B-2.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods	4.3	5.5	4.8	5.1	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.1	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	2.5	2.5	.3	.3	1.1	1.3	.1	.1
Durable goods												
Iron and steel and their products	4.1	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.3	.4	.4	1.0	.8	.1	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2
Gray-iron castings	4.8	5.6	7.7	5.1	4.7	3.5	.8	.8	2.1	.7	.1	.1
Malleable-iron castings	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.3	4.5	3.7	.6	.6	.4	.8	.3	.2
Steel castings	4.9	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.1	2.4	.7	.5	.4	.6	.2	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	5.3	3.1	4.0	4.3	2.8	2.2	.4	.3	.7	1.7	.1	.1
Tin cans and other tinware	[3]	6.2	[3]	6.6	[3]	3.1	[3]	.5	[3]	2.8	[3]	.2
Wire products	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.2	.3	.4	1.0	.7	.1	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	3.3	4.6	5.2	3.3	2.4	1.7	.6	.3	2.2	1.2	[4]	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.8	.4	.5	.5	.7	.1	.1
Hardware	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.0	.4	.6	.5	.8	.1	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	4.3	4.0	7.6	5.6	3.1	2.3	.5	.6	3.9	2.6	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	4.2	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.2	2.6	.6	.5	1.4	.7	[4]	[4]
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	5.2	4.2	6.0	4.9	3.6	2.8	.5	.5	1.7	1.4	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	4.8	3.7	5.6	4.0	3.1	2.1	.4	.4	2.0	1.4	.1	.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.5	1.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.1	.1
Forgings, iron and steel	3.2	2.7	5.1	3.7	1.8	1.7	.3	.3	2.9	1.6	.1	.1
Electrical machinery	3.0	3.1	4.5	3.5	2.3	2.0	.3	.3	1.7	1.1	.2	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	.2	.1	.9	.5	.3	.1
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	5.0	5.8	6.5	5.6	3.5	3.0	.6	.6	2.2	1.9	.2	.1
Communication equipment, except radios	1.9	1.8	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	.3	.2	.9	.3	.1	.1
Machinery, except electrical	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.0	.4	.3	.9	.8	.1	.1
Engines and turbines	4.3	3.2	4.8	3.9	1.8	1.6	.5	.4	2.3	1.7	.2	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	4.5	4.5	4.8	3.6	3.8	2.9	.4	.4	.4	.1	.2	.2
Machine tools	1.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	.4	.2	1.4	1.0	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.4	1.6	1.5	.3	.4	.7	1.4	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.0	2.0	.4	.3	.3	1.1	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.9	.4	.3	1.1	.6	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	2.4	2.9	4.8	4.1	1.9	1.9	.4	.6	2.4	1.5	.1	.1
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.7	3.1	2.7	.5	.5	2.7	3.4	.1	.1
Aircraft	5.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	2.8	2.4	.3	.3	1.0	1.3	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	1.5	1.4	.2	.3	1.2	1.2	[4]	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs	[3]	11.8	[3]	12.4	[3]	3.6	[3]	.9	[3]	7.8	[3]	.1
Automobiles	4.9	[3]	6.3	[3]	3.0	[3]	.5	[3]	2.6	[3]	.2	[3]
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	5.0	[3]	6.6	[3]	3.2	[3]	.5	[3]	2.7	[3]	.2	[3]
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	4.4	[3]	5.4	[3]	2.4	[3]	.5	[3]	2.3	[3]	.2	[3]
Nonferrous metals and their products	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	2.3	2.1	.5	.5	1.2	1.3	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	.6	.5	.2	.2	.2	.2
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.4	.1	.2	.5	.7	[4]	.1
Lighting equipment	[3]	4.0	[3]	4.5	[3]	2.4	[3]	.7	[3]	1.4	[3]	[4]
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	5.6	4.3	5.2	4.7	3.0	2.9	.7	.8	1.3	.9	.2	.1
Lumber and timber basic products	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.4	4.1	3.6	.3	.4	1.5	1.4	.1	[4]
Sawmills	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.0	3.9	3.4	.3	.3	1.5	1.3	[4]	[4]
Planing and plywood mills	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.3	3.5	2.6	.3	.3	.6	.4	.1	[4]
Furniture and finished lumber products	5.7	5.6	7.4	5.3	4.8	3.8	.8	.7	1.7	.7	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	5.6	5.8	7.2	5.5	4.7	3.9	.8	.8	1.6	.7	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.5	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.3	2.2	.4	.3	.6	1.2	.1	.1
Glass and glass products	5.3	3.7	3.7	5.2	2.1	2.0	.4	.4	1.1	2.6	.1	.2
Cement	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.4	.5	.5	.1	.2	.1	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.0	2.7	.6	.3	.5	.9	[4]	.1
Pottery and related products	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	.4	.4	.5	.3	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous including military	
	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948	Mar.[2] 1948	Feb. 1948
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
Nondurable goods												
Textile-mill products	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	
Cotton	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.1	3.7	3.1	.4	.4	.7	.5	.1	
Silk and rayon goods	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.7	.3	.3	.8	.8	.1	
Hosiery, full-fashioned	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	
Hosiery, seamless	5.4	4.8	5.2	3.8	3.9	2.9	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.1	
Knitted underwear	5.2	4.9	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.1	.5	.4	.1	.1	(4)	(4)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.5	.4	.4	.6	.7	.1	
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.1	5.3	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.5	.3	.3	.8	.5	(4)	(4)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	3.4	4.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	.1	.2	.3	.3	(4)	(4)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.8	.2	.2	.2	.4	(4)	(4)
Leather and leather products	3.1	3.7	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	.3	.2	1.2	.6	.1	.1
Leather	1.3	2.0	4.2	2.8	1.5	1.5	.3	.1	2.3	1.2	.1	(4)
Boots and shoes	3.4	4.0	5.2	4.3	3.8	3.5	.3	.3	1.0	.5	.1	(4)
Food and kindred products	3.6	5.1	4.7	7.4	2.4	2.9	.3	.5	1.9	3.9	.1	
Meat products	(3)	5.5	(3)	9.8	(3)	3.1	(3)	.6	(3)	5.9	(3)	
Grain-mill products	2.6	2.8	4.8	3.6	2.3	1.9	.2	.4	2.2	1.3	.1	(4)
Tobacco manufactures	3.9	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.2	2.9	.3	.3	.8	.8	.1	(4)
Paper and allied products	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.9	.4	.3	.6	.5	.1	
Paper and pulp	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.4	.3	.2	.4	.5	.1	
Paper boxes	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.1	2.6	2.9	.6	.5	1.3	.6	.1	
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.5	.1	
Paints, varnishes, and colors	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	.6	.6	(4)	
Rayon and allied products	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2	
Industrial chemicals, except explosives	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	.4	.7	.1	
Products of petroleum and coal	1.4	1.3	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	
Petroleum refining	1.3	1.2	.7	.8	.4	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Rubber products	2.4	2.5	5.9	3.2	2.7	1.9	.2	.2	2.8	.9	.2	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	.8	1.0	5.6	2.9	2.0	1.2	.1	.1	3.4	1.4	.1	
Rubber footwear and related products	5.2	5.3	8.0	3.9	3.6	3.0	.2	.3	3.5	.1	.7	
Miscellaneous rubber industries	3.5	3.9	4.9	3.8	3.2	2.9	.3	.4	1.3	.4	.1	
Miscellaneous industries	2.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.9	.2	.3	1.3	.8	.1	
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining	6.0	4.2	6.2	4.0	5.1	3.0	.6	.3	.4	.5	.1	
Iron-ore	(3)	2.6	(3)	2.3	(3)	1.2	(3)	.1	(3)	.6	(3)	
Copper-ore	5.5	4.7	6.0	4.5	5.3	4.0	.3	.2	.3	.2	.1	
Lead- and zinc-ore	5.7	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.5	3.1	.7	.6	.5	.6	.1	
Coal mining:												
Anthracite	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	(4)	.1	.3	.3	.1	
Bituminous-coal	(3)	3.1	(3)	3.0	(3)	2.5	(3)	.1	(3)	.3	(3)	
Public utilities:												
Telephone	(3)	2.5	(3)	1.6	(3)	1.3	(3)	.1	(3)	.1	(3)	
Telegraph	(3)	1.8	(3)	1.8	(3)	1.0	(3)	.1	(3)	.6	(3)	

[1] Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939 are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.
[3] Not available.
[4] Less than .05.

Coverage

Rates for the month of February are based on 7,000 manufacturing establishments with 4,600,000 employees; and 475 mining establishments with 250,000 employees.

Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
939: Average	$23.86	37.7	63.3	$26.50	38.0	69.8	$21.78	37.4	58.2	$27.52	37.2	73.9	$29.88	35.3	84.5	$25.93	37.1	69.9
941: January	26.64	39.0	68.3	30.48	40.7	74.9	22.75	37.3	61.0	31.07	40.4	76.9	33.60	38.7	86.9	30.45	41.2	73.9
947: March	47.69	40.4	118.0	50.30	40.7	123.6	44.89	40.1	111.9	51.31	40.4	126.9	51.77	38.9	133.3	54.49	42.3	129.0
April	47.50	40.1	118.6	50.34	40.5	124.3	44.40	39.6	112.2	51.78	40.4	128.0	52.83	39.2	134.7	54.57	42.0	130.0
May	48.44	40.1	120.7	51.72	40.5	127.8	44.88	39.7	113.0	53.71	40.3	133.3	56.26	38.9	144.5	56.34	42.6	132.2
June	49.33	40.2	122.6	52.99	40.7	130.3	45.31	39.8	114.0	55.18	40.5	136.3	58.12	39.5	147.2	56.79	42.3	134.5
July	48.98	39.8	123.0	52.19	40.0	130.5	45.61	39.7	115.0	53.67	39.3	136.5	55.23	37.4	147.8	55.64	41.6	134.1
August	49.17	39.8	123.6	52.46	40.0	131.2	45.78	39.5	115.8	54.53	39.6	137.6	58.25	39.2	148.8	53.77	40.3	133.5
September	50.47	40.4	124.9	54.06	40.6	133.1	46.80	40.2	116.5	56.21	40.3	139.6	58.96	39.0	151.3	56.86	41.7	137.1
October	51.05	40.6	125.8	54.69	40.9	133.7	47.29	40.2	117.5	56.61	40.5	139.7	58.56	39.0	150.2	56.66	41.9	136.5
November	51.29	40.4	126.8	54.86	40.7	134.6	47.56	40.1	118.5	56.93	40.5	140.4	59.52	39.4	151.0	55.51	40.9	135.9
December	52.69	41.2	127.8	56.48	41.7	135.4	48.72	40.8	119.6	58.13	41.2	141.2	60.01	39.5	151.9	58.16	42.5	136.8
948: January	52.07	40.5	128.5	55.46	40.9	135.5	48.45	40,0	121.0	57.43	40.6	141.4	60.58	39.5	153.3	57.31	41.6	137.9
February	51.79	40.1	129.0	54.89	40.5	135.6	48.54	39.8	121.9	56.95	40.4	140.9	59.74	39.5	151.3	57.24	41.2	139.0
March	52.07	40.3	129.1	55.36	40.8	135.7	48.58	39.8	121.9	57.26	40.5	141.2	59.26	39.4	151.0	58.47	41.8	140.1

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
939: Average	$24.16	36.0	67.1	$27.97	36.9	75.9	$21.33	36.4	58.1	$23.61	38.8	61.1	$25.96	38.1	68.3	$23.11	39.1	60.1
941: January	28.42	40.2	70.7	32.27	41.4	78.0	25.42	40.5	62.6	25.31	39.8	63.9	28.27	39.7	71.2	25.90	40.5	65.2
947: March	52.72	40.5	130.0	52.23	40.0	130.5	48.71	43.0	113.2	44.95	40.3	111.6	50.50	41.2	122.6	47.85	42.9	111.5
April	53.52	41.0	130.6	53.01	40.4	131.1	48.41	42.4	114.2	44.85	40.1	112.7	49.79	40.7	122.4	46.84	41.6	112.6
May	55.02	41.0	134.1	54.33	40.5	134.2	51.86	43.4	119.3	45.66	40.2	113.8	49.72	39.8	125.0	46.94	41.1	114.1
June	54.36	39.8	136.5	56.18	40.5	138.7	52.27	43.0	121.5	47.61	40.3	118.1	52.19	40.1	130.0	48.85	41.9	116.4
July	55.08	40.4	136.4	56.25	40.3	139.5	49.65	41.4	119.6	51.34	41.5	124.1	51.85	39.7	131.1	47.45	41.2	115.1
August	51.68	37.7	137.2	54.71	39.1	139.9	46.79	39.9	118.4	53.57	42.5	125.9	51.45	39.6	130.0	46.56	40.2	115.8
September	55.66	40.3	139.0	56.50	39.9	141.5	48.34	40.5	118.4	55.28	43.4	127.5	53.70	40.3	132.3	49.20	42.2	117.1
October	57.73	41.2	141.1	58.15	40.7	142.9	49.60	41.4	119.8	53.74	42.5	127.0	54.35	41.0	132.6	49.57	42.1	117.5
November	58.06	41.2	141.7	58.73	41.0	143.4	48.93	40.7	120.1	52.16	41.1	126.8	56.10	42.0	133.5	50.48	42.3	119.2
December	59.18	41.8	141.4	60.05	41.6	144.3	50.98	42.2	120.6	53.92	42.5	126.5	57.83	42.6	135.6	50.26	42.0	119.7
948: January	59.03	41.5	142.0	59.48	41.1	144.6	49.67	40.4	122.5	51.45	40.7	126.3	56.36	41.8	134.7	49.91	41.8	119.2
February	57.44	40.8	140.5	57.16	39.6	144.5	48.39	39.5	122.6	50.44	40.1	126.3	55.47	41.1	134.9	50.09	41.6	119.3
March	57.79	40.8	141.4	59.94	41.2	145.4	49.14	40.1	122.8	49.76	39.8	125.1	55.70	41.0	135.5	50.30	41.3	120.6

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
939: Average	$24.49	39.7	61.8	$23.13	38.9	59.3	$25.80	38.2	67.6	$25.25	38.1	66.6	$26.19	37.6	69.7	$23.92	38.1	62.7
941: January	29.49	44.7	66.2	25.24	40.9	62.1	27.13	39.0	69.6	26.07	38.7	67.8	30.98	42.5	73.2	26.32	39.4	66.5
947: March	49.93	42.9	116.3	47.29	41.7	113.5	49.90	40.7	122.7	49.79	40.6	122.6	51.02	40.9	124.6	48.14	40.3	119.3
April	50.48	42.9	117.6	47.90	41.5	115.3	50.22	40.6	123.6	50.11	40.7	123.0	51.63	40.6	127.1	48.44	40.3	120.1
May	50.86	42.5	119.8	49.15	41.7	117.9	49.92	40.0	124.7	50.38	40.2	124.9	51.39	40.1	128.2	49.96	40.1	124.7
June	51.22	42.4	120.7	49.53	41.4	119.5	51.81	40.4	128.3	51.00	40.2	126.9	53.72	40.8	131.6	50.34	39.9	126.1
July	49.40	41.0	120.4	49.29	41.0	120.1	52.45	40.3	130.1	50.65	40.0	126.6	52.74	39.6	133.1	50.11	39.3	127.4
August	50.10	41.0	122.1	48.19	40.2	121.0	49.93	38.9	128.5	49.75	39.0	127.5	50.60	38.1	132.9	50.40	39.5	127.6
September	52.39	42.2	124.3	50.43	41.3	122.2	52.38	40.0	131.0	53.32	40.9	130.5	54.54	40.4	135.2	51.72	39.9	129.7
October	52.47	42.1	124.8	51.22	41.7	122.8	54.65	40.7	134.3	55.15	41.6	132.6	55.46	41.1	135.0	52.40	40.4	129.8
November	52.97	42.2	125.5	51.58	41.6	123.3	56.42	41.4	136.4	53.39	40.1	133.1	57.64	41.8	138.0	52.81	40.5	130.5
December	54.44	43.0	126.6	52.55	42.2	124.5	57.00	41.6	137.0	56.22	42.0	133.9	58.66	42.2	138.9	54.72	41.5	132.0
948: January	54.24	42.6	127.3	53.29	42.4	125.6	55.61	40.8	136.5	54.24	40.3	134.5	54.87	40.3	136.3	53.65	40.7	131.9
February	54.27	42.4	128.1	52.79	42.3	124.9	55.26	40.4	136.7	54.59	40.2	135.8	57.07	41.3	138.3	52.42	40.0	131.1
March	54.49	42.5	127.9	52.38	42.1	125.2	56.54	41.2	137.4	54.12	40.1	135.2	56.53	40.9	138.2	52.88	40.3	131.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—C

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, k and drums		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	A hr. ea in
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			C
1939: Average	$27.95	38.5	72.7	-------	-------	-------	$26.04	37.7	69.0	$29.45	38.4	76.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	
1941: January	31.01	41.8	74.3	-------	-------	-------	29.58	41.9	70.6	36.75	45.0	81.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	
1947: March	51.73	41.7	124.0	$53.56	42.3	126.8	50.28	40.9	122.7	60.42	41.7	144.8	$53.42	43.0	124.3	$50.85	41.0	
April	51.94	41.7	124.6	52.99	41.5	127.6	50.72	41.4	122.3	59.68	41.3	144.3	52.73	42.5	124.2	51.16	40.9	
May	53.07	41.8	126.9	56.06	42.9	130.7	53.51	42.1	126.8	60.22	41.3	145.9	53.37	42.3	126.2	51.75	40.5	
June	54.90	42.0	130.6	55.45	42.7	129.1	54.49	41.5	131.1	61.93	41.1	150.8	53.79	42.1	127.8	53.49	41.0	
July	53.54	40.7	131.6	52.42	40.8	128.6	51.88	40.0	129.5	59.07	39.7	148.9	52.93	41.4	127.8	53.04	40.3	
August	55.64	41.7	133.4	54.12	41.2	131.5	52.45	40.0	131.0	57.42	38.7	148.4	52.38	40.8	128.4	53.38	40.3	
September	55.87	41.6	134.4	55.75	42.0	132.8	53.08	40.2	131.7	62.38	40.9	152.6	53.91	41.9	128.5	55.08	40.7	
October	57.60	42.6	135.2	56.48	42.0	134.4	56.52	42.1	133.9	65.54	41.8	156.9	55.02	42.1	130.6	52.13	39.4	
November	57.31	42.0	136.8	57.11	42.7	133.9	55.98	41.3	135.3	65.00	41.4	157.2	54.55	41.6	131.1	53.81	40.8	
December	58.81	42.7	137.8	58.97	43.5	135.4	57.79	42.5	135.9	67.20	42.2	159.1	56.77	43.0	131.9	57.08	42.5	
1948: January	55.76	41.1	135.6	56.49	42.0	134.6	55.68	40.6	136.9	65.74	41.6	158.1	56.54	42.7	132.4	55.31	41.4	
February	55.31	40.9	135.3	55.88	41.7	134.2	57.38	42.0	136.4	65.51	41.4	158.3	56.62	42.8	132.4	51.48	38.9	
March	56.15	41.1	137.1	57.35	41.1	138.5	59.20	43.1	137.2	64.50	40.9	157.9	56.99	42.9	132.7	53.20	40.1	

Iron and steel and their products—Continued / Electrical machinery / Machinery, except electrical

Year and month	Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery except electrical		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			C
1939: Average	$27.28	41.3	66.0	$27.09	38.6	70.2	$27.95	38.7	72.2	$22.34	38.5	58.1	$28.74	38.3	75.1	$29.27	39.3	
1941: January	35.09	48.6	72.2	31.84	42.4	75.1	33.18	43.4	76.5	24.08	38.2	63.2	32.47	41.4	78.4	34.36	44.0	
1947: March	55.09	41.7	133.5	49.07	40.5	121.2	50.28	40.4	124.4	42.37	39.1	108.2	51.52	42.1	122.6	53.82	41.5	
April	54.62	41.1	133.0	48.36	40.0	121.0	50.22	40.2	125.0	42.31	38.9	108.8	47.84	40.5	117.9	54.25	41.5	
May	56.38	41.3	136.6	50.24	39.8	126.4	52.65	40.1	131.4	44.57	39.1	113.9	46.52	39.1	118.9	55.20	41.4	
June	57.54	41.6	138.3	51.57	39.8	129.5	54.04	40.5	133.5	43.98	38.2	115.1	49.62	38.8	127.7	56.30	41.3	
July	56.69	41.0	138.4	52.00	39.8	130.8	53.84	40.1	134.4	46.17	39.6	116.6	50.57	38.7	130.6	56.06	40.9	
August	56.65	40.8	138.9	51.53	39.2	131.4	53.50	39.6	135.0	44.29	38.0	116.7	51.18	38.9	131.6	55.74	40.5	
September	58.51	41.8	140.1	53.46	40.4	132.5	55.05	40.5	136.0	47.24	40.0	118.2	53.66	40.2	133.5	57.36	41.1	
October	57.90	41.2	140.5	54.10	40.6	133.1	55.35	40.6	136.4	47.98	40.2	119.3	55.81	41.4	135.0	57.87	41.3	
November	58.53	41.1	142.4	54.32	40.6	133.9	55.76	40.6	137.4	47.61	39.8	119.7	55.94	41.4	135.2	57.92	41.2	
December	60.01	42.0	142.9	55.34	41.1	134.6	56.99	41.2	138.4	48.59	40.4	120.3	56.15	41.7	134.8	59.67	42.2	
1948: January	59.88	41.8	143.4	54.82	40.5	135.2	56.77	40.8	139.1	47.56	39.6	120.2	54.64	40.5	135.1	59.13	41.8	
February	60.80	41.1	144.6	54.46	40.4	134.8	56.11	40.6	138.2	46.74	38.9	120.0	55.83	41.1	135.9	58.65	41.4	
March	62.33	42.7	146.0	54.36	40.2	135.1	56.23	40.5	138.8	46.91	38.9	120.1	54.78	40.5	135.5	59.14	41.6	

Machinery, except electrical—Continued

Year and month	Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			C
1939: Average	$28.76	39.4	73.0	$28.67	37.4	76.7	$32.13	38.3	83.9	$26.46	37.0	71.6	$32.25	42.9	75.2	$31.78	40.9	
1941: January	34.00	43.7	77.7	36.50	44.1	82.7	36.03	41.5	86.8	29.92	39.5	75.7	40.15	50.4	79.7	37.90	50.0	
1947: March	53.10	41.6	127.5	56.92	41.2	138.2	52.99	40.3	131.4	51.78	40.1	129.2	56.46	42.3	133.4	58.40	42.1	
April	53.31	41.6	127.9	57.27	41.3	139.4	54.73	40.3	135.8	51.93	40.3	128.9	56.06	42.0	133.4	58.66	41.8	
May	54.44	41.6	130.7	58.74	41.2	142.8	56.95	39.9	142.6	53.18	40.0	133.0	57.13	42.1	135.7	58.92	41.7	
June	55.53	41.5	133.6	60.20	41.2	146.0	57.57	40.0	144.7	55.80	40.8	136.8	58.31	42.2	138.1	59.14	41.6	
July	55.00	40.8	134.9	59.51	40.3	147.7	57.77	40.1	144.0	56.83	41.0	138.5	56.78	41.6	136.6	58.42	41.2	
August	55.07	40.9	135.3	61.34	40.9	151.0	57.67	40.0	144.3	56.29	40.3	139.2	57.77	41.4	139.4	57.43	39.9	
September	56.41	41.3	137.0	60.16	40.5	149.4	59.08	40.7	145.0	57.97	40.6	141.7	58.69	41.8	140.5	61.16	41.2	
October	56.75	41.3	137.4	58.72	39.6	148.9	60.17	41.1	146.5	58.36	40.9	143.9	59.25	42.1	140.8	61.42	41.4	
November	57.03	41.4	138.1	62.04	41.2	151.6	60.13	41.1	146.4	55.91	39.6	141.5	59.53	41.9	141.2	61.30	41.1	
December	59.22	42.7	139.1	61.14	40.5	151.9	60.24	41.3	145.9	57.85	40.6	142.4	61.34	43.1	142.4	63.47	42.4	
1948: January	58.33	42.0	138.9	62.79	41.3	152.9	60.10	41.1	146.2	57.84	40.4	143.3	59.64	42.0	142.0	63.58	42.2	
February	58.11	41.8	139.2	62.66	41.6	152.7	59.40	40.6	146.4	57.80	40.4	143.2	60.54	42.3	143.2	63.59	42.2	
March	58.29	41.8	139.5	63.31	41.6	152.5	59.18	40.5	146.0	59.55	41.0	145.1	60.22	42.2	143.8	62.30	41.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

BLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
Average	$26.19	39.8	66.0	$23.98	37.3	64.3	$30.38	37.2	81.2									
January	30.13	44.6	67.7	26.40	39.1	67.5	34.78	41.4	84.6									
March	53.86	43.2	124.8	48.13	40.9	117.6	60.68	42.5	143.9	$52.31	42.1	124.1	$55.28	42.0	132.1	$51.09	40.0	128.1
April	53.14	42.5	125.1	49.29	41.2	119.7	61.83	42.4	146.9	53.91	42.8	125.8	54.46	41.2	132.8	53.42	40.7	131.2
May	54.10	42.6	126.9	50.75	41.6	121.9	61.68	42.3	146.8	54.89	42.5	129.1	56.25	41.7	135.5	53.19	40.4	131.7
June	54.88	42.6	128.9	51.58	42.8	120.9	63.67	41.9	151.0	55.16	41.8	131.8	58.97	41.7	141.5	54.77	40.4	135.6
July	54.79	41.9	130.1	52.33	43.7	119.8	60.35	40.6	149.0	54.85	41.6	131.8	58.43	41.0	142.5	55.37	40.8	135.6
August	51.91	40.2	129.1	51.22	40.5	126.5	59.52	40.2	148.7	52.82	40.1	131.6	56.35	40.0	140.9	52.22	38.5	135.6
September	56.08	42.2	132.9	51.91	40.6	128.0	63.21	42.1	151.3	54.17	41.0	132.0	60.72	42.0	145.4	54.18	39.5	137.3
October	55.77	42.1	132.5	54.04	42.0	128.8	63.82	42.3	152.3	57.13	42.4	134.6	62.27	42.5	146.9	56.33	40.7	138.3
November	56.88	42.1	135.5	55.54	42.5	130.6	63.29	42.1	151.8	57.96	42.7	135.8	62.17	42.4	146.5	54.41	39.8	136.7
December	58.56	43.1	135.8	55.89	42.9	130.1	65.67	42.9	153.7	60.42	43.7	138.4	63.21	42.9	147.2	57.05	41.2	138.4
January	59.21	43.1	137.4	55.59	42.6	130.5	65.39	42.4	155.7	58.28	42.6	136.9	62.74	42.4	147.6	57.62	41.6	138.6
February	59.85	43.1	139.4	55.68	42.4	131.2	64.11	41.6	155.4	57.69	41.8	138.2	62.22	42.2	147.5	52.55	38.1	137.8
March	61.40	44.0	140.6	54.62	42.0	130.1	65.30	42.2	156.1	55.77	40.8	137.2	62.97	42.4	148.3	56.01	40.0	139.4

Year and month	Transportation equipment, except automobiles																	
	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric and steam-railroad			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
Average	$30.51	38.9	78.5	$28.33	36.7	77.1	$26.71	36.0	74.1	$30.34	41.5	74.5	$36.58	44.1	83.5	$31.91	38.0	83.5
January	35.69	43.1	82.8	34.79	42.8	81.4	29.57	38.5	76.8	34.13	44.7	77.6	42.16	47.2	89.2	37.69	42.0	89.3
March	54.25	39.8	136.2	51.68	37.4	138.4	53.67	40.8	131.5	53.22	39.8	133.8	53.02	39.4	134.4	56.59	39.9	141.8
April	54.29	39.8	136.3	52.20	37.2	140.2	53.51	40.9	131.0	52.54	39.6	132.6	53.77	39.7	135.3	56.97	39.9	142.6
May	55.31	40.2	137.6	50.09	40.2	146.9	54.80	41.4	132.3	52.42	39.5	132.8	54.77	39.6	138.3	57.91	40.4	143.3
June	55.59	40.1	138.7	59.10	40.0	147.8	55.76	41.1	135.6	52.58	39.2	134.1	55.44	38.8	142.8	57.79	40.7	142.1
July	56.02	40.1	139.5	59.26	39.7	149.4	56.83	41.7	136.4	54.48	39.7	137.2	56.19	39.2	143.5	56.77	39.9	142.1
August	55.75	39.6	140.6	61.75	40.6	152.2	51.89	38.6	134.3	55.30	40.0	138.1	56.58	39.2	144.3	56.93	39.3	144.7
September	56.54	39.7	142.4	64.69	41.3	156.7	55.03	39.9	137.8	54.44	39.3	138.6	58.43	40.0	146.0	57.71	39.5	146.2
October	58.07	40.4	143.7	62.32	40.6	153.4	58.09	41.4	140.4	56.01	40.2	139.5	59.19	40.5	146.1	59.31	39.8	149.0
November	56.42	38.6	146.2	61.64	39.8	154.9	57.61	40.4	142.5	55.48	39.3	141.3	57.52	39.4	146.1	55.20	36.1	152.9
December	59.79	40.8	146.5	63.63	40.7	156.5	59.84	41.4	144.7	57.12	40.6	140.6	60.39	41.2	146.5	61.74	40.5	152.5
January	59.56	40.3	147.9	62.34	40.1	155.3	58.51	40.7	143.9	55.53	39.4	140.8	59.30	40.6	146.1	64.05	40.9	156.7
February	58.49	39.4	148.3	61.01	39.2	155.5	58.02	40.2	144.2	56.13	39.9	140.6	58.29	40.1	145.2	61.45	38.5	158.5
March	59.20	40.2	147.2	63.63	40.2	158.3	58.90	40.9	143.9	56.28	40.1	140.9	59.53	40.6	146.7	62.07	40.0	154.3

Year and month	Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.			Automobiles			Nonferrous metals and their products											
	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts						Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
Average				$32.91	35.4	92.9	$26.74	38.9	68.7	$26.67	38.2	69.9	$28.77	39.6	72.9	$22.27	37.9	58.7
January				37.69	38.9	96.9	30.47	41.4	73.6	29.21	38.7	75.5	35.96	44.0	81.8	23.90	38.9	61.4
March	$32.43	41.4	126.7	55.48	39.7	139.6	50.26	41.0	122.6	50.66	40.9	123.9	53.68	41.2	130.2	44.83	40.7	110.1
April	52.36	41.3	126.9	54.14	38.5	140.6	50.30	40.8	123.4	51.05	40.8	125.2	53.45	40.9	130.5	44.71	40.4	110.8
May	54.60	41.8	130.7	55.96	38.3	146.3	51.15	40.6	126.0	52.87	41.4	127.8	53.01	39.8	133.0	45.07	40.1	112.4
June	55.52	41.4	134.1	57.48	38.7	148.5	52.06	40.5	128.6	54.20	41.6	130.3	55.10	39.7	137.9	45.82	40.0	114.5
July	56.35	42.3	133.3	56.44	37.7	149.6	51.12	39.7	128.9	53.89	41.3	130.4	54.13	39.2	138.1	44.58	39.1	114.0
August	55.58	41.0	135.5	55.76	37.2	150.0	51.07	39.5	129.4	53.98	40.8	132.2	52.62	38.0	138.4	45.03	39.1	115.1
September	55.94	41.0	136.6	59.35	39.2	151.5	52.62	40.2	130.9	55.82	41.2	135.5	54.37	38.9	139.6	46.87	40.4	116.0
October	58.94	42.5	138.8	60.30	39.5	152.6	53.59	40.8	131.2	54.89	40.9	134.2	55.19	39.4	140.1	47.54	40.8	116.7
November	58.94	42.0	140.4	61.30	39.8	154.0	54.27	41.1	132.0	55.69	41.2	135.1	55.93	39.7	141.0	48.64	41.4	117.5
December	58.96	42.3	139.3	64.64	41.4	156.3	55.53	41.8	132.7	55.44	41.2	134.6	57.26	40.5	141.2	48.69	41.9	116.4
January	55.33	40.3	137.3	60.96	39.6	153.8	55.06	41.2	133.6	55.85	41.1	136.0	57.30	40.4	141.8	47.63	40.2	118.5
February	55.65	39.8	140.0	59.01	38.1	154.9	55.07	41.2	133.8	55.58	41.0	135.7	57.73	40.6	142.2	48.59	41.0	118.6
March	55.84	40.5	138.1	59.56	38.7	153.7	55.24	41.1	134.4	55.34	40.5	136.4	58.25	40.8	142.9	49.15	41.1	119.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—C

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued

Year and month	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures			Lumber and timber basic products: Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Lumber and timber basic products: Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$26.36	39.4	66.0	$26.03	40.7	64.3	$25.73	37.1	69.3	$27.49	39.3	69.9	$19.06	39.0	48.9	$18.29	38.4	
1941: January	26.43	39.1	66.4	27.37	41.4	66.6	28.19	39.3	71.7	32.85	42.0	78.2	20.27	38.9	52.1	19.59	38.4	
1947: March	48.47	41.7	116.7	58.35	45.7	127.8	47.59	39.4	120.9	48.71	40.1	121.3	40.31	41.0	98.3	39.12	40.6	
April	47.09	41.0	115.9	58.01	45.6	127.5	47.63	39.2	121.5	48.55	39.7	122.1	41.01	41.4	99.0	39.81	40.9	
May	47.52	40.5	118.0	58.50	45.8	127.8	50.87	39.5	128.2	48.52	39.2	124.2	43.06	42.0	102.5	41.95	41.7	
June	47.34	40.7	117.6	58.97	45.7	129.2	50.44	38.7	130.5	49.20	39.0	126.7	45.04	42.8	105.3	44.14	42.5	
July	44.44	39.0	114.7	58.72	45.3	130.0	47.74	36.7	130.2	48.86	38.4	127.2	43.57	42.2	103.3	42.86	42.1	
August	46.40	39.8	117.2	57.20	44.1	129.9	48.78	37.4	130.5	49.34	38.9	126.5	45.32	43.3	104.8	45.05	43.1	
September	50.32	42.0	120.4	60.93	46.1	132.1	50.02	38.4	130.4	49.74	38.6	128.7	45.41	42.8	106.2	44.58	42.5	
October	52.97	43.6	122.2	61.31	46.4	132.1	51.73	39.3	131.7	52.02	39.7	130.0	45.23	42.6	106.3	44.09	42.2	
November	53.39	42.7	125.5	61.65	45.9	134.4	52.51	40.0	131.4	52.15	39.8	130.9	45.30	42.2	107.4	44.27	41.9	
December	55.53	44.4	125.4	63.80	47.2	135.3	54.11	40.5	133.6	52.86	40.1	132.0	45.65	43.2	105.6	44.20	42.8	
1948: January	51.69	41.9	123.7	62.54	46.3	135.4	53.92	39.8	135.6	53.35	40.2	132.9	44.49	42.4	105.0	42.94	42.0	
February	52.98	42.6	124.9	62.52	46.1	135.6	52.86	39.3	134.5	52.75	39.6	133.0	45.01	41.7	108.0	43.41	41.1	
March	52.17	42.2	124.4	63.81	46.5	137.4	52.81	39.1	136.0	52.05	39.4	132.2	45.29	42.3	107.0	43.83	42.0	

Lumber and timber basic products—Con. / Furniture and finished lumber products / Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Lumber and timber basic products—Con.: Planing and plywood mills			Furniture and finished lumber products: Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Stone, clay, and glass products: Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			
1939: Average	$22.17	41.1	54.0	$19.95	38.5	51.8	$20.51	38.9	53.0							$23.94	37.6	
1941: January	22.51	40.5	55.4	20.90	38.7	54.0	21.42	39.0	55.2							25.02	37.4	
1947: March	45.10	42.8	105.4	43.00	41.7	103.1	44.33	41.9	105.9	$45.67	42.3	107.7	$38.90	40.8	95.3	46.38	40.5	
April	45.90	43.3	105.9	42.87	41.5	103.2	43.99	41.4	106.4	45.49	42.1	107.7	39.78	41.4	96.0	46.49	40.5	
May	47.65	43.5	109.7	43.45	41.5	104.6	44.21	41.2	107.4	46.88	42.2	110.8	41.66	43.0	96.9	47.24	40.3	
June	48.84	44.1	110.7	44.24	41.7	106.1	45.04	41.6	108.5	46.99	42.2	111.1	41.14	41.8	98.4	48.54	40.8	
July	46.58	42.6	109.3	43.51	41.1	105.8	44.12	40.9	107.9	44.32	40.2	110.3	41.05	41.6	97.8	48.00	40.1	
August	48.89	44.2	110.7	44.09	41.2	107.0	44.58	41.0	108.9	45.69	40.6	112.2	42.10	42.0	100.1	49.06	40.6	
September	48.94	43.8	111.8	45.38	41.5	109.3	46.24	41.4	111.7	47.06	41.6	112.8	42.41	42.2	100.5	49.57	40.4	
October	50.12	44.3	113.2	46.53	42.1	110.5	47.76	42.3	113.0	47.00	41.1	113.9	42.19	41.5	101.7	50.38	40.8	
November	49.60	43.2	114.7	46.32	41.8	110.8	48.07	42.3	113.7	47.35	40.9	115.0	39.98	39.7	100.7	50.47	40.5	
December	51.61	44.8	115.1	47.72	42.7	111.7	49.10	42.9	114.5	49.01	42.2	115.7	40.50	39.8	101.7	51.00	41.0	
1948: January	50.67	43.9	115.2	47.02	41.9	112.2	48.54	42.2	115.1	48.52	41.8	115.7	39.71	39.2	101.4	50.10	40.0	
February	51.31	43.8	117.1	46.70	41.4	112.7	48.38	41.9	115.5	48.85	41.8	115.5	36.95	35.8	103.1	50.00	39.9	
March	51.06	43.8	116.6	47.02	41.7	112.7	48.44	41.9	115.7	49.01	42.3	114.0	40.09	39.1	102.5	51.48	40.9	

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$25.32	35.2	72.1				$26.67	38.2	69.9	$20.55	37.8	54.3	$22.74	37.2	62.5			
1941: January	28.02	36.3	77.2				26.82	37.9	70.9	21.74	36.9	58.7	22.92	36.4	63.5			
1947: March	48.45	39.6	122.6	$40.75	41.1	99.1	45.12	41.6	108.5	42.78	40.1	106.3	44.26	38.3	115.7	$51.95	46.3	
April	48.88	39.7	123.2	40.69	40.6	100.2	45.82	42.1	108.9	42.58	39.7	106.2	44.42	38.9	115.2	50.45	45.2	
May	48.66	39.3	123.9	41.94	40.8	102.8	44.46	39.3	113.2	45.77	40.6	112.3	45.45	38.9	117.1	52.05	45.8	
June	50.42	40.0	126.4	42.93	40.8	105.3	51.59	42.7	120.8	45.66	41.0	110.9	45.78	38.7	118.6	52.55	45.3	
July	49.34	38.6	128.1	40.87	39.6	103.1	51.72	41.9	123.5	45.25	40.5	111.3	44.86	37.9	119.2	54.91	46.1	
August	50.40	39.5	128.0	41.88	40.2	104.2	52.93	42.5	124.4	46.06	40.9	112.1	46.48	38.8	120.1	55.39	45.7	
September	51.57	39.2	131.7	42.91	40.1	107.1	52.68	41.8	126.1	46.51	40.9	113.3	46.14	38.5	120.7	54.68	45.0	
October	52.27	39.4	132.8	44.41	41.1	108.1	52.32	42.0	124.5	47.37	41.3	114.3	48.18	39.6	122.1	56.70	45.9	
November	53.05	39.2	135.4	43.87	40.4	108.5	52.19	41.9	124.5	46.81	40.5	114.8	48.25	39.4	122.7	56.35	45.3	
December	53.07	39.5	134.4	46.16	42.3	109.2	51.94	42.0	123.7	47.46	41.2	114.6	48.55	39.2	123.8	56.53	45.6	
1948: January	52.49	38.0	138.3	44.48	41.1	108.3	51.21	41.4	123.7	46.74	40.5	115.0	47.32	38.2	123.4	55.94	45.3	
February	53.00	38.8	136.8	44.18	40.0	110.5	51.07	41.7	122.6	45.52	38.9	116.3	46.98	38.5	123.0	54.58	44.4	
March	54.42	40.0	136.2	43.96	40.5	108.5	52.22	42.4	123.1	47.54	40.5	116.6	48.17	39.4	123.3	55.71	45.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

BLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures					
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
Average	-------	-------	-------	$26.18	36.9	71.4	-------	-------	-------	$24.43	39.0	62.7	$16.84	36.6	46.0	$14.26	36.7	38.9
January	-------	-------	-------	24.29	34.6	70.8	-------	-------	-------	27.26	41.3	66.0	18.01	36.9	48.8	15.60	37.2	41.9
March	$45.70	46.2	98.6	45.30	42.0	107.5	$50.63	40.4	125.4	53.03	43.8	121.0	41.01	40.0	102.4	39.22	40.1	97.9
April	46.53	46.6	99.4	45.51	42.1	107.9	49.72	39.7	125.3	52.46	42.8	122.5	40.12	39.1	102.7	38.53	39.3	98.1
May	47.19	46.2	101.7	46.67	42.9	108.5	50.10	39.6	126.4	52.58	42.6	123.5	39.89	38.9	102.5	37.73	38.8	97.4
June	48.45	46.0	104.5	46.07	42.2	108.5	48.66	39.1	124.4	54.21	42.9	126.4	39.54	38.6	102.4	37.10	38.3	97.0
July	47.23	44.9	104.2	45.48	42.1	107.9	50.00	39.3	127.3	54.90	43.3	126.8	39.48	38.4	102.8	37.21	38.3	97.3
August	48.90	44.8	106.9	46.61	41.4	112.6	51.26	39.2	130.6	53.53	42.2	127.7	39.44	38.2	103.2	37.50	38.4	97.7
September	49.23	45.0	108.1	47.56	42.2	112.7	54.57	40.3	135.6	52.30	41.3	126.6	41.39	39.5	104.8	38.55	39.2	98.5
October	51.96	46.1	108.5	48.60	42.5	114.3	54.30	40.4	134.5	52.37	41.3	127.3	41.94	39.7	105.5	39.22	39.6	99.1
November	50.33	45.8	108.9	46.27	40.2	115.2	55.68	40.7	137.0	54.05	41.9	129.2	43.73	40.1	109.0	42.47	40.4	105.1
December	50.48	46.4	108.5	48.68	41.9	116.0	60.68	44.0	137.3	53.85	41.8	128.9	45.15	41.0	110.0	43.64	41.1	106.1
January	49.10	44.2	109.4	46.89	40.6	115.3	59.07	44.4	133.1	54.63	42.1	129.3	45.19	40.5	111.5	43.81	40.7	107.7
February	48.26	44.8	108.7	46.23	40.4	114.6	58.38	42.6	137.2	54.31	41.2	130.7	45.77	40.2	113.8	43.43	40.1	108.3
March	50.58	46.9	109.5	47.57	40.9	116.2	60.62	42.6	142.4	54.49	41.7	130.3	46.32	40.6	114.0	43.98	40.7	108.1

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth [2]			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
Average	$18.22	39.0	47.4	$15.78	36.5	42.9	$19.21	36.4	52.8	$18.98	35.6	53.6	$18.15	38.4	46.8	$17.14	37.0	46.1
January	19.74	39.3	50.3	16.53	35.7	46.1	21.78	37.9	57.6	18.51	33.8	55.0	19.90	37.9	50.3	17.65	35.8	48.9
March	40.69	40.4	100.8	41.94	41.5	101.2	46.28	40.1	115.5	38.41	37.8	101.6	41.00	41.6	98.6	36.75	38.5	94.7
April	39.68	39.5	101.7	40.89	40.2	101.6	45.26	39.1	115.9	36.35	35.9	101.0	39.49	39.9	98.9	35.58	37.3	95.2
May	39.60	39.1	101.4	41.73	41.0	101.9	45.28	39.2	115.8	36.42	35.9	101.4	40.06	40.3	98.5	35.51	37.6	93.9
June	38.85	38.5	101.0	40.97	40.3	101.7	45.75	39.4	116.0	35.39	35.2	100.5	40.32	40.3	98.2	35.11	37.0	94.1
July	39.68	39.1	101.6	41.17	40.3	102.3	45.33	39.1	116.0	36.37	35.3	103.0	40.91	40.8	99.1	34.51	36.8	92.6
August	38.58	38.2	100.9	41.65	40.0	104.3	42.28	36.6	115.6	38.08	36.8	103.4	41.11	40.7	100.1	35.42	37.6	92.6
September	40.67	39.7	102.4	43.23	40.9	105.7	46.99	40.2	116.9	39.48	37.7	104.9	41.71	40.5	102.7	35.86	37.5	95.1
October	40.49	39.1	103.5	43.57	41.0	106.2	46.70	39.7	117.8	41.00	38.3	106.9	42.21	41.1	102.1	38.01	38.8	96.9
November	40.13	38.7	103.6	44.84	41.2	108.8	46.95	39.6	118.8	42.11	38.7	108.7	42.53	40.8	103.5	38.30	38.7	98.0
December	42.35	40.5	104.5	46.48	42.3	110.0	49.12	41.2	119.2	42.95	39.1	109.8	44.18	41.9	104.5	38.02	38.5	97.8
January	43.15	40.3	107.1	47.55	41.9	113.7	48.79	40.8	119.5	41.76	37.9	110.3	44.65	42.1	106.2	37.94	37.7	99.2
February	43.23	40.4	107.2	47.92	41.8	114.7	52.82	40.8	130.3	41.61	37.6	111.0	45.23	41.9	107.9	39.12	38.8	99.7
March	43.31	40.2	108.0	48.53	42.2	115.1	53.36	40.8	131.7	42.70	38.6	111.4	45.84	41.9	109.4	39.08	38.6	99.7

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts [2]			Cordage and twine		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
Average	$15.05	36.9	41.0	$20.82	38.6	53.5	$23.25	36.1	64.4	$22.73	32.2	70.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
January	16.06	36.9	44.6	21.65	39.3	55.1	25.18	37.3	67.5	27.12	36.2	75.5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
March	34.86	38.7	89.9	46.12	42.6	108.3	47.12	40.8	115.8	49.22	38.0	129.7	$41.57	43.2	97.9	$40.00	40.6	98.4
April	34.22	38.3	89.1	45.95	41.3	111.4	47.69	40.4	118.1	47.28	36.3	130.0	40.98	42.7	97.7	40.23	40.5	99.2
May	35.18	39.0	90.4	45.62	41.1	110.8	48.30	41.2	117.5	46.81	36.4	128.9	42.12	43.4	98.5	39.11	39.2	99.6
June	34.85	38.8	90.1	46.13	41.6	110.9	49.02	41.3	118.8	48.88	37.5	131.1	41.13	43.0	97.4	38.26	37.9	101.2
July	34.65	38.4	90.2	44.37	40.1	110.4	49.80	40.6	122.8	47.47	36.5	130.2	37.92	41.0	94.1	38.71	38.2	101.4
August	34.60	38.2	90.4	45.31	40.5	111.6	47.43	39.4	120.6	45.67	34.7	131.2	36.40	41.0	90.8	39.10	38.6	101.4
September	36.30	39.5	91.8	47.89	41.9	114.2	52.38	41.0	127.9	47.44	35.9	133.4	37.51	41.4	90.6	40.00	38.8	103.0
October	36.50	39.3	93.0	47.16	41.5	113.6	53.53	41.4	129.5	48.33	37.0	131.1	37.27	41.1	90.6	41.70	40.1	104.1
November	37.41	39.5	94.7	48.16	41.2	116.7	53.99	41.6	130.1	47.10	36.2	130.3	37.60	41.5	90.6	42.55	40.4	105.3
December	38.17	40.2	95.1	50.25	42.7	117.5	54.91	42.2	130.6	51.52	39.1	132.1	38.21	41.2	92.7	44.13	41.3	106.8
January	37.77	39.4	95.9	51.04	42.3	120.4	55.23	41.9	132.2	50.17	37.8	132.8	41.75	40.8	102.4	44.63	41.3	108.1
February	37.77	38.9	96.9	51.45	42.1	122.1	55.35	42.0	131.9	51.79	38.7	132.8	42.28	40.1	105.3	44.44	40.8	109.1
March	38.90	39.5	98.3	51.28	42.3	121.9	55.79	42.1	132.7	50.36	37.2	134.8	42.44	40.0	106.0	43.73	40.6	108.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—C

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's[2]			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	A hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			C
1939: Average	$18.17	34.5	52.7	$19.32	33.2	58.1	$13.75	34.6	39.8	$14.18	35.4	40.1	$11.03	35.8	30.9	$19.20	33.9	
1941: January	18.76	33.5	56.0	20.40	33.4	60.7	14.22	33.0	43.1	14.85	33.6	44.2	12.33	33.6	36.7	19.47	33.2	
1947: March	38.41	36.7	104.5	41.99	37.6	110.6	32.11	37.0	86.9	34.35	36.5	94.0	25.37	34.3	73.3	47.75	36.1	1
April	35.44	35.5	99.9	40.45	36.7	109.4	31.62	36.5	86.8	32.18	34.3	93.7	25.09	34.2	72.8	42.32	34.4	1
May	35.36	35.8	98.8	41.49	37.2	110.5	32.01	36.9	86.7	32.41	35.1	92.9	25.11	34.5	73.0	41.58	34.6	1
June	35.77	36.0	99.4	41.35	37.2	110.4	31.54	36.8	85.7	33.55	36.4	91.6	24.91	34.3	72.6	41.87	35.0	1
July	36.50	35.8	102.0	40.17	36.5	109.8	31.24	36.3	86.2	33.79	36.0	93.8	26.56	36.2	73.5	43.81	34.8	1
August	36.57	35.2	103.8	38.66	35.1	109.0	30.74	36.0	85.2	31.51	34.5	91.4	25.54	35.4	72.2	45.49	34.6	1
September	37.64	36.0	104.6	41.06	36.8	110.6	32.38	36.9	87.8	33.05	35.5	93.2	25.59	34.6	74.0	45.78	35.0	1
October	38.78	36.9	105.1	42.78	37.9	112.0	33.42	37.8	88.5	35.00	36.9	94.9	25.15	33.7	74.5	46.91	35.8	1
November	37.09	36.4	101.9	42.24	37.5	111.6	33.75	38.0	88.9	35.09	36.5	96.1	24.90	34.1	72.8	43.82	35.3	1
December	39.00	37.1	105.2	43.11	37.7	113.6	34.12	38.1	91.8	35.56	37.3	95.3	24.32	34.1	71.2	46.76	36.2	1
1948: January	40.00	36.6	109.4	44.11	37.0	117.8	34.45	36.9	92.9	35.03	36.4	95.7	23.73	32.7	72.5	48.52	36.0	1
February	40.23	36.7	109.8	44.05	37.1	117.6	34.12	36.7	92.5	34.78	35.5	97.4	25.69	35.6	72.1	49.09	36.1	1
March	40.05	36.7	109.1	44.73	37.4	118.8	35.10	37.3	93.6	35.77	36.3	98.4	26.30	36.8	71.3	48.07	36.1	1

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags[3]		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			C
1939: Average	$17.15	37.5	45.6	$22.19	33.8	63.6	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	17.24	35.6	48.2	22.31	30.5	64.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1947: March	35.29	38.7	92.0	51.76	37.5	131.8	$31.03	36.5	85.4	$28.72	33.8	84.9	$34.97	37.2	93.5	$34.60	38.2	9
April	35.18	38.3	92.7	42.94	33.6	124.1	29.36	34.2	85.7	26.90	31.5	84.8	35.67	37.6	94.4	35.26	38.6	9
May	35.33	38.4	92.2	40.44	32.5	121.4	31.24	36.4	85.8	27.55	32.5	84.7	37.36	37.9	98.1	34.06	37.0	9
June	35.72	38.0	94.1	43.62	32.5	127.1	29.94	35.2	85.1	26.72	31.4	84.9	37.87	38.1	98.9	34.02	37.1	9
July	34.95	37.5	93.5	48.58	36.2	129.8	31.13	36.3	85.7	29.09	36.1	81.6	36.44	38.4	94.5	35.48	38.3	9
August	34.80	36.7	94.2	49.52	36.3	131.4	30.40	35.5	85.7	28.93	36.1	81.1	37.74	38.6	97.7	35.34	37.8	9
September	35.75	37.5	95.4	49.74	35.8	134.0	31.85	36.7	86.7	30.64	37.3	83.0	38.33	38.2	99.6	35.86	38.1	9
October	36.76	38.5	95.6	53.20	38.2	133.7	32.57	37.5	86.8	31.55	37.5	84.4	38.72	38.3	100.4	36.76	38.9	9
November	36.80	38.6	95.5	39.14	31.3	121.3	33.31	37.7	88.4	31.26	37.2	83.9	38.03	38.3	98.3	37.25	38.9	9
December	36.89	39.0	94.8	46.03	35.0	125.6	32.55	37.0	88.1	31.28	37.1	84.3	41.34	40.5	101.2	37.60	39.5	9
1948: January	37.37	38.0	98.5	53.14	37.3	136.5	30.46	34.4	88.4	31.05	36.8	85.6	38.54	38.2	99.9	37.20	38.9	9
February	37.07	37.9	97.9	58.69	39.3	143.3	32.66	36.4	89.7	30.17	35.9	85.4	36.83	37.7	96.5	36.23	38.0	9
March	38.14	38.5	99.3	53.27	37.1	140.4	34.21	37.1	92.2	30.73	35.4	88.2	38.29	38.1	100.0	35.80	37.1	9

Leather and leather products

Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitc		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			C
1939: Average	$19.13	36.2	52.8	$24.43	38.7	63.4	-------	-------	-------	$17.83	35.7	50.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	20.66	37.3	55.4	25.27	38.3	66.2	-------	-------	-------	19.58	37.0	53.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1947: March	40.11	39.0	102.8	49.88	41.4	120.4	$37.87	38.1	99.9	38.91	38.8	99.9	$31.52	35.0	90.0	$40.87	39.5	10
April	39.44	38.3	102.9	49.14	40.7	120.4	37.07	37.8	99.4	37.96	38.0	99.8	31.17	35.0	89.0	41.22	39.1	10
May	39.45	38.1	103.5	49.65	40.7	122.0	37.32	37.7	100.6	37.78	37.8	100.0	31.38	34.6	90.8	40.35	38.5	10
June	40.12	38.1	103.3	50.44	40.5	124.1	38.62	38.1	102.5	38.30	37.7	102.0	31.42	35.0	90.7	42.34	39.6	10
July	40.30	38.2	105.5	51.11	40.4	126.1	39.06	38.4	103.1	38.49	37.8	101.8	32.42	35.6	91.4	40.62	38.4	10
August	40.25	38.1	105.7	51.19	40.0	127.7	39.86	39.1	103.4	38.32	37.7	101.8	32.33	35.7	91.2	42.09	39.4	10
September	41.89	39.1	107.2	52.66	41.0	128.3	40.14	39.2	103.2	40.12	38.8	103.5	33.45	36.3	92.7	43.07	39.5	10
October	42.18	39.0	108.2	52.52	40.7	128.7	39.19	38.3	103.7	40.41	38.7	104.6	34.43	36.4	94.5	46.15	40.9	11
November	41.93	38.3	109.5	52.82	40.6	129.7	38.92	37.2	106.0	39.98	37.8	105.9	33.88	36.3	93.4	47.61	42.2	11
December	42.67	39.1	109.2	53.65	41.3	130.0	41.36	39.3	106.3	40.87	38.7	105.6	33.91	36.3	93.1	45.53	40.9	11
1948: January	42.63	39.0	109.5	53.06	40.8	129.9	41.36	38.9	107.5	41.09	38.8	105.9	33.75	35.7	94.7	42.33	38.4	11
February	42.99	39.0	110.2	53.38	40.5	131.7	41.23	38.4	108.0	41.35	38.8	106.5	33.50	35.7	94.5	45.61	40.6	11
March	41.86	37.8	110.7	51.91	39.4	131.5	40.55	37.5	108.7	40.21	37.5	107.1	33.45	35.4	95.2	45.79	40.6	11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Food

Year and month	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$24.43	40.3	60.7	$27.85	40.6	68.6	$22.60	46.7	48.4	-------	-------	-------	$29.24	46.2	62.6	$25.80	42.3	60.5
1941: January	24.69	39.0	63.3	26.84	39.3	68.1	22.84	44.6	50.9	-------	-------	-------	29.41	44.2	65.3	25.27	41.0	60.8
1947: March	46.05	42.3	108.8	49.87	41.9	119.1	43.00	45.5	93.5	$47.04	46.2	101.9	47.58	45.7	100.8	53.77	49.3	109.3
April	46.20	42.1	109.7	50.22	41.8	120.4	43.47	46.8	93.2	48.16	46.8	103.0	47.32	46.0	100.2	52.44	47.5	110.5
May	47.71	43.0	111.0	53.37	44.0	121.4	43.91	46.3	94.8	49.52	48.3	102.6	47.36	45.8	100.9	51.82	47.8	108.5
June	48.27	43.2	111.9	54.40	44.5	122.2	45.60	47.4	95.9	50.57	48.7	103.9	48.81	46.7	102.1	55.55	49.8	111.5
July	48.40	43.2	112.1	56.82	44.5	128.2	44.75	47.0	95.5	50.18	48.1	104.4	49.62	46.7	103.4	57.71	50.5	114.5
August	49.45	43.4	114.0	54.33	43.0	126.7	46.20	47.7	96.4	49.21	47.2	104.2	50.84	46.9	105.2	59.69	50.1	119.3
September	49.04	43.4	112.9	55.31	43.4	127.6	45.65	47.4	96.1	49.66	46.9	105.9	50.12	45.7	105.9	59.91	49.9	120.1
October	49.61	42.8	115.9	54.98	43.2	127.3	45.58	46.3	98.1	49.24	46.5	105.8	49.86	45.5	106.4	59.01	49.0	120.3
November	49.90	42.5	117.3	61.31	46.9	130.5	46.05	46.1	99.5	48.54	45.7	106.2	49.40	44.3	107.2	59.15	48.6	121.8
December	50.93	43.3	117.5	61.57	47.7	129.1	46.98	46.5	100.4	49.32	45.9	107.4	49.87	44.8	107.3	56.45	47.6	118.7
1948: January	49.44	42.0	117.7	57.12	44.8	127.5	45.92	45.9	99.5	50.20	45.5	110.3	50.50	45.3	107.9	54.43	46.4	117.5
February	49.19	41.7	118.1	51.88	40.7	127.7	47.28	46.3	101.1	51.68	45.9	112.5	50.97	44.9	109.5	54.56	45.9	118.9
March	49.38	41.6	118.7	56.03	43.3	130.3	45.52	45.6	99.7	52.28	46.4	112.6	51.44	45.3	109.6	50.62	43.7	116.7

Food—Continued

Year and month	Cereal preparations			Baking[2]			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery			Beverages, nonalcoholic		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$25.70	41.7	62.1	$23.91	37.6	63.6	$24.68	42.9	58.5	$18.64	38.1	49.2	$24.21	43.6	55.6
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	26.46	41.1	64.4	22.73	35.0	65.0	24.03	36.5	63.0	19.19	37.6	51.1	25.28	42.0	60.2
1947: March	$50.03	41.4	120.8	45.17	43.0	105.7	44.40	41.6	106.7	44.79	37.4	119.9	37.87	39.8	95.1	41.25	42.0	97.4
April	48.26	39.6	121.8	45.26	42.5	106.5	47.92	43.7	109.7	44.46	38.6	115.1	37.60	38.9	96.7	42.50	43.1	98.3
May	49.77	40.4	123.2	44.84	42.5	105.6	44.35	41.3	107.5	43.79	38.9	112.5	38.77	39.8	97.6	43.10	43.6	98.5
June	50.79	40.8	124.4	45.50	42.6	106.7	52.14	45.6	114.2	47.38	40.8	116.2	39.34	39.3	100.4	44.48	44.2	100.4
July	53.83	43.2	124.6	45.81	42.7	107.4	50.33	45.5	110.5	46.34	39.2	118.4	37.66	37.8	99.8	45.98	45.0	102.0
August	54.32	42.4	128.1	45.52	41.9	109.1	51.89	46.3	112.1	50.88	41.7	122.0	38.39	38.8	99.3	47.89	46.6	103.6
September	51.28	40.5	126.5	46.14	41.9	110.4	50.87	44.6	115.6	51.55	40.8	126.3	41.20	40.4	102.1	47.91	46.0	104.9
October	50.54	39.7	127.3	46.85	41.9	111.5	53.03	45.3	116.8	50.59	44.8	113.0	42.24	41.1	102.9	45.85	44.3	103.9
November	52.05	40.3	129.1	46.26	41.6	111.5	56.39	46.0	122.4	56.47	48.2	117.2	42.24	40.8	103.6	44.60	43.3	103.2
December	54.13	40.8	132.8	47.43	42.3	111.9	48.24	41.2	117.1	53.87	46.1	116.8	42.96	41.5	103.5	45.22	43.7	103.2
1948: January	54.10	40.5	133.5	47.03	41.6	113.1	45.66	38.0	120.1	50.45	39.0	129.3	40.82	39.6	103.4	45.05	43.0	105.5
February	55.58	40.6	136.9	49.34	43.5	113.4	44.66	37.9	117.7	55.30	42.4	130.5	40.94	39.3	104.5	44.99	42.9	104.8
March	52.46	38.7	135.6	47.39	41.9	113.4	50.18	41.1	120.7	50.11	38.7	129.6	40.96	39.1	105.0	44.93	43.0	104.4

Food—Continued

Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$35.01	38.3	91.6	$16.77	37.0	46.4	$16.84	35.4	47.6	$20.88	37.2	56.1	$14.59	34.7	41.9	$17.53	34.1	51.4
1941: January	34.57	36.4	95.2	16.67	33.0	51.0	17.89	35.7	50.1	22.38	37.3	60.0	15.13	35.0	43.2	18.60	34.9	53.7
1947: March	57.83	41.8	138.1	37.40	37.7	99.5	35.21	37.5	93.9	40.23	38.7	103.9	31.72	36.7	85.9	32.79	36.3	90.3
April	59.30	42.7	138.7	38.50	38.0	101.8	34.84	36.7	94.8	38.78	36.8	105.4	31.69	36.6	86.0	33.86	37.4	90.7
May	61.55	43.8	140.3	39.39	38.3	103.4	34.46	36.3	94.8	38.33	36.1	106.1	32.03	37.4	85.3	29.72	31.6	94.0
June	64.57	44.4	145.1	39.37	37.8	104.5	36.30	38.2	95.0	41.67	39.4	105.7	32.08	37.4	85.4	34.49	36.9	93.7
July	67.52	45.1	149.3	39.96	39.9	100.3	37.74	39.6	95.3	44.67	42.2	106.0	31.25	37.4	84.7	38.21	39.9	95.8
August	68.98	45.3	152.3	45.88	42.6	108.3	37.26	39.2	95.1	43.74	41.2	106.1	32.00	37.3	85.3	37.13	40.1	92.8
September	69.54	45.2	153.9	43.69	42.8	102.5	37.33	39.2	95.2	43.36	40.7	106.6	32.42	37.7	85.7	38.39	41.2	93.3
October	66.10	43.5	151.7	44.75	40.9	110.0	37.90	39.7	95.4	43.92	41.3	106.3	33.21	38.3	86.3	37.78	40.6	93.1
November	64.03	42.1	152.3	37.94	35.9	106.2	37.67	39.4	95.6	43.15	40.6	106.3	33.69	38.6	86.8	36.10	38.5	93.9
December	63.54	42.1	151.1	41.14	37.7	109.3	39.16	39.9	98.3	45.45	40.6	111.9	34.24	39.3	86.8	37.16	39.1	95.0
1948: January	61.03	40.4	151.0	41.10	37.3	110.2	37.97	38.6	98.4	44.74	39.4	113.5	32.64	38.1	86.0	35.38	37.1	95.5
February	62.25	40.9	152.0	42.73	38.5	111.3	35.13	36.3	96.7	37.93	33.9	112.0	32.55	38.2	85.6	35.95	37.1	96.9
March	62.57	41.2	151.6	40.77	36.5	111.6	36.92	37.9	97.5	42.99	38.2	112.4	32.12	37.7	85.2	35.84	36.8	97.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Co

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishi and allied indust		
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, p lishing, and a industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	A hri ear ing
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			Cen
1939: Average	$23.72	40.1	59.2	$24.92	40.3	62.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$21.78	40.2	54.7	$32.42	37.4	8
1941: January	25.16	40.0	62.9	27.02	40.8	66.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	22.26	38.8	57.6	33.49	37.8	8
1947: March	47.92	43.2	110.9	51.27	44.3	115.7	$44.69	42.7	106.4	$40.43	40.3	100.6	44.10	42.1	105.5	58.19	40.3	14
April	48.20	43.0	112.1	52.07	44.4	117.3	44.94	42.8	106.3	39.69	39.5	100.7	43.98	41.5	106.0	58.69	40.1	14
May	48.79	43.1	113.3	52.84	44.7	118.2	45.25	43.0	106.5	40.42	39.1	103.6	44.30	41.2	107.7	59.55	40.1	14
June	49.95	42.9	116.5	54.83	44.5	123.1	45.96	43.0	107.3	41.69	39.6	105.4	44.87	41.3	108.8	59.76	39.9	14
July	51.06	42.9	119.0	56.36	44.5	126.6	44.72	42.1	107.4	42.30	38.8	109.4	45.44	41.4	109.9	59.37	39.6	14
August	50.72	42.4	119.6	56.30	44.1	127.6	44.96	41.0	110.7	41.89	38.4	109.3	44.92	40.8	110.4	59.48	39.4	15
September	51.99	42.9	121.0	57.14	44.5	128.3	47.02	42.2	112.5	42.05	38.2	110.2	46.53	41.6	112.2	61.61	40.2	15
October	52.22	43.0	121.5	57.10	44.4	128.7	46.97	42.1	112.8	43.67	39.3	111.3	47.37	42.1	112.7	61.62	40.0	15
November	52.80	43.2	122.2	57.40	44.4	129.2	46.52	41.9	112.0	43.17	39.0	110.6	48.66	42.7	114.3	62.30	40.0	15
December	53.69	43.8	122.6	58.21	44.9	129.5	47.35	42.2	112.2	45.29	40.7	111.3	49.44	43.3	114.4	63.37	40.4	15
1948: January	53.20	43.1	123.5	57.75	44.4	130.1	46.50	41.4	113.9	45.23	40.8	111.2	48.35	42.0	115.5	62.41	39.5	15
February	53.61	43.1	124.5	58.41	44.5	131.0	46.68	41.3	114.6	44.34	39.5	112.0	48.75	41.9	116.7	62.77	39.1	16
March	53.78	43.1	124.9	58.50	44.5	131.4	46.66	41.1	114.8	45.69	40.7	112.1	49.02	41.8	117.6	64.02	39.4	16

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			Cen
1939: Average	$37.58	36.1	100.4	$30.30	38.3	80.4	-------	-------	-------	$25.59	39.5	64.9	$28.48	40.5	70.4	$24.16	39.7	6
1941: January	38.15	35.4	105.2	31.64	39.6	81.0	-------	-------	-------	27.53	39.9	69.0	29.86	40.3	74.1	24.68	39.3	6
1947: March	64.25	38.8	162.6	55.67	41.1	136.4	$58.47	41.8	139.8	48.60	41.3	117.7	51.63	42.5	121.6	42.86	41.1	10
April	65.29	38.9	165.1	56.13	40.7	138.6	58.80	41.8	140.8	48.93	41.0	119.2	51.81	42.5	122.2	42.80	40.6	10
May	67.10	38.9	169.9	56.41	40.6	139.7	57.73	41.2	140.3	49.80	41.1	121.0	52.36	42.5	123.6	43.19	40.3	10
June	67.16	38.4	171.9	56.81	40.6	140.6	58.31	41.3	141.1	50.59	41.1	123.2	52.81	42.5	124.4	43.49	39.9	10
July	66.53	38.2	171.3	56.77	40.5	140.8	57.55	40.5	142.1	51.00	40.9	124.7	53.37	42.3	126.3	43.50	39.1	11
August	67.74	38.5	173.6	55.95	40.0	140.6	57.56	40.1	143.6	51.27	40.9	125.2	53.76	42.1	127.9	45.68	39.9	11
September	69.40	39.0	175.3	58.32	40.8	143.6	60.51	41.2	146.7	51.81	41.0	126.3	53.55	41.8	128.4	46.43	39.5	11
October	69.18	38.7	175.8	58.63	40.7	145.1	60.16	41.1	146.2	52.67	41.4	127.3	53.93	41.9	129.0	47.90	40.4	11
November	69.78	38.6	177.6	59.35	40.7	146.9	62.19	42.4	146.7	53.15	41.3	128.7	55.06	41.9	131.6	47.35	40.0	11
December	71.45	39.1	179.1	60.22	41.1	147.9	62.91	42.3	148.6	53.73	41.5	129.3	55.11	42.0	131.4	47.90	40.4	11
1948: January	68.96	37.8	179.7	60.23	40.7	149.3	61.03	40.4	151.1	54.31	41.4	131.1	55.34	42.0	132.1	48.31	40.4	11
February	70.18	38.2	182.0	60.13	39.8	152.8	60.15	39.8	151.1	54.17	41.1	131.7	55.73	41.8	133.4	48.42	40.2	12
March	71.32	38.2	185.1	60.96	40.3	152.8	62.92	40.3	156.8	54.22	41.2	131.6	55.71	41.7	133.8	48.44	40.2	12

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms			Cottonseed oil		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			Cen
1939: Average	$28.11	39.8	70.7	$24.52	37.9	64.6	$31.30	40.0	78.4	$29.99	38.8	77.3	$22.68	39.0	61.2	$13.70	44.3	30
1941: January	29.58	40.0	74.0	27.26	39.2	69.6	33.10	40.3	82.2	31.56	37.8	83.5	24.05	38.6	62.3	15.55	44.6	33
1947: March	54.12	42.5	127.2	47.92	39.2	122.1	55.33	40.9	135.1	50.60	39.0	129.9	48.27	41.6	116.1	35.69	50.3	70
April	54.78	42.8	128.1	48.59	39.4	123.3	55.45	40.8	135.9	49.57	37.4	132.5	48.24	41.4	116.4	33.88	48.0	70
May	55.19	42.2	130.9	48.37	39.5	122.4	56.35	41.0	137.5	53.31	40.2	132.6	49.12	41.2	119.2	35.29	49.2	71
June	57.98	43.3	133.8	48.63	39.6	122.9	56.80	40.9	139.0	54.77	40.4	135.7	49.62	41.8	118.6	35.83	48.6	73
July	56.30	42.0	134.0	48.69	39.6	123.0	57.73	41.1	140.4	56.47	41.2	137.1	50.42	41.6	121.3	35.29	48.3	73
August	59.04	43.0	137.4	49.04	40.0	122.6	57.44	40.7	141.0	57.08	41.9	136.1	44.96	41.0	109.8	35.76	48.9	73
September	62.05	44.0	141.0	49.74	39.6	125.7	57.98	40.5	143.2	57.39	41.6	138.1	52.69	42.1	125.0	36.30	51.0	71
October	61.58	43.5	141.4	48.71	39.0	124.9	58.46	40.8	143.2	56.65	40.5	140.0	53.13	42.9	123.9	38.84	53.8	72
November	62.66	44.1	142.0	49.07	39.2	125.2	59.21	40.9	144.8	58.20	40.7	143.0	53.30	43.1	123.8	38.47	52.6	73
December	65.01	44.7	145.6	49.73	39.2	126.8	60.07	41.2	145.7	57.36	40.0	143.3	53.85	43.3	124.3	38.68	52.9	73
1948: January	64.69	44.1	146.6	50.36	39.2	128.4	60.80	41.2	147.7	58.85	40.8	144.1	52.29	41.4	126.5	38.45	51.5	74
February	64.54	43.8	147.5	50.33	39.3	128.0	60.82	41.1	147.9	59.20	41.2	143.8	52.22	41.4	126.1	36.54	48.6	75
March	62.83	42.8	146.7	50.68	39.5	128.4	60.84	41.0	148.3	58.24	40.5	143.7	52.59	41.7	126.0	37.93	50.3	76

See footnotes at end of table.

BLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
9: Average	$14.71	35.8	41.2	$32.62	36.5	89.4	$34.97	36.1	97.4							$27.84	36.9	75.4
1: January	14.89	34.8	42.9	32.46	36.6	88.7	34.46	35.7	97.0							30.38	39.0	77.9
7: March	34.42	42.3	81.4	56.53	40.2	140.8	59.15	39.8	148.8	$48.95	39.6	123.1	$53.14	44.6	119.3	52.97	39.8	133.0
April	35.30	42.3	83.5	57.41	40.5	141.8	60.24	40.1	150.1	49.87	40.3	123.2	54.21	44.7	121.1	55.23	39.5	139.7
May	36.76	42.9	85.7	57.92	40.0	144.8	60.01	39.5	152.0	52.64	39.7	132.3	55.40	45.1	122.9	55.30	39.0	141.6
June	36.41	41.8	87.1	59.64	40.7	146.4	62.17	40.6	153.2	53.83	39.8	134.5	54.87	43.9	125.1	53.49	39.1	141.9
July	37.04	41.8	88.6	60.57	40.5	149.5	64.12	40.7	157.0	51.34	37.8	136.4	56.09	44.5	126.0	55.74	38.6	144.5
August	37.17	40.9	90.8	60.62	40.6	149.4	63.12	40.3	156.7	54.15	39.8	136.3	57.17	44.6	128.2	55.92	38.7	144.5
September	38.85	41.8	93.0	61.84	41.0	150.9	64.75	40.7	159.1	53.08	38.6	138.1	57.56	44.7	128.7	57.76	39.9	144.7
October	36.85	40.5	90.9	60.94	40.5	150.5	63.51	39.9	159.3	53.83	39.9	135.6	58.88	45.2	130.2	57.62	40.1	143.8
November	35.53	39.2	90.7	62.54	41.2	151.8	65.86	41.0	160.7	54.06	39.8	135.9	58.74	45.4	130.6	57.99	39.9	145.4
December	36.56	40.7	89.7	63.21	40.8	155.1	66.32	40.3	164.7	54.37	39.7	137.1	60.60	45.5	133.1	59.47	40.9	145.4
8: January	37.23	41.5	89.7	64.47	40.7	158.6	67.54	39.8	169.9	58.02	41.9	138.4	58.35	44.4	131.4	57.33	39.7	144.4
February	35.06	39.7	88.3	64.39	40.7	158.2	67.33	39.8	169.1	57.77	42.0	137.3	58.85	44.1	133.5	54.70	38.5	142.1
March	36.36	41.5	87.5	64.66	40.7	158.8	67.48	39.8	169.4	58.07	41.9	138.5	59.51	44.3	134.2	53.02	37.8	140.2

Year and month	Rubber products—Continued									Miscellaneous industries								
	Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
9: Average	$33.36	35.0	95.7	$22.80	37.5	60.7	$23.34	38.9	60.5	$24.48	39.2	62.4						
1: January	36.67	37.7	97.5	26.76	41.9	63.9	24.97	39.4	63.9	25.35	39.3	64.5	$35.33	45.7	77.3			
7: March	58.05	38.2	151.2	44.91	41.2	109.0	48.23	41.8	115.4	46.71	41.0	113.9	51.95	39.8	128.6	$51.42	41.0	125.7
April	61.64	38.2	160.8	47.03	40.8	115.2	48.53	41.0	118.4	46.38	40.6	114.2	52.10	39.5	130.1	51.53	41.4	125.1
May	61.12	37.6	162.2	48.27	40.7	118.5	48.81	40.6	120.1	46.50	40.3	115.3	51.81	38.9	131.3	52.92	41.4	128.5
June	61.35	37.7	161.5	49.62	41.4	119.8	48.95	40.5	120.9	47.00	40.3	116.7	54.15	39.5	135.1	52.71	41.3	127.7
July	62.06	37.9	164.0	48.46	40.5	118.7	48.22	39.1	123.2	46.37	39.4	117.8	53.55	40.1	135.0	51.57	40.8	126.9
August	62.15	37.8	164.0	47.23	39.9	118.3	49.17	39.7	123.7	46.32	39.3	117.7	54.27	39.9	135.3	50.88	40.7	125.9
September	64.75	38.9	166.1	49.92	41.8	119.4	50.40	40.9	123.4	47.91	40.2	119.1	55.00	39.8	136.1	53.81	41.9	129.5
October	63.78	38.7	164.7	51.28	42.4	121.1	51.93	41.4	123.2	48.74	40.6	120.0	55.67	39.9	137.5	52.64	40.8	130.1
November	64.86	38.9	166.1	49.26	40.6	121.3	51.27	41.0	125.2	49.14	40.7	120.7	56.06	40.0	136.9	54.24	41.6	131.8
December	65.74	39.5	165.8	54.72	44.5	123.1	52.93	41.8	126.1	50.21	41.2	121.9	57.99	40.8	139.1	56.25	42.9	132.6
8: January	62.72	38.2	164.6	51.08	42.1	121.4	51.79	41.1	126.0	49.60	40.4	122.7	59.59	41.2	141.9	52.52	40.4	131.1
February	58.22	36.0	161.3	50.65	41.7	121.4	51.33	40.8	125.8	50.00	40.8	122.7	57.20	40.0	138.8	51.88	40.0	130.5
March	55.54	34.8	158.7	51.42	42.2	121.9	50.60	40.4	125.1	49.82	40.6	122.6	57.54	40.1	140.7	52.15	40.6	128.8

NONMANUFACTURING

Mining

Year and month	Coal						Metal											
	Anthracite			Bituminous coal			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
9: Average	$25.67	27.7	92.3	$23.88	27.1	88.6	$28.93	40.9	70.8	$26.36	35.7	73.8	$28.08	41.9	67.9	$26.39	38.7	68.3
1: January	25.13	27.0	92.5	26.00	29.7	88.5	30.63	41.0	74.7	29.26	39.0	75.0	30.93	41.8	74.9	28.61	38.2	74.9
7: March	64.84	39.8	163.2	64.90	43.7	148.4	51.63	41.6	124.1	48.54	40.2	120.8	54.58	44.1	123.6	52.62	40.6	129.5
April	49.89	32.3	154.5	54.14	36.4	148.3	51.68	41.8	123.7	48.00	39.9	120.2	54.53	44.1	123.7	53.91	41.8	129.0
May	59.15	37.2	159.3	65.51	44.3	147.0	53.96	42.2	127.8	52.62	40.9	128.6	56.47	44.5	126.8	54.22	41.8	129.6
June	62.39	39.2	159.6	67.09	43.7	148.9	56.37	42.6	132.3	55.68	40.9	136.2	59.09	45.3	130.5	55.45	42.3	131.2
July	58.10	37.0	157.5	54.87	31.8	174.0	54.04	41.2	131.1	52.86	39.2	134.8	57.79	44.7	129.4	52.81	40.5	130.4
August	68.51	38.5	178.0	70.23	39.1	178.7	56.09	41.4	135.4	54.09	40.0	135.2	60.01	43.8	136.9	54.75	39.8	137.6
September	67.37	38.2	176.5	71.19	39.1	181.9	57.01	41.6	137.0	54.12	39.6	136.8	61.57	44.2	139.3	56.67	41.0	138.3
October	71.40	40.0	178.4	71.91	39.9	179.8	57.39	42.3	135.6	55.11	40.7	135.5	60.78	44.8	135.7	57.48	41.5	138.6
November	63.43	36.2	175.4	71.77	38.5	185.1	57.55	41.7	138.0	54.83	39.9	137.6	60.49	44.0	137.5	58.58	41.4	141.6
December	67.42	38.4	175.6	75.22	41.2	182.6	58.11	42.7	136.0	54.26	40.3	134.6	62.39	45.5	137.0	60.83	43.3	140.6
8: January	68.79	39.0	176.4	75.78	40.9	184.7	58.23	42.5	137.1	54.99	40.5	135.6	62.21	45.2	137.7	59.88	42.0	142.5
February	65.78	36.2	181.7	70.54	38.7	182.6	58.79	42.9	137.0	56.40	41.4	136.1	62.84	45.8	137.3	59.16	41.9	141.2
March	71.59	40.3	177.6	74.61	40.4	184.7	57.98	42.5	136.5	55.81	41.2	135.9	61.95	45.2	137.1	58.44	41.6	140.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Street railways and busses [2]			Telephone [4]			Telegraph [5]			Electric light and power		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Av. hrly. earn.
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$21.61	39.2	55.0	$34.09	38.3	87.3	$33.13	45.9	71.4	$31.94	39.1	82.2	-------	-------	-------	$34.38	39.6	
1941: January	22.06	38.2	57.6	33.99	37.7	88.5	33.63	45.3	73.1	32.52	39.7	82.4	-------	-------	-------	35.49	39.4	
1947: March	46.41	43.5	106.9	56.25	39.6	142.1	56.82	47.8	118.4	42.51	37.9	112.4	$50.91	43.7	116.4	54.43	41.0	
April	48.67	44.5	108.0	58.74	40.8	144.4	56.94	47.8	119.0	32.26	26.9	117.4	59.27	47.3	125.2	55.90	42.2	
May	49.86	45.6	109.2	58.71	40.5	144.8	56.99	47.6	119.5	38.13	31.5	118.9	57.17	46.0	124.2	55.90	41.6	
June	50.92	45.6	112.1	61.46	41.9	147.5	57.71	47.4	121.2	45.58	37.5	121.8	55.36	44.8	123.6	57.84	42.2	
July	51.26	45.2	112.9	60.01	40.6	148.1	57.65	46.3	123.1	46.51	38.4	121.1	54.88	44.8	122.6	56.99	42.1	
August	52.99	46.1	114.6	59.54	40.1	148.6	58.00	46.6	124.1	46.92	38.7	121.5	55.01	44.8	122.8	57.97	42.4	
September	53.45	46.1	115.6	61.37	40.3	151.0	58.57	46.1	126.5	48.02	39.1	123.0	54.95	44.5	123.4	58.29	42.0	
October	54.44	46.4	116.9	60.51	40.0	149.4	58.69	45.7	126.5	48.77	39.3	124.1	54.92	44.8	122.7	58.44	42.1	
November	53.05	44.6	117.8	62.94	40.9	155.4	58.27	45.4	127.6	49.44	39.5	125.4	55.10	44.0	125.3	60.33	42.4	
December	52.39	44.4	117.6	60.90	39.5	154.3	60.11	46.8	128.8	47.83	39.0	122.9	55.14	43.9	125.7	59.01	42.2	
1948: January	50.12	42.7	117.5	64.53	39.9	162.7	60.73	46.3	129.9	48.20	38.9	124.1	55.81	44.4	125.7	59.87	42.4	
February	49.92	42.1	118.6	65.77	40.4	163.8	62.22	47.7	129.5	47.82	38.7	123.8	56.26	44.5	126.5	59.60	42.2	
March	52.81	43.6	121.2	63.44	39.7	160.5	61.36	47.3	129.5	47.31	38.7	122.3	56.19	44.4	126.7	58.27	41.6	

Year and month	Trade																	
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house furnishings		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cent
1939: Average	$29.85	41.7	71.5	$21.17	43.0	53.6	$23.37	43.9	52.5	$17.80	38.8	45.4	$21.23	38.8	54.3	$28.62	44.5	
1941: January	30.89	40.6	75.6	21.53	42.9	54.9	23.78	43.6	53.7	18.22	38.8	46.6	21.89	39.0	56.0	27.96	43.9	
1947: March	50.80	40.8	123.1	35.31	40.0	96.0	41.67	40.1	102.2	29.91	36.0	80.9	35.99	36.8	97.5	46.96	42.1	
April	51.13	41.2	122.9	35.93	40.0	97.4	42.39	40.0	102.9	30.60	36.1	82.3	37.07	36.8	99.9	47.82	42.4	
May	51.57	41.2	124.1	36.50	40.0	98.5	43.29	40.0	104.9	31.24	36.0	84.2	36.98	36.9	99.7	49.01	42.5	
June	52.88	41.6	126.2	37.82	40.8	99.6	44.57	41.0	105.7	32.41	37.2	84.8	37.86	37.2	100.9	50.20	43.2	
July	52.22	41.1	125.7	37.99	41.1	100.3	45.07	41.6	106.2	32.59	37.6	85.5	37.82	37.3	99.8	49.51	43.0	
August	52.05	41.1	125.8	38.14	41.0	100.3	45.37	42.1	104.3	32.50	37.2	85.9	36.74	37.1	99.4	49.41	42.6	
September	53.68	41.2	128.1	37.06	40.0	101.2	44.15	40.1	105.1	31.85	36.3	85.4	37.02	36.9	101.1	50.23	42.6	
October	53.68	41.3	128.9	36.74	40.0	101.3	44.08	40.2	105.8	31.59	36.1	86.0	37.20	36.8	102.3	51.43	42.4	
November	54.70	41.4	131.4	37.14	39.5	102.5	44.92	39.6	108.6	31.15	35.5	85.6	37.40	36.5	102.7	52.13	42.5	
December	54.97	41.6	130.0	37.51	39.7	101.6	44.74	39.9	107.9	31.87	36.0	85.3	38.18	37.2	102.4	53.79	43.2	
1948: January	54.36	41.0	130.9	37.62	39.8	104.4	45.46	39.9	110.8	32.09	35.9	88.9	37.68	36.9	100.7	50.62	42.3	
February	55.30	41.1	134.3	38.33	40.0	105.0	46.33	39.7	111.9	32.09	35.7	88.3	37.94	37.3	100.2	53.05	43.9	
March	54.61	40.9	133.4	38.02	39.5	104.5	46.14	39.5	112.3	32.28	35.3	87.8	37.50	36.3	101.4	51.30	43.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

BLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance [6]		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Brokerage	Insurance	Hotels [7] (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and building materials													
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*					*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
Average	$27.07	47.6	57.1	$26.22	42.7	61.9	$36.63	$36.32	$15.25	46.6	32.4	$17.69	42.7	41.7	$19.96	41.8	49.0
January	28.26	46.8	60.6	26.16	41.7	63.4	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	33.8	18.37	42.9	42.9	19.92	41.9	48.8
March	49.58	45.4	110.8	45.74	43.3	106.8	62.91	52.18	29.09	44.7	64.2	32.18	42.4	75.9	36.41	42.0	87.6
April	50.45	45.5	112.5	45.70	42.8	107.8	61.36	52.65	29.41	44.9	64.2	32.37	42.8	75.7	36.77	41.9	88.8
May	50.54	45.6	112.4	46.32	42.9	109.0	61.06	52.35	29.23	45.0	64.3	32.45	42.7	75.6	37.70	42.6	89.4
June	52.25	46.0	114.1	47.43	43.3	110.4	63.72	53.75	29.85	45.2	65.0	33.21	42.8	76.7	38.10	42.9	89.8
July	50.59	45.4	114.6	46.46	42.5	110.5	62.11	52.60	29.36	44.9	65.2	32.95	42.6	76.9	37.34	42.1	89.9
August	51.50	45.5	115.2	48.49	43.0	112.2	58.42	52.55	29.50	45.0	66.0	32.79	42.2	77.1	35.86	40.8	89.2
September	51.55	45.3	115.9	48.24	42.3	113.5	59.32	51.47	29.86	44.1	67.2	33.44	42.4	78.6	37.67	41.9	91.1
October	52.37	45.7	116.5	48.70	42.9	113.6	61.38	51.96	30.45	44.0	68.4	32.97	42.3	78.7	37.70	41.5	91.9
November	52.62	45.3	117.4	47.65	42.1	113.9	64.51	53.98	30.54	44.4	68.7	32.86	41.7	78.6	37.23	40.9	92.5
December	52.71	45.5	116.8	49.03	42.7	114.3	62.85	53.92	30.89	44.1	69.3	33.88	42.6	79.7	37.70	41.5	92.1
January	51.66	44.4	117.9	48.19	41.8	115.4	62.35	55.09	30.55	43.9	69.5	33.99	42.3	80.7	37.64	41.4	92.4
February	53.03	45.0	118.6	49.56	41.1	117.4	63.37	56.63	31.19	44.6	69.5	33.54	41.9	80.2	36.55	40.5	92.3
March	52.98	44.6	120.2	49.24	42.5	117.0	62.60	55.51	30.96	44.0	69.5	33.74	42.0	80.5	37.96	41.5	93.0

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. The size of the reporting sample, methods of computation, and additional tables on "real" and "net spendable" weekly earnings are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. The entire series, month, is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

[2] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Knitted cloth.—September 1947; comparable August data are 101.2 cents.

Jute goods, except felts.—September 1947; comparable August data are 89.1 cents.

Underwear and neckwear, men's.—August 1947; comparable July data are $32.42, 35.1 hours, and 92.3 cents.

Textile bags.—June 1947; comparable May data are $33.53.

Baking.—May 1947; comparable April data are $43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

[3] Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

[4] Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are $40.72, 42.9 hours, and 95.2 cents on the old basis, and $37.50, 40.6 hours, and 92.6 cents on the new basis. Data for April and May 1947 reflect work stoppages.

[5] Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[6] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[7] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE C–2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Producti Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In cents]

Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
January 1941	68.3	66.4	74.9	72.2	61.0	60.1
January 1945	104.6	97.0	114.4	105.3	89.1	84.0
July 1945	103.3	96.9	112.7	105.2	90.2	85.4
June 1946	108.4	105.3	116.5	113.4	100.3	97.2
1941: Average	72.9	70.2	80.8	77.0	64.0	62.5
1942: Average	85.3	80.5	94.7	88.1	72.3	69.8
1943: Average	96.1	89.4	105.9	97.6	80.3	76.3
1944: Average	101.9	94.7	111.7	102.9	86.1	81.4
1945: Average	102.3	[2] 96.3	111.1	[2] 104.2	90.4	[2] 85.8
1946: Average	108.4	104.9	115.6	112.2	101.2	97.8
1947: Average	122.1	118.2	129.2	125.0	114.5	110.9
1947: March	118.0	114.2	123.6	119.6	111.9	
April	118.6	115.1	124.3	120.5	112.2	
May	120.7	117.0	127.8	123.8	113.0	
June	122.6	118.7	130.3	126.1	114.0	
July	123.0	119.5	130.5	127.0	115.0	
August	123.6	120.1	131.2	127.5	115.8	
September	124.9	120.9	133.1	128.9	116.5	
October	125.8	121.6	133.7	129.2	117.5	
November	126.8	122.7	134.6	130.2	118.5	
December	127.8	122.8	135.4	129.9	119.6	
1948: January	128.5	124.3	135.5	130.8	121.0	
February [3]	129.0	125.1	135.6	131.4	121.9	
March [3]	129.1	125.1	135.7	131.2	121.9	

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Data for the months of January, July, September, and November, therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

[2] Eleven-month average only; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Publication of the January 1941 base series has been discontinued. Data are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]

Year and month	All types, private construction projects			Building construction													
				Total building			General contractors			Special building trades								
										All trades [2]			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		
	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [4]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings [3]	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings
1940: Average	(5)	(5)	(5)	$31.70	33.1	$0.958	[6] $30.56	[6] 33.3	[6] $0.918	$33.11	32.7	$1.012	$32.87	34.6	$0.949	$33.05	32.5	
1941: January	(5)	(5)	(5)	32.18	32.6	.986	[6] 30.10	[6] 32.7	[6] .946	33.42	32.6	1.025	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	
1947: March	$60.63	38.3	$1.585	61.23	38.0	1.610	58.02	37.9	1.531	64.92	38.2	1.699	66.89	39.2	1.705	66.10	37.1	
April	60.14	37.5	1.605	60.57	37.1	1.632	56.38	36.4	1.550	65.43	38.0	1.723	67.37	38.7	1.739	60.87	36.6	
May	61.[illegible]7	38.0	1.627	62.26	37.6	1.655	57.95	36.8	1.575	67.15	38.5	1.742	68.24	38.7	1.761	63.77	37.3	
June	62.25	38.2	1.631	62.71	37.8	1.661	58.55	36.9	1.585	67.69	38.7	1.749	67.73	38.9	1.739	63.52	37.4	
July	63.26	38.4	1.648	63.60	38.0	1.676	60.08	37.6	1.596	67.99	38.4	1.772	68.63	38.7	1.774	63.52	36.9	
August	64.36	38.6	1.668	64.71	38.2	1.694	61.33	38.0	1.614	69.01	38.5	1.794	69.60	38.9	1.791	66.32	37.4	
September	65.09	38.3	1.697	65.36	37.9	1.723	61.16	37.2	1.646	70.61	38.9	1.816	71.19	39.1	1.819	66.13	37.4	
October	66.03	38.5	1.716	66.36	38.1	1.743	62.25	37.4	1.665	71.32	38.9	1.833	71.98	39.2	1.836	67.29	37.6	
November	64.02	36.9	1.736	64.55	36.6	1.765	60.55	35.8	1.690	69.36	37.5	1.851	71.90	38.4	1.872	63.56	35.0	
December	66.47	38.0	1.748	67.31	37.9	1.774	62.86	37.1	1.695	72.64	38.9	1.865	76.61	40.6	1.887	65.33	36.0	
1948: January	65.73	37.3	1.762	66.28	37.2	1.781	62.05	36.4	1.707	71.43	38.2	1.868	75.79	40.7	1.862	65.79	35.7	
February [8]	66.17	37.0	1.788	66.31	36.7	1.806	62.70	36.3	1.727	70.99	37.3	1.899	74.17	39.1	1.895	65.03	34.7	
March [7]	66.14	37.0	1.790	66.14	36.5	1.810	61.59	35.7	1.725	71.74	37.6	1.910	74.33	39.0	1.904	67.28	35.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

ABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]—Con.

Year and month	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special building trades—Continued																	
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
40: Average	$41.18	34.5	$1.196	$29.47	29.8	$0.988	$36.60	28.5	$1.286	$31.23	33.0	$0.947	$28.07	31.8	$0.883	$26.53	30.9	$0.859
41: January	43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	.820
47: March	75.75	40.5	1.872	57.37	35.1	1.637	69.15	37.9	1.822	62.98	39.6	1.591	53.67	35.8	1.497	58.36	37.7	1.550
April	76.31	40.5	1.885	57.36	34.6	1.656	72.40	38.2	1.894	61.01	37.9	1.611	54.02	36.0	1.499	56.07	36.5	1.537
May	76.73	40.4	1.899	62.01	37.2	1.668	74.95	38.9	1.926	62.67	38.9	1.612	57.43	37.2	1.542	59.70	38.5	1.552
June	77.81	40.6	1.917	63.54	37.2	1.706	73.67	38.2	1.927	62.29	38.3	1.625	58.13	37.6	1.547	60.48	37.9	1.594
July	77.17	39.7	1.946	63.26	37.3	1.697	73.14	37.5	1.950	61.97	37.7	1.645	59.58	37.2	1.602	60.33	38.1	1.583
August	76.96	39.3	1.960	65.89	38.2	1.727	75.61	38.0	1.992	65.99	39.5	1.670	60.86	37.4	1.629	63.12	39.1	1.616
September	79.92	40.3	1.985	66.68	38.1	1.752	76.05	38.1	1.995	65.75	39.0	1.684	63.27	37.9	1.669	64.27	39.8	1.613
October	81.87	40.8	2.006	67.19	37.7	1.781	75.60	37.4	2.019	66.55	38.9	1.710	62.48	38.4	1.626	63.51	38.8	1.638
November	79.64	39.9	1.995	65.39	36.0	1.817	73.27	35.3	2.075	66.50	38.4	1.733	57.76	35.4	1.631	60.08	36.7	1.636
December	81.20	40.6	2.000	66.69	36.3	1.836	76.63	36.5	2.100	64.94	37.8	1.718	60.64	37.1	1.634	63.33	37.8	1.676
48: January	81.62	40.6	2.012	61.51	33.0	1.862	75.84	36.7	2.069	63.94	36.5	1.750	56.54	34.5	1.638	63.79	37.7	1.690
February [6]	82.10	40.0	2.052	59.50	31.6	1.881	74.81	35.9	2.087	61.60	35.2	1.752	55.38	33.7	1.643	64.37	37.3	1.725
March [7]	84.27	40.6	2.075	61.45	32.6	1.883	76.31	36.0	2.120	63.16	35.3	1.787	55.88	34.3	1.629	64.63	37.5	1.723

Year and month	Nonbuilding construction											
	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
40: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
41: January	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
47: March	$57.82	39.3	$1.473	$53.72	38.0	$1.412	$58.98	39.2	$1.504	$57.83	40.5	$1.429
April	58.28	39.0	1.495	52.82	37.4	1.411	60.48	39.3	1.538	57.03	39.6	1.441
May	60.22	39.7	1.515	54.23	38.6	1.404	62.83	40.0	1.571	58.60	40.2	1.459
June	60.17	40.0	1.504	56.92	40.4	1.408	61.34	39.6	1.548	60.09	40.8	1.474
July	61.76	40.3	1.533	58.18	40.6	1.434	64.09	40.1	1.597	58.49	40.5	1.445
August	62.82	40.2	1.562	58.57	40.1	1.459	65.53	40.2	1.632	58.92	40.5	1.454
September	63.85	40.2	1.587	59.68	39.9	1.495	66.84	40.1	1.666	58.26	40.9	1.425
October	64.53	40.3	1.602	60.66	40.2	1.510	67.11	40.0	1.676	60.08	41.1	1.461
November	61.67	38.2	1.615	57.55	37.7	1.528	64.03	38.1	1.680	58.50	38.9	1.502
December	62.83	38.4	1.638	60.21	38.4	1.570	65.24	38.4	1.697	58.35	38.2	1.528
48: January	63.28	37.8	1.676	61.25	37.9	1.618	65.57	37.6	1.745	58.14	38.1	1.524
February [6]	65.42	38.5	1.700	60.96	37.4	1.629	68.78	38.6	1.781	61.24	39.0	1.570
March [7]	66.43	39.0	1.702	60.11	37.7	1.594	69.39	39.5	1.755	62.98	39.0	1.614

[1] Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

[2] Includes types not shown separately.

[3] Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

[4] Not available prior to February 1946.

[5] Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice			Housefurnishings	Mis
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels and ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(2)	(2)	59.1	
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(2)	(2)	60.8	
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(2)	(2)	121.2	
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(2)	(2)	169.7	
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(2)	(2)	111.7	
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(2)	(2)	85.4	
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.3	
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	96.3	100.6	
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.6	100.5	
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	107.4	107.3	
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	104.0	100.2	
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	111.3	116.8	
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	113.9	122.2	
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	119.0	125.6	
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	123.4	136.4	
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	125.1	145.8	
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	(3)	111.4	95.2	127.2	146.0	
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	132.0	159.2	
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	128.4	156.1	
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	(3)	114.8	91.8	137.2	171.0	
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	149.5	184.4	
April 15	156.2	188.0	184.9	109.0	118.4	92.5	143.8	182.5	
May 15	156.0	187.6	185.0	109.2	117.7	92.4	142.4	181.9	
June 15	157.1	190.5	185.7	109.2	117.7	91.7	143.0	182.6	
July 15	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	91.7	146.6	184.3	
August 15	160.3	196.5	185.9	111.2	123.8	92.0	154.8	184.2	
September 15	163.8	203.5	187.6	113.6	124.6	92.1	156.3	187.5	
October 15	163.8	201.6	189.0	114.9	125.2	92.2	157.4	187.8	
November 15	164.9	202.7	190.2	115.2	126.9	92.5	160.5	188.9	
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	162.0	191.4	
1948: January 15	168.8	209.7	192.1	115.9	129.5	93.1	165.0	192.3	
February 15	167.5	204.7	195.1	116.0	130.0	93.2	165.9	193.0	
March 15	166.9	202.3	196.3	116.3	130.3	93.8	166.0	194.9	
April 15	169.3	207.9	196.4	116.3	130.7	93.9	166.7	194.7	

[1] The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934–36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for ea of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the ma groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are availa since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities var from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since Wo War I.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Rents not surveyed this month.

ABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	May 15, 1947	Apr. 15, 1947	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
rage	169.3	166.9	167.5	168.8	167.0	164.9	163.8	163.8	160.3	158.4	157.1	156.0	156.2	133.3	98.6
lanta, Ga	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	162.2	(2)	159.1	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.0
ltimore, Md	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	160.5	159.4	159.7	135.6	98.7
rmingham, Ala	172.7	172.0	172.8	174.4	173.8	171.6	169.7	169.1	166.6	164.1	162.1	160.7	161.7	136.5	98.5
ston, Mass	163.6	160.8	161.3	163.1	160.4	158.3	157.5	158.6	154.5	151.9	150.3	148.6	149.4	127.9	97.1
ffalo, N. Y	167.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	162.6	(2)	(2)	159.1	157.7	156.2	155.3	132.6	98.5
icago, Ill	172.1	169.0	168.8	171.5	170.1	168.3	167.3	168.3	162.7	160.1	158.3	156.8	155.7	130.9	98.7
ncinnati, Ohio	170.8	169.3	170.1	171.2	170.3	167.1	167.1	166.3	162.2	160.4	158.5	156.8	157.2	132.2	97.3
veland, Ohio	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	163.0	(2)	160.3	159.0	159.2	135.7	100.0
nver, Colo	168.5	(2)	(2)	167.0	(2)	(2)	160.4	(2)	(2)	155.7	155.9	155.8	155.8	131.7	98.6
troit, Mich	171.8	168.7	169.0	170.6	169.0	166.6	166.7	164.2	162.8	160.2	158.7	156.8	156.7	136.4	98.5
uston, Tex	171.4	170.0	170.4	170.8	169.3	165.8	163.4	162.1	159.7	158.4	157.6	157.6	158.6	130.5	100.7
dianapolis, Ind	172.5	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	159.5	158.0	(2)	(2)	131.9	98.0
cksonville, Fla	(2)	172.8	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	(2)	163.5	(2)	(2)	138.4	98.5
nsas City, Mo	163.3	(2)	(2)	162.4	(2)	(2)	157.9	(2)	(2)	150.5	149.5	150.5	151.0	129.4	98.6
s Angeles, Calif	169.3	167.4	168.1	167.6	166.0	164.1	161.3	161.6	157.8	157.2	156.3	157.6	157.4	136.1	100.5
anchester, N. H	172.0	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	166.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	160.4	(2)	(2)	134.7	97.8
mphis, Tenn	(2)	172.4	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	134.5	97.8
lwaukee, Wis	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	164.0	(2)	(2)	159.0	(2)	156.6	(2)	(2)	131.2	97.0
nneapolis, Minn	(2)	167.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	152.9	151.5	151.4	129.4	99.7
obile, Ala	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	164.3	(2)	(2)	159.3	(2)	(2)	132.9	98.6
w Orleans, La	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	138.0	99.7
w York, N. Y	167.0	164.3	166.4	167.1	164.9	163.3	161.7	161.9	158.6	157.5	156.9	155.6	156.8	135.8	99.0
rfolk, Va	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	(2)	163.6	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	135.2	97.8
iladelphia, Pa	169.3	165.5	166.6	168.4	166.3	164.2	162.2	163.2	159.5	158.3	157.1	155.1	154.9	132.5	97.8
ttsburgh, Pa	171.9	170.1	170.1	172.3	170.2	168.1	167.8	168.2	164.9	162.6	161.1	159.6	159.0	134.7	98.4
rtland, Maine	(2)	162.7	(2)	(2)	162.0	(2)	(2)	159.2	(2)	(2)	153.3	(2)	(2)	128.7	97.1
rtland, Oreg	175.8	(2)	(2)	174.4	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	162.1	161.5	(2)	(2)	140.3	100.1
chmond, Va	163.4	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	161.7	(2)	(2)	153.8	152.6	(2)	(2)	128.2	98.0
t. Louis, Mo	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	167.9	(2)	(2)	165.4	(2)	(2)	155.6	154.6	155.1	131.2	98.1
n Francisco, Calif	(2)	171.4	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	159.3	160.5	161.3	137.8	99.3
vannah, Ga	177.6	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	165.9	165.8	165.5	166.2	140.6	99.3
ranton, Pa	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	159.9	(2)	(2)	132.2	96.0
attle, Wash	(2)	(2)	170.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	158.3	158.5	159.1	137.0	100.3
ashington, D. C	(2)	(2)	163.2	(2)	(2)	161.7	(2)	(2)	159.1	(2)	156.0	154.6	154.8	133.8	98.6

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and ice						Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity		Other fuels and ice					
	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948
Average	207.9	202.3	196.4	196.3	116.3	116.3	130.7	130.3	93.9	93.8	166.7	166.0	194.7	194.9	147.8	1
Atlanta, Ga.	204.7	201.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	140.4	140.4	76.9	77.0	198.7	198.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.	217.8	212.3	(1)	198.1	(2)	113.9	139.2	138.7	120.8	119.7	154.0	154.1	(1)	198.1	(1)	1
Birmingham, Ala.	207.5	207.2	204.4	203.1	(2)	(2)	131.8	131.8	79.6	79.6	170.7	170.7	191.8	184.1	143.0	1
Boston, Mass.	198.2	192.2	188.1	186.9	(2)	112.1	148.8	147.9	111.4	110.8	168.7	167.6	182.6	181.9	142.6	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	200.2	196.6	196.8	(1)	119.7	(2)	128.4	128.4	96.0	96.0	157.2	157.2	200.9	(1)	151.4	(1)
Chicago, Ill.	212.2	204.3	199.2	199.3	(2)	130.6	125.2	122.8	83.5	83.5	168.5	163.6	179.9	180.8	145.0	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	210.1	206.1	192.2	191.5	(2)	111.4	135.3	134.9	97.1	97.1	171.7	171.0	189.6	191.6	149.3	1
Cleveland, Ohio	213.0	209.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	137.0	136.4	105.6	104.3	167.0	167.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.	208.5	202.3	194.8	(1)	121.0	(2)	106.7	106.8	69.2	69.2	149.6	149.9	216.2	(1)	147.3	(1)
Detroit, Mich.	203.9	197.7	195.7	195.5	124.4	(2)	137.8	138.3	83.8	84.9	178.8	178.8	203.1	202.2	162.6	1
Houston, Tex.	219.3	216.0	206.4	205.9	(2)	(2)	94.3	94.3	81.8	81.8	128.0	128.0	194.6	188.8	149.5	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	205.7	203.8	191.2	(1)	127.2	(2)	144.3	144.1	86.6	86.6	178.2	177.9	184.7	(1)	155.2	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.	214.7	208.1	(1)	194.2	(2)	123.0	142.5	142.5	100.2	100.2	179.1	179.1	(1)	185.0	(1)	1
Kansas City, Mo.	197.9	193.0	187.8	(1)	121.0	(2)	120.7	120.6	66.6	66.6	170.1	170.0	181.5	(1)	149.0	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.	213.9	208.9	193.7	194.2	(2)	(2)	94.3	94.3	89.3	89.3	118.0	118.0	188.7	187.7	146.8	1
Manchester, N. H.	204.9	202.0	190.2	(1)	110.3	(2)	151.7	153.6	94.6	94.6	180.2	183.0	196.3	(1)	143.5	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.	222.2	219.9	(1)	209.8	(2)	126.1	128.0	128.0	77.0	77.0	156.2	156.2	(1)	181.2	(1)	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	210.9	204.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	136.3	137.2	101.6	103.7	160.3	160.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.	203.0	198.1	(1)	207.2	(2)	123.1	133.4	131.0	78.5	78.5	169.1	165.2	(1)	195.9	(1)	1
Mobile, Ala.	216.3	212.2	(1)	198.5	(2)	120.9	128.6	128.6	84.1	84.1	163.3	163.3	(1)	174.8	(1)	1
New Orleans, La.	228.7	224.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	112.8	112.8	75.1	75.1	152.9	152.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.	208.6	201.2	195.5	196.2	106.6	(2)	128.3	128.3	98.4	97.9	174.1	175.0	184.2	184.9	146.7	1
Norfolk, Va.	210.5	206.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.3	143.3	97.8	97.8	179.0	179.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.	202.8	196.3	191.3	191.6	(2)	(2)	135.1	135.1	103.0	103.0	159.7	159.7	198.0	195.9	147.7	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	209.8	204.8	221.9	221.4	115.9	(2)	132.9	132.9	103.2	103.3	183.9	183.9	199.2	198.8	143.8	1
Portland, Maine	197.0	192.4	(1)	196.1	(2)	109.9	143.7	146.6	100.3	100.3	164.9	169.2	(1)	185.8	(1)	1
Portland, Oreg.	223.2	220.4	195.9	(1)	122.5	(2)	126.4	126.3	94.9	94.7	165.0	165.0	187.3	(1)	150.5	(1)
Richmond, Va.	200.6	197.6	193.8	(1)	112.1	(2)	135.1	134.1	95.6	95.6	159.2	157.5	205.5	(1)	137.0	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.	213.6	210.9	(1)	199.1	(2)	115.6	129.4	129.4	94.1	94.1	160.6	160.6	(1)	171.5	(1)	1
San Francisco, Calif.	219.5	215.3	(1)	191.7	(2)	113.3	82.8	82.8	72.7	72.7	120.5	120.5	(1)	165.1	(1)	1
Savannah, Ga.	221.4	213.6	192.8	(1)	116.9	(2)	147.1	144.9	91.2	91.2	179.6	176.1	205.2	(1)	153.8	(1)
Scranton, Pa.	208.9	201.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	134.5	134.5	91.8	91.8	160.6	160.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.	215.5	212.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	121.4	121.4	91.5	91.5	146.4	146.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.	205.1	198.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	129.8	129.8	94.4	94.4	153.4	153.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	181.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
April	188.0	153.4	202.6	198.7	194.6	203.5	206.5	177.1	261.0	178.9	176.3	200.4	200.7	172.6	269.7	189.5	227.8	179.3
May	187.6	154.2	203.9	200.6	197.1	204.2	209.6	179.6	255.1	171.5	178.9	207.0	209.5	172.3	268.1	188.9	200.5	179.3
June	190.5	154.6	216.9	216.1	216.4	213.6	226.7	182.3	254.7	171.5	183.0	205.0	208.0	169.7	262.6	181.3	188.3	179.7
July	193.1	155.0	220.2	219.7	220.8	216.4	228.6	181.9	260.6	178.8	203.0	202.0	204.2	168.5	263.6	180.8	182.0	179.7
August	196.5	155.7	228.4	229.8	230.5	229.3	232.1	180.5	262.4	183.8	212.3	199.8	202.1	165.7	263.4	181.7	178.5	179.8
September	203.5	157.8	240.6	241.9	239.7	245.9	244.0	191.4	275.7	195.2	235.9	198.2	202.4	157.3	261.2	187.0	176.6	181.8
October	201.6	160.3	235.5	234.9	233.6	240.9	226.2	189.5	286.5	190.1	232.7	196.6	201.1	155.2	255.6	190.8	190.0	181.8
November	202.7	167.9	227.0	223.6	226.3	219.7	227.1	184.6	302.4	198.4	224.7	199.6	205.0	156.5	251.7	194.7	196.4	183.2
December	206.9	170.5	227.3	223.2	227.6	218.2	221.5	190.7	302.3	204.9	236.1	205.3	212.1	157.3	255.4	198.5	208.2	183.7
1948: January	209.7	172.7	237.5	233.4	239.7	225.9	231.5	200.0	310.9	205.7	213.6	208.3	215.7	158.0	256.8	201.9	209.3	183.4
February	204.7	171.8	224.8	218.0	228.2	202.2	223.4	196.4	315.0	204.4	189.2	213.0	222.0	157.7	256.0	204.0	194.2	176.8
March	202.3	171.0	224.7	218.2	228.5	204.3	216.8	194.7	313.6	201.1	186.3	206.9	214.2	157.7	253.9	204.4	191.7	174.4
April	207.9	171.0	233.8	229.5	241.2	212.3	232.6	198.4	307.2	205.8	184.7	217.4	228.4	156.4	252.1	204.4	191.4	173.6

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1945 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 899, "Retail Prices of Food—1944 and 1945," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 2, p. 4. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935–39=100]

City	April 1948	Mar. 1948	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Dec. 1947	Nov. 1947	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	Aug. 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States	207.9	202.3	204.7	209.7	206.9	202.7	201.6	203.5	196.5	193.1	190.5	187.6	188.0	145.6	
Atlanta, Ga	204.7	201.1	205.6	211.9	211.1	206.9	211.1	209.4	198.9	194.5	193.0	190.3	194.6	141.0	
Baltimore, Md	217.8	212.3	214.5	220.2	217.8	211.8	211.5	212.8	206.9	204.6	202.2	198.5	197.7	152.4	
Birmingham, Ala	207.5	207.2	211.1	218.0	217.0	212.7	210.7	210.9	204.8	201.8	197.3	195.8	198.8	147.7	
Boston, Mass	198.2	192.2	195.0	200.3	195.7	192.4	191.8	195.3	187.9	183.5	179.6	175.6	176.3	138.0	
Bridgeport, Conn	201.4	195.6	197.5	204.5	199.0	196.5	195.6	196.8	191.3	187.7	186.9	180.8	180.4	139.1	
Buffalo, N. Y	200.2	196.6	196.7	202.1	200.3	194.8	193.3	196.5	192.4	188.7	187.0	182.5	179.2	140.2	
Butte, Mont	201.3	200.5	202.1	204.8	195.8	194.2	195.0	195.7	193.8	188.9	185.9	184.7	183.4	139.7	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	217.0	208.2	208.9	214.6	213.0	209.1	208.7	212.0	204.4	203.7	203.2	197.3	197.3	148.2	
Charleston, S. C	204.8	199.1	200.2	206.6	203.1	198.9	201.4	198.0	189.8	190.6	188.3	187.0	188.0	140.8	
Chicago, Ill	212.2	204.3	204.8	213.2	210.5	207.8	207.1	211.0	203.1	198.4	193.9	190.6	188.6	142.8	
Cincinnati, Ohio	210.1	206.1	209.0	213.0	211.6	204.2	206.9	206.7	198.3	194.3	191.1	187.9	188.9	141.4	
Cleveland, Ohio	213.0	209.3	212.5	217.6	212.3	206.1	208.7	211.0	204.3	199.7	198.3	194.3	195.0	149.3	
Columbus, Ohio	193.1	190.8	192.6	196.7	194.4	190.1	192.0	190.0	184.9	179.3	178.4	176.6	176.2	136.4	
Dallas, Tex	206.7	203.0	205.7	210.3	208.2	204.4	201.6	200.3	195.5	192.8	191.4	192.5	193.8	142.4	
Denver, Colo	208.5	202.3	203.4	208.6	205.6	201.0	197.2	199.0	195.8	191.6	191.9	191.9	192.4	145.3	
Detroit, Mich	203.9	197.7	199.4	205.1	202.0	196.7	199.0	197.4	195.5	191.4	188.5	182.7	182.7	145.4	
Fall River, Mass	201.2	197.2	198.4	202.6	199.0	195.0	195.6	195.8	190.0	188.7	186.3	181.7	183.1	138.1	
Houston, Tex	219.3	216.0	218.1	221.5	218.1	210.2	208.7	206.4	200.8	198.7	196.2	197.1	199.2	144.0	
Indianapolis, Ind	205.7	203.8	204.2	208.2	208.8	204.3	204.5	203.0	195.5	191.7	188.7	185.1	187.9	141.5	
Jackson, Miss. [1]	218.3	214.6	221.3	223.3	223.2	213.1	212.6	212.0	209.5	205.6	202.7	201.7	206.0	150.6	
Jacksonville, Fla	214.7	208.1	212.2	216.2	216.6	211.0	214.7	209.1	205.0	201.8	199.1	196.0	199.7	150.8	
Kansas City, Mo	197.9	193.0	192.5	199.4	197.3	194.2	193.5	193.5	183.5	181.3	180.0	180.7	182.7	134.8	
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	233.9	230.0	239.6	244.3	243.5	235.6	236.9	235.9	225.9	225.8	223.0	216.8	223.4	165.6	
Little Rock, Ark	206.4	203.8	206.1	211.4	211.8	200.4	200.4	201.3	195.1	193.6	189.8	188.1	193.0	139.1	
Los Angeles, Calif	213.9	208.9	210.9	212.2	211.1	206.7	201.9	204.2	195.4	193.8	193.8	196.7	195.7	154.8	
Louisville, Ky	198.2	193.9	198.0	200.1	198.9	195.8	196.2	198.2	189.7	185.4	183.4	180.0	183.6	135.6	
Manchester, N. H	204.9	202.0	203.2	208.8	204.7	199.0	198.0	201.3	196.8	192.6	190.3	185.1	184.0	144.4	
Memphis, Tenn	222.2	219.9	224.5	230.7	229.7	226.2	223.6	220.5	213.5	210.1	205.1	201.6	204.6	153.6	
Milwaukee, Wis	210.9	204.6	203.4	206.4	204.6	200.7	197.6	200.1	196.8	193.4	190.8	186.6	185.4	144.3	
Minneapolis, Minn	203.0	198.1	197.2	202.6	199.3	193.7	194.6	197.2	187.4	182.5	182.6	179.0	179.6	137.5	
Mobile, Ala	216.3	212.2	215.5	219.6	216.3	206.8	209.3	206.8	200.8	198.6	196.9	197.0	201.6	149.8	
Newark, N. J	203.0	196.4	200.3	201.4	199.4	197.4	194.6	196.8	190.0	186.3	184.1	181.1	183.3	147.9	
New Haven, Conn	197.7	193.0	195.8	201.5	198.9	193.4	193.8	196.1	191.2	187.8	186.4	180.5	178.5	140.4	
New Orleans, La	228.7	224.3	225.6	226.4	222.1	220.2	219.5	216.8	211.0	207.2	203.7	201.1	204.0	157.6	
New York, N. Y	208.6	201.2	206.7	209.7	206.1	203.9	200.6	203.0	194.3	191.7	187.9	184.8	187.3	149.2	
Norfolk, Va	210.5	206.0	210.2	216.5	216.1	210.6	214.3	210.7	203.2	199.5	198.0	198.8	200.5	146.0	
Omaha, Nebr	202.5	197.7	197.7	204.2	202.6	198.1	195.6	197.9	191.1	187.2	187.4	183.8	183.2	139.5	
Peoria, Ill	217.0	205.8	208.9	219.5	224.1	220.3	212.3	212.9	211.4	205.5	201.7	195.1	198.3	151.3	
Philadelphia, Pa	202.8	196.3	199.3	205.6	201.8	197.5	196.2	199.8	191.7	188.9	187.1	183.4	181.9	143.5	
Pittsburgh, Pa	209.8	204.8	205.4	212.8	209.6	205.2	206.1	209.8	202.0	199.9	196.9	192.4	189.9	147.1	
Portland, Maine	197.0	192.4	193.5	199.6	195.2	190.7	190.9	193.6	191.0	188.4	185.3	180.2	181.4	138.4	
Portland, Oreg	223.2	220.4	219.2	223.0	219.0	214.2	208.7	209.9	205.0	202.7	199.7	200.8	201.4	158.4	
Providence, R. I	213.1	205.5	210.5	215.0	210.5	206.1	206.5	208.2	200.6	199.3	194.2	186.1	185.5	144.9	
Richmond, Va	200.6	197.6	201.3	209.1	207.6	201.0	205.1	203.8	194.3	188.4	185.8	186.3	188.3	138.4	
Rochester, N. Y	200.8	196.7	196.9	202.1	200.1	194.9	192.3	195.5	192.2	187.4	185.2	180.5	178.4	142.5	
St. Louis, Mo	213.6	210.9	212.8	217.2	215.2	209.9	209.4	215.9	205.0	200.9	196.8	193.4	195.2	147.4	
St. Paul, Minn	200.5	195.3	194.0	198.6	195.9	191.2	191.0	192.1	183.4	179.3	178.5	176.8	176.6	137.3	
Salt Lake City, Utah	212.9	207.3	207.9	211.3	209.7	202.6	199.4	200.7	197.6	192.2	192.6	189.3	189.2	151.7	
San Francisco, Calif	219.5	215.3	215.4	218.9	215.7	214.4	208.8	210.4	200.4	200.4	196.9	199.9	201.7	155.5	
Savannah, Ga	221.4	213.6	219.6	222.9	222.2	217.5	219.2	220.3	215.1	207.4	209.4	208.2	208.9	158.5	
Scranton, Pa	208.9	201.8	203.2	213.1	210.0	202.8	199.1	206.6	199.5	196.1	194.9	189.2	188.0	144.0	
Seattle, Wash	215.5	212.5	214.7	218.4	213.4	207.6	205.4	206.0	200.3	197.1	193.3	193.9	196.4	151.6	
Springfield, Ill	212.6	209.1	211.4	217.9	217.3	213.2	213.6	217.1	211.0	205.9	203.5	200.2	201.7	150.1	
Washington, D. C	205.1	198.9	202.0	209.5	207.4	202.0	200.9	202.9	197.1	190.2	190.9	187.8	189.4	145.5	
Wichita, Kans. [1]	220.3	215.9	215.1	222.4	221.6	215.1	213.8	213.8	201.8	199.8	197.3	195.3	198.7	154.4	
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	206.0	202.7	207.9	214.5	211.3	207.1	208.4	205.8	199.0	195.0	194.4	191.8	197.2	145.3	

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods [1]

Commodity	Average price April 1948	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		April 1948	March 1948	February 1948	January 1948	December 1947	November 1947	October 1947	September 1947	August 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	August 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat—5 pounds	49.0	189.6	192.4	197.3	210.9	209.6	204.8	194.0	189.2	187.0	187.4	189.9	191.5	187.5	82.1
Corn flakes—11 ounces	16.6	175.8	173.3	172.8	172.9	169.3	164.3	157.9	151.7	144.9	140.7	135.3	132.7	129.6	92.7
Corn meal—pound	11.1	216.4	216.6	219.9	219.9	218.1	217.5	211.9	204.5	192.4	182.1	178.1	176.6	177.5	90.7
Rice [2]—do	21.1	118.4	118.1	118.4	117.3	116.9	116.8	114.0	111.5	106.8	100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Rolled oats [3]—20 ounces	17.1	154.8	153.5	153.4	153.6	152.6	151.1	143.4	135.6	130.9	128.3	127.7	126.1	124.5	(4)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white—pound	13.9	163.2	163.1	163.1	162.3	159.8	157.5	149.3	147.9	146.8	146.7	146.5	146.1	146.4	93.2
Vanilla cookies—do	43.7	189.2	187.9	187.7	183.7	180.2	178.7	176.2	176.3	174.9	174.9	173.3	172.2	172.4	(5)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak—do	84.7	250.7	234.0	231.4	248.4	236.4	234.2	243.8	256.4	247.6	236.7	230.9	205.2	202.3	102.7
Rib roast—do	68.6	238.2	227.0	227.9	242.3	231.7	229.9	237.0	241.7	231.8	220.4	216.0	197.6	195.7	97.4
Chuck roast—do	59.1	263.3	249.6	250.6	263.1	251.5	253.5	260.1	258.9	248.5	233.3	225.7	204.4	203.1	97.1
Hamburger [3]—do	51.4	166.3	158.0	157.3	159.7	151.5	150.3	154.4	155.8	151.3	145.3	142.0	130.7	129.8	(5)
Veal:															
Cutlets—do	93.7	234.9	226.8	228.0	230.0	213.1	211.8	217.7	222.6	212.0	210.2	211.4	197.0	194.0	101.1
Pork:															
Chops—do	73.6	223.2	212.1	200.1	219.4	206.2	214.7	248.8	257.9	239.2	226.4	225.3	214.2	202.0	90.8
Bacon, sliced—do	72.9	191.3	185.7	194.7	227.7	228.8	227.6	230.4	224.7	208.4	195.5	189.9	181.2	189.9	80.9
Ham, whole—do	64.9	220.9	213.6	212.0	234.8	223.3	218.2	244.2	256.7	245.3	231.2	227.7	217.5	224.9	92.7
Salt pork—do	43.8	209.9	214.7	238.2	259.6	275.3	265.6	243.7	227.7	194.9	188.3	189.5	192.3	211.7	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg—do	67.1	236.3	220.3	226.9	235.2	225.0	230.7	229.8	247.9	235.8	232.3	233.0	215.0	212.9	95.7
Poultry: Roasting chickens—do	59.9	198.4	194.7	196.4	200.0	190.7	184.6	189.5	191.4	180.5	181.9	182.3	179.6	177.1	94.6
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen)—do	(5)	264.9	274.4	276.3	270.5	260.7	262.3	248.8	242.7	231.8	231.5	225.1	227.4	237.6	98.8
Salmon, pink—16-ounce can	52.1	397.1	394.1	393.7	394.9	391.0	386.7	365.6	342.2	323.1	317.5	313.8	308.4	301.1	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter—pound	93.0	255.4	237.4	248.4	258.1	262.0	242.2	222.4	251.7	222.1	210.6	194.3	190.8	202.2	84.0
Cheese—do	62.8	241.5	243.7	247.9	242.2	236.1	230.9	226.2	221.0	215.6	215.6	211.4	213.9	234.7	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)—quart	21.2	174.3	174.6	174.3	173.3	171.2	171.0	167.5	163.0	158.8	155.9	151.8	152.9	156.6	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery)—do	20.2	179.0	179.5	179.7	178.5	176.3	175.2	171.8	167.2	162.4	159.5	155.1	156.4	160.1	96.3
Milk, evaporated—14½-ounce can	14.1	197.2	197.1	195.8	189.6	186.4	182.3	177.2	175.3	175.2	175.1	176.6	179.8	186.0	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh—dozen	64.0	184.7	186.3	189.2	213.6	236.1	224.7	232.7	235.9	212.3	203.0	183.0	178.9	176.3	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples—pound	10.9	208.2	205.6	208.6	219.2	221.8	214.3	216.1	219.7	209.8	259.6	295.9	286.0	277.1	81.6
Bananas—do	15.5	256.3	255.3	257.4	257.9	257.8	256.9	254.6	252.3	245.9	247.1	250.0	251.2	248.2	97.3
Oranges, size 200—dozen	40.4	142.9	145.1	135.9	133.5	133.4	147.9	172.2	174.1	181.0	151.1	150.8	153.5	155.6	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green—pound	25.0	229.5	191.2	257.2	199.9	186.7	237.1	215.4	157.4	122.2	138.3	164.3	192.7	262.5	61.7
Cabbage—do	9.5	250.5	174.8	191.5	222.9	237.2	192.9	165.3	170.0	234.8	168.9	204.5	241.7	167.7	103.2
Carrots—bunch	13.7	254.3	227.8	261.3	246.3	311.3	261.3	241.8	205.7	179.4	180.2	170.1	171.5	156.8	84.9
Lettuce—head	13.2	159.9	138.0	153.5	201.0	179.9	170.8	151.6	189.1	172.4	146.3	139.6	181.7	141.0	97.6
Onions—pound	18.2	440.9	386.2	364.8	285.6	260.7	229.3	194.5	188.9	190.2	184.7	180.1	180.3	158.0	86.8
Potatoes—15 pounds	91.1	253.6	247.0	246.9	234.4	222.5	211.1	201.7	202.7	214.8	252.2	244.5	219.5	207.4	91.9
Spinach—pound	12.0	167.4	171.5	221.5	191.4	167.5	154.1	172.2	195.5	174.4	165.7	151.2	154.7	174.2	118.4
Sweetpotatoes—do	11.1	213.1	208.3	207.2	196.4	183.9	173.3	174.2	195.8	234.9	226.7	223.8	200.0	198.8	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches—No. 2½ can	31.0	160.6	161.0	161.5	162.4	161.9	162.1	162.4	163.8	168.1	168.6	168.1	166.7	167.9	92.3
Pineapple—do	36.2	166.3	164.3	163.0	162.1	160.1	158.2	154.6	152.8	151.7	152.0	150.7	152.5	152.1	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn—No. 2 can	19.5	156.6	156.9	157.0	156.6	155.5	152.5	149.8	146.9	147.1	146.5	145.5	145.6	145.6	88.6
Peas—do	14.8	113.5	115.5	118.0	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.0	116.9	118.3	118.7	120.0	123.2	123.8	89.8
Tomatoes—do	16.5	183.2	186.2	185.0	185.9	185.5	185.4	183.9	191.8	213.2	220.6	224.7	230.4	230.9	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes—pound	21.2	208.6	211.2	216.0	217.8	219.4	219.0	228.7	236.8	245.3	246.4	245.5	254.7	257.9	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans—do	23.1	314.3	314.9	312.9	311.9	306.0	297.5	292.3	294.2	286.6	285.4	284.2	284.2	283.2	83.0
Beverages: Coffee—do	51.3	204.0	204.0	203.6	201.5	198.1	194.3	190.5	186.6	181.3	180.5	181.1	189.1	189.7	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard—do	28.9	194.1	191.9	196.0	238.8	242.7	228.6	215.9	181.3	166.8	170.3	180.8	191.8	258.4	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening [6]—do	42.9	207.1	214.4	217.6	225.8	220.0	197.7	191.5	190.9	203.6	212.5	219.2	236.6	247.6	93.9
Salad dressing—pint	38.7	159.8	159.0	158.8	156.1	152.4	150.2	149.7	150.3	151.8	154.2	158.6	173.2	173.6	(5)
Oleomargarine—pound	40.8	223.9	224.0	227.8	230.5	228.9	214.4	208.9	198.0	219.1	219.9	221.5	227.3	251.2	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar—do	9.4	174.5	175.3	177.7	184.3	184.6	184.1	182.7	182.0	180.7	180.6	181.0	180.6	180.6	95.6

[1] Beginning in August, pricing was discontinued for macaroni, whole wheat bread, rye bread, soda crackers, beef liver, sliced ham, lamb rib chops, canned grapefruit juice, canned green beans, tea, standard shortening in cartons, peanut butter, and corn sirup. Their importance in the family budget has been allocated to related foods.

[2] February 1943=100.

[3] Average price not computed.

[4] Index not computed.

[5] Not priced in earlier period.

[6] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

[7] July 1947=100.

[8] Inadequate reports.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities [2]	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products [2]	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products [3]	All commodities except farm products [3]	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	78.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	
1947: Average	151.8	181.3	168.7	181.9	140.9	108.7	145.0	179.5	127.3	129.1	114.3	165.6	148.5	145.5	145.1	
April	147.7	177.0	162.4	*171.5	139.2	103.4	140.3	178.8	133.2	127.8	115.7	160.1	144.5	141.9	141.0	
May	147.1	175.7	159.8	170.8	138.9	103.3	141.4	177.0	127.1	128.8	116.1	158.6	144.9	141.7	140.6	
June	147.6	177.9	161.8	173.2	138.9	103.9	142.6	174.4	120.2	129.2	112.7	160.2	145.9	141.7	140.7	
July	150.6	181.4	167.1	178.4	139.5	108.9	143.8	175.7	118.8	129.8	113.0	165.3	147.0	144.0	143.6	
August	153.6	181.7	172.3	182.1	140.8	112.5	148.9	179.7	117.5	129.7	112.7	167.0	149.5	147.6	147.2	
September	157.4	186.4	179.3	184.8	142.0	114.1	150.7	183.3	122.3	130.6	115.9	170.8	152.0	151.6	150.8	
October	158.5	189.7	177.8	191.7	143.0	115.9	151.1	185.8	128.6	132.3	117.1	175.1	154.1	151.1	151.5	
November	159.7	187.9	178.0	202.4	144.7	118.1	151.7	187.5	135.8	137.7	118.8	175.5	156.4	152.3	153.3	
December	163.2	196.7	178.4	203.1	147.6	124.3	152.3	191.0	135.0	139.7	121.5	182.0	157.9	154.7	155.7	
1948: January	165.7	199.2	179.9	200.3	147.6	130.0	154.7	193.1	138.8	141.4	123.5	183.9	157.6	157.7	158.1	
February	160.8	185.3	172.4	192.8	*148.4	130.7	*155.3	*192.6	134.6	141.8	119.9	174.9	*155.3	*154.5	155.2	
March	161.4	186.0	173.8	185.6	*149.7	130.9	*155.9	*193.1	136.1	142.1	120.8	174.7	*153.0	*155.8	*155.7	
April	162.7	186.7	176.8	186.1	149.6	131.6	156.7	195.2	135.9	142.4	121.8	175.5	153.3	157.5	157.2	

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

*Revised.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, table D–7]

Week ending	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemical and allied products	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous goods	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1948																
Mar. 6	160.4	187.1	172.2	187.9	145.9	131.7	155.7	192.1	136.6	143.6	119.4	176.5	154.1	154.3	154.4	147.3
Mar. 13	159.8	184.9	171.2	187.1	145.9	131.7	155.9	192.5	136.5	143.7	119.5	174.9	153.7	154.3	154.2	147.3
Mar. 20	161.5	187.6	176.4	185.9	145.6	131.7	156.0	192.6	135.8	144.3	119.9	176.5	153.3	156.3	155.7	147.3
Mar. 27	161.1	186.2	174.8	186.2	145.2	131.7	156.0	192.5	135.1	144.3	120.8	175.9	152.9	155.9	155.5	147.4
Apr. 3	160.1	183.9	172.4	186.0	145.1	131.7	156.6	193.2	135.5	144.3	121.0	174.8	152.9	154.9	154.8	147.7
Apr. 10	160.6	183.1	174.5	186.2	145.5	131.8	157.1	193.4	136.8	144.7	120.7	174.1	153.6	156.0	155.6	147.9
Apr. 17	162.9	189.2	178.8	187.2	145.9	131.9	157.1	194.9	136.8	144.7	121.5	178.0	153.6	157.8	157.1	148.3
Apr. 24	163.6	188.9	180.4	187.1	148.2	132.6	157.2	195.3	136.5	144.4	122.2	177.8	153.7	158.9	158.0	149.0
May 1	162.6	186.9	177.5	188.0	148.1	132.6	157.2	195.2	133.7	144.4	121.3	176.8	153.7	157.9	157.2	148.7
May 8	161.9	184.0	174.8	188.2	148.2	133.0	156.8	195.9	133.4	144.6	121.3	175.1	153.3	157.6	156.9	148.9
May 15	163.5	187.9	178.9	189.0	148.1	133.4	156.5	195.9	134.4	144.7	121.2	177.7	152.5	159.0	158.0	149.0
May 22	163.5	189.2	177.2	188.6	148.6	133.7	156.6	196.6	135.6	144.7	121.4	178.6	152.5	158.7	157.8	149.2
May 29	164.4	193.0	178.0	187.6	149.5	133.8	156.6	196.9	134.8	144.7	121.0	180.8	152.6	159.1	158.1	149.3

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1948				1947									1946	1939
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	June	Aug.
All commodities[2]	162.7	161.4	160.8	165.7	163.2	159.7	158.5	157.4	153.6	150.6	147.6	147.1	147.7	112.9	75.0
Farm products	186.7	186.0	185.3	199.2	196.7	187.9	189.7	186.4	181.7	181.4	177.9	175.7	177.0	140.1	61.0
Grains	217.9	218.0	220.0	256.3	252.7	245.5	241.4	230.3	208.8	202.3	206.0	202.4	199.8	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry	204.4	209.4	210.0	232.9	226.3	211.0	224.5	224.8	215.9	209.9	200.9	198.7	199.2	137.4	66.0
Other farm products	166.4	162.2	159.9	162.4	162.5	157.2	153.7	150.3	152.6	157.5	155.3	153.5	156.4	137.5	60.1
Foods	176.8	173.8	172.4	179.9	178.4	178.0	177.8	179.3	172.3	167.1	161.8	159.8	162.4	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	181.0	179.8	184.8	183.9	183.5	175.9	167.3	170.6	164.3	152.8	140.9	138.8	148.8	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	158.0	158.6	160.2	170.1	170.6	172.5	167.6	158.7	153.3	154.7	149.2	151.7	154.1	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	149.3	146.3	144.8	141.1	135.4	135.5	130.8	130.1	133.0	139.7	145.2	144.3	142.2	136.1	58.5
Meats	226.0	217.1	206.2	222.3	214.8	217.6	230.0	244.8	234.6	217.9	208.6	203.0	196.7	110.1	73.7
Other foods	144.4	144.3	146.7	155.0	160.0	159.4	157.2	150.7	140.7	141.7	139.7	138.4	147.6	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	186.1	185.6	192.8	200.3	203.1	202.4	191.7	184.8	182.1	178.4	173.2	170.8	*171.5	122.4	92.7
Shoes	191.7	193.6	194.7	194.3	190.7	187.0	178.0	175.2	174.9	173.2	172.6	172.2	172.1	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	199.3	186.2	207.2	238.9	256.9	263.4	243.7	221.1	215.6	203.5	187.1	177.7	178.1	121.5	77.2
Leather	183.6	186.9	199.9	209.2	216.2	216.0	204.3	197.4	190.7	187.4	178.9	176.3	179.7	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	143.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	141.8	141.3	139.6	139.5	139.1	138.8	138.3	138.3	137.7	115.2	97.1
Textile products	149.6	*149.7	*148.4	147.6	147.6	144.7	143.0	142.0	140.8	139.5	138.9	138.9	139.2	109.2	67.8
Clothing	145.8	*144.6	*143.0	140.4	136.3	135.6	134.7	134.4	134.3	134.3	133.9	133.9	133.0	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods	216.7	218.3	214.9	214.8	213.5	209.1	204.6	202.3	199.2	195.9	193.8	193.0	194.7	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	105.4	105.4	105.0	104.4	103.0	101.4	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.8	75.8	61.5
Rayon	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	30.2	28.5
Silk	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	73.3	73.3	71.2	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.4	67.9	69.4	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted goods	147.5	145.2	142.8	141.6	139.6	134.9	134.2	133.8	133.3	130.1	129.2	129.2	129.1	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	170.0	174.7	180.2	181.2	177.8	174.8	176.3	175.1	171.8	171.2	173.8	176.1	175.8	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	131.6	130.9	130.7	130.0	124.3	118.1	115.9	114.1	112.5	108.9	103.9	103.3	103.4	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	124.6	124.6	124.4	124.2	123.4	123.3	122.8	122.5	121.7	114.2	112.7	112.2	113.9	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	178.9	177.9	177.8	176.8	174.3	173.3	172.2	170.1	169.8	163.0	145.6	145.1	145.0	132.8	96.0
Coke	197.5	190.6	190.6	190.6	183.4	182.2	182.0	181.9	170.2	160.7	157.3	155.7	155.4	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	66.5	66.4	66.5	66.3	64.9	65.2	64.5	65.0	64.4	64.1	64.3	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	88.7	85.8	84.5	85.4	83.6	86.8	87.0	86.0	85.5	85.8	85.0	84.9	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products	121.8	121.8	121.7	120.7	112.0	99.9	96.5	93.7	92.2	89.8	87.5	86.8	86.3	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products[2]	156.7	*155.9	*155.3	154.7	152.3	151.7	151.1	150.7	148.9	143.8	142.6	141.4	*141.3	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	129.7	*129.3	128.9	128.4	127.0	125.3	120.7	119.6	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.8	*119.1	*104.5	93.5
Farm machinery	131.3	*130.8	*130.4	130.1	128.6	126.7	121.8	120.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.2	*120.5	*104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	148.5	148.9	146.9	145.5	142.2	141.3	140.8	140.4	139.4	133.3	131.4	128.6	127.6	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles	161.6	161.6	161.6	161.6	160.5	160.3	159.9	159.4	156.3	150.3	149.4	149.3	148.8	135.5	92.5
Nonferrous metals	149.8	146.8	146.8	145.5	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.0	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.9	141.0	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	138.7	138.7	138.7	137.9	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	106.0	79.3
Building materials	195.2	*193.1	*192.6	193.1	191.0	187.5	185.8	183.3	179.7	175.7	174.4	177.0	178.8	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	152.5	151.6	151.1	150.9	148.8	147.3	145.6	145.4	144.3	143.3	134.7	134.5	134.5	121.3	90.5
Cement	127.5	127.4	127.2	126.4	121.6	120.6	120.1	119.0	116.9	114.9	114.3	114.0	114.0	102.6	91.3
Lumber	310.4	304.0	303.8	307.3	303.2	295.6	290.0	285.7	276.7	269.0	266.1	269.4	273.5	176.0	90.1
Paint and paint materials	157.9	156.7	159.6	163.2	164.0	161.8	161.4	157.9	154.9	156.1	159.6	169.2	175.5	108.6	82.1
Plumbing and heating	138.7	138.7	138.7	137.9	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	106.0	79.3
Structural steel	155.8	155.8	149.4	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	130.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	120.1	107.3
Other building materials	162.1	*161.6	*159.6	157.2	155.5	152.6	152.5	150.6	150.1	146.1	145.1	144.8	143.7	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	135.9	136.1	134.6	138.8	135.0	135.8	128.6	122.3	117.5	118.8	120.2	127.1	133.2	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	126.8	126.8	126.5	125.8	124.1	124.3	122.1	118.2	117.5	119.9	118.7	118.7	119.5	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	153.8	154.4	154.3	154.4	154.9	151.1	137.5	136.6	136.6	137.4	156.1	173.6	181.0	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	115.2	114.9	114.8	115.6	114.4	112.0	111.3	109.8	105.5	103.5	101.8	102.5	101.2	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	103.1	103.1	102.8	102.4	101.5	100.8	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.7	96.7	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	210.3	211.4	201.5	236.7	215.9	226.7	193.4	163.3	133.3	134.8	139.2	179.9	220.1	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	142.4	142.1	141.8	141.4	139.7	137.7	132.3	130.6	129.7	129.8	129.2	128.8	127.8	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	145.3	144.9	144.4	143.9	142.8	140.0	139.3	138.5	138.1	138.1	137.2	136.9	135.2	114.5	90.0
Furniture	139.7	139.4	139.4	139.1	136.8	135.6	135.0	132.1	129.9	129.7	129.4	129.3	129.0	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	121.8	120.8	119.9	123.5	121.5	118.8	117.1	115.9	112.7	113.0	112.7	116.1	115.7	98.5	73.3
Automobile tires and tubes	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	61.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	62.5	66.7	66.7	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	296.9	284.2	262.0	336.0	308.2	282.7	280.5	287.2	261.3	269.4	253.3	237.4	208.9	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	167.5	167.0	167.1	168.1	164.7	160.7	159.8	159.5	157.6	157.2	154.2	154.3	152.5	115.6	80.0
Rubber, crude	46.7	42.3	42.7	44.7	44.5	49.3	43.0	36.4	33.7	34.6	37.1	45.6	52.0	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	130.2	130.2	130.4	130.4	130.0	128.4	126.6	124.6	121.3	121.2	121.7	122.1	123.3	101.0	81.3

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.
[2] See footnote 2, table D–7.
[3] Not available.
*Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862	----------	1,130,000	----------	16,900,000	0.2
1945	4,750	----------	3,470,000	----------	38,000,000	.6
1946	4,985	----------	4,600,000	----------	116,000,000	1.4
1947	3,693	----------	2,170,000	----------	34,600,000	.4
1947: April	479	706	624,000	675,000	8,540,000	1.1
May	471	781	230,000	696,000	6,730,000	.9
June	379	701	448,000	597,000	3,960,000	.5
July	315	581	242,000	615,000	3,970,000	.5
August	336	583	113,000	259,000	2,520,000	.3
September	219	435	79,200	187,000	1,970,000	.2
October	219	393	64,300	171,000	1,780,000	.2
November	178	328	57,200	139,000	829,000	.1
December	119	236	32,300	56,900	590,000	.0
1948: January [2]	175	250	75,000	100,000	1,000,000	.1
February [2]	200	300	70,000	110,000	725,000	.1
March [2]	225	350	500,000	550,000	6,000,000	.8
April [2]	275	400	175,000	625,000	8,000,000	1.1

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1948					1947								1947	1946
	May [2]	Apr. [3]	Mar. [3]	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$1,449	$1,302	$1,166	$1,009	$1,157	$1,320	$1,432	$1,497	$1,423	$1,364	$1,264	$1,162	$1,032	$13,977	$10,458
Private construction	1,111	1,015	940	837	948	1,097	1,141	1,129	1,086	1,042	966	885	790	10,893	8,253
Residential building (nonfarm)	575	525	475	400	500	610	630	590	540	500	455	405	355	5,260	3,183
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	283	263	266	265	273	284	287	275	267	260	254	250	242	3,131	3,346
Industrial	114	116	120	125	130	134	136	137	138	139	139	140	141	1,702	1,689
Commercial	99	87	88	84	85	91	93	82	75	69	67	65	58	835	1,110
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	25	23	22	22	24	22	19	14	14	15	15	16	17	216	309
Stores, restaurants, and garages	74	64	66	62	61	69	74	68	61	54	52	49	41	619	801
Religious	16	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	12	11	10	8	8	118	72
Educational	17	16	15	15	16	17	17	17	16	16	14	12	11	164	115
Hospital and institutional	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	107	81
All other nonresidential	27	22	21	20	20	20	19	18	17	16	15	16	15	205	279
Farm construction	50	37	23	14	14	15	25	50	65	75	60	50	40	450	350
Public utilities	203	190	176	158	161	188	199	214	214	207	197	180	153	2,052	1,374
Railroad	26	25	23	21	24	28	30	32	33	33	31	27	23	318	258
Telephone	55	55	54	48	45	55	53	59	54	46	44	40	31	510	305
Other public utilities	122	110	99	89	92	105	116	123	127	128	122	113	99	1,224	811
Public construction	338	287	226	172	209	223	291	368	337	322	298	277	242	3,084	2,205
Residential building	7	6	5	6	9	8	8	9	7	8	9	8	9	182	369
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	80	71	65	49	53	52	50	53	49	45	42	43	42	505	325
Industrial [6]	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	25	84
Educational	40	37	36	30	32	32	29	27	26	25	23	24	23	275	101
Hospital and institutional	17	13	10	7	7	8	8	9	8	7	7	7	6	81	85
All other nonresidential	21	19	18	11	13	12	13	16	14	12	10	10	10	124	55
Military and naval facilities	15	13	12	11	14	17	19	23	22	22	19	15	15	204	188
Highways	125	98	57	41	56	65	119	178	159	149	137	125	100	1,233	772
Sewer and water	40	38	33	25	27	28	32	35	32	32	31	30	28	331	194
Miscellaneous public-service enterprises [7]	11	9	9	6	8	8	10	11	12	12	11	11	10	117	87
Conservation and development	47	41	36	28	33	36	41	45	44	42	39	35	29	396	240
All other public [8]	13	11	9	6	9	9	12	14	12	12	10	10	9	116	30

See footnotes on p. 707.

ABLE F–2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Period	Value (in thousands)														
	Total new construction [2]	Airports [3]	Building								Conservation and development			Highways	All other [6]
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential						Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control		
					Total	Educational [4]	Hospital and institutional			Administration and general [5]	Other					
							Total	Veterans'	Other							
	$1,533,439	(8)	$561,394	[7] $63,465	$497,929	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	$189,710	$73,797	$115,913	$511,685	$270,650
	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	300,405	169,253	131,152	535,784	49,548
	1,294,069	24,645	276,514	51,186	225,328	$47,692	$101,831	$96,123	$5,708	$31,159	$44,646	308,029	77,095	230,934	657,087	27,794
: April	125,109	387	25,408	7,852	17,556	9,582	34	0	34	5,483	2,457	25,207	8,191	17,016	72,218	1,889
May	123,547	2,652	21,773	5,967	15,806	3,681	2,378	147	2,231	3,147	6,600	31,779	4,443	27,336	64,248	3,095
June	181,438	9,079	58,262	21,248	37,014	2,914	5,803	4,059	1,744	4,948	23,349	51,045	11,778	39,267	57,440	5,612
July	70,596	1,230	6,459	409	6,050	2,575	1,218	559	659	1,883	374	3,869	1,763	2,106	57,845	1,193
August	121,083	1,346	34,055	4,347	29,708	1,304	24,466	24,281	185	2,518	1,420	19,412	16,186	3,226	65,742	528
September	89,262	1,109	5,153	409	4,744	1,155	249	217	32	2,565	775	22,197	1,699	20,498	59,827	976
October	111,191	4,503	7,928	586	7,342	1,198	705	668	37	1,578	3,861	20,650	3,967	16,683	73,720	4,396
November	114,096	772	16,351	711	15,640	912	9,991	9,961	30	3,506	1,231	46,049	628	45,421	49,220	1,704
December	112,388	806	32,973	104	32,869	913	26,433	26,378	55	3,332	2,191	19,541	6,928	12,613	54,349	4,719
: January	105,737	808	14,136	149	13,987	253	8,818	8,603	215	1,961	2,955	41,585	4,667	36,918	47,268	1,940
February	155,428	645	46,632	859	45,773	168	41,762	41,557	205	1,735	2,108	57,361	1,229	56,132	49,426	1,364
March [9]	145,350	5,322	63,193	61	63,132	256	59,131	58,920	211	1,230	2,515	21,793	6,639	15,154	51,561	3,481
April [9]	134,909	812	7,508	451	7,057	4	5,325	4,961	364	899	829	64,992	56,932	8,060	58,226	3,371

[1] Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government.
[2] Includes major additions and alterations.
[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.
[4] Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary reuse educational facilities program.
[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customs houses.
[6] Includes electrification projects, water supply and sewage disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.
[7] Unavailable.
[8] Revised.
[9] Preliminary.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE F–1:

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Revised.
[4] Includes major additions and alterations.
[5] Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.
[6] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.
[7] Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.
[8] Covers miscellaneous construction items such as airports, monuments, memorials, etc.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Buildi

Period	Total all classes [2]	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—Ho keeping only				
		New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				
		Housekeeping					Nonhousekeeping [5]							
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units				Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	
		Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	93
1947	5,549,718	2,880,926	2,361,509	156,408	363,009	35,177	29,831	1,712,672	891,112	501,353	393,550	34,159	73,644	5
1947: March	384,515	204,945	176,104	10,763	18,078	1,586	1,455	111,905	64,624	37,161	30,617	2,448	4,096	
April	446,222	238,453	202,846	13,491	22,116	1,949	1,428	129,474	74,918	42,536	35,214	3,144	4,178	
May	428,878	224,952	189,255	14,068	21,629	0	2,994	128,196	72,736	41,112	33,644	3,085	4,383	
June	488,843	252,854	198,408	13,997	40,449	6,517	1,723	141,919	85,830	45,981	34,591	3,480	7,910	1
July	537,317	271,142	221,264	14,268	35,610	315	1,809	170,181	93,870	47,167	36,973	3,053	7,141	
August	567,979	297,022	238,222	16,432	42,368	1,604	2,966	182,041	84,346	51,121	39,233	3,521	8,367	
September	561,536	303,186	251,286	14,780	37,120	2,229	4,080	162,234	89,807	51,877	40,834	2,992	8,051	
October	604,165	340,627	275,691	18,032	46,904	3,795	3,450	168,334	87,957	55,870	42,825	3,536	9,509	
November	501,556	256,728	201,262	15,724	39,742	6,519	5,620	166,472	66,217	41,010	30,284	3,316	7,410	
December	479,881	227,675	179,806	11,951	35,918	2,992	2,284	177,315	69,615	36,088	26,596	2,443	7,049	
1948: January [6]	426,531	198,698	150,879	11,501	36,318	6,616	3,224	152,086	65,907	32,523	23,704	2,280	6,539	
February [6]	414,339	202,050	146,934	8,954	46,162	9,237	1,441	141,188	60,423	32,166	22,180	1,863	8,123	1
March [7]	627,942	320,042	252,138	19,997	47,907	572	4,082	221,840	81,406	50,602	37,437	4,086	9,079	

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and non-federally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporat places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small numb of unincorporated civil divisions.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential a nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeepi residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary

BLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

graphic division and pe of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1948			1947										1947	1946
	Mar.[3]	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total
types	$221,840	$141,188	$152,086	$177,315	$166,472	$168,334	$162,234	$182,041	$170,181	$141,919	$128,196	$129,474	$111,905	$1,712,674	$1,458,602
New England	8,676	5,236	26,689	6,307	14,753	12,395	10,949	6,541	10,540	11,363	10,169	8,972	7,425	109,831	103,716
Middle Atlantic	55,566	20,497	9,305	42,529	23,513	21,465	18,845	40,322	28,357	19,729	17,220	24,140	15,679	271,742	195,151
East North Central	33,613	26,458	21,268	29,084	36,414	44,187	36,338	49,539	39,079	27,858	26,609	27,661	24,479	372,866	338,659
West North Central	16,390	16,566	8,813	19,008	12,263	13,476	12,217	10,752	10,799	15,416	11,186	9,278	7,596	132,163	112,927
South Atlantic	25,268	14,562	18,547	21,403	15,958	19,182	17,791	16,321	19,831	18,827	19,605	14,785	11,393	200,042	171,247
East South Central	9,705	3,928	7,152	7,327	5,076	6,159	6,175	6,936	8,342	6,801	5,263	5,935	6,777	73,138	65,583
West South Central	21,558	27,433	27,121	17,923	26,079	15,366	19,454	11,915	19,141	18,335	14,217	14,189	12,620	193,072	132,641
Mountain	8,724	3,826	2,761	4,067	3,828	5,449	6,039	9,646	3,906	3,224	4,423	4,354	4,319	58,162	40,287
Pacific	42,340	22,682	30,460	29,669	28,590	30,657	34,424	30,071	30,184	20,365	19,502	20,162	21,620	301,658	298,391
ustrial buildings [4]	32,844	16,883	17,453	33,524	22,702	25,194	27,806	40,407	25,762	8,120	25,413	22,937	26,981	321,847	397,237
New England	1,806	1,051	803	1,642	2,601	1,920	2,504	892	1,616	5,018	1,857	1,199	3,268	25,952	19,477
Middle Atlantic	6,757	3,699	2,250	7,053	3,067	4,963	4,668	7,615	6,743	4,640	3,316	3,644	4,297	57,755	77,845
East North Central	9,513	3,859	5,477	10,137	9,012	9,342	9,538	21,767	9,764	8,827	8,908	8,617	10,891	118,666	133,599
West North Central	1,728	1,205	971	1,781	1,384	1,671	2,010	3,078	2,137	1,745	1,123	2,001	1,560	19,890	29,161
South Atlantic	4,469	1,640	1,927	3,851	1,410	1,714	1,304	1,315	1,818	1,646	2,021	834	1,412	20,549	34,612
East South Central	1,088	330	466	1,489	981	717	1,557	1,207	839	1,657	1,323	1,319	1,252	13,573	14,688
West South Central	2,409	1,637	1,641	2,666	1,456	1,282	1,516	1,657	686	913	2,762	1,088	968	17,519	13,145
Mountain	383	119	380	181	359	257	504	200	164	322	177	113	311	2,852	4,417
Pacific	4,691	3,343	3,568	4,724	2,432	3,328	4,205	2,676	1,995	3,352	3,926	4,122	3,022	45,091	70,293
mmercial buildings [5]	82,233	47,315	72,617	65,591	66,927	78,647	82,681	69,641	72,884	55,599	48,028	45,654	38,873	686,920	669,574
New England	2,547	1,257	12,431	1,804	3,367	4,203	4,233	3,294	3,440	3,222	1,947	2,386	1,367	32,853	43,164
Middle Atlantic	12,619	5,411	5,412	13,222	8,114	10,739	7,641	9,780	9,316	7,357	6,314	7,581	4,190	90,725	74,569
East North Central	10,010	7,891	10,188	11,518	13,767	15,739	14,846	17,196	14,647	7,795	5,931	6,992	5,831	119,958	119,011
West North Central	8,287	2,586	5,171	6,885	5,215	5,960	6,342	4,585	5,624	6,089	4,303	4,412	3,347	57,240	51,822
South Atlantic	9,118	8,170	7,445	7,949	7,721	10,423	11,353	10,031	12,358	11,691	10,987	8,479	5,908	106,788	87,405
East South Central	3,245	2,027	4,172	1,978	2,582	3,619	2,997	3,821	4,762	3,475	2,349	2,764	3,237	34,680	34,647
West South Central	10,917	8,062	12,036	8,705	8,292	9,968	11,651	6,477	7,502	7,897	6,688	5,052	5,108	91,548	82,156
Mountain	4,998	2,093	1,484	1,651	2,753	2,950	3,370	2,431	1,727	1,811	3,036	1,899	2,587	26,855	26,057
Pacific	20,492	9,818	14,278	11,879	15,116	15,046	20,248	12,026	13,508	6,262	6,473	6,089	7,298	126,273	150,743
mmunity buildings [6]	78,226	58,666	34,404	49,975	48,969	37,262	23,340	49,750	38,567	33,205	29,155	30,089	28,034	408,890	190,163
New England	3,477	1,465	5,944	938	5,110	4,214	788	1,437	1,740	1,574	3,760	3,610	1,840	25,759	19,739
Middle Atlantic	32,780	10,049	666	20,629	10,419	2,418	4,538	20,718	3,415	3,444	4,196	1,669	5,581	80,190	21,247
East North Central	8,707	10,989	2,623	4,336	5,355	9,798	3,553	3,802	8,707	4,451	4,345	5,883	4,636	62,541	42,412
West North Central	3,796	11,998	787	7,752	3,760	4,174	1,410	1,549	1,739	5,568	2,664	1,533	1,794	34,639	19,160
South Atlantic	9,623	3,341	7,570	3,617	5,151	5,149	2,991	3,659	3,239	2,959	4,859	2,236	1,312	40,161	22,570
East South Central	1,134	675	1,757	3,239	709	1,427	1,111	974	1,436	1,059	1,246	990	1,874	16,895	12,954
West South Central	6,463	16,591	11,007	4,313	13,456	2,907	4,193	2,218	9,827	8,481	3,588	6,562	4,637	65,309	25,963
Mountain	2,778	608	409	1,270	392	1,659	1,117	5,212	1,080	672	551	947	323	18,366	5,367
Pacific	9,468	2,950	3,641	3,881	4,617	5,516	3,639	10,181	7,384	4,997	3,946	6,659	6,037	63,030	20,751
blic buildings [7]	6,534	5,323	5,577	4,556	4,920	1,767	3,744	3,398	2,769	7,544	3,256	7,435	394	40,699	12,042
New England	175	1,250	2,289	502	834	355	0	77	182	21	161	1,021	0	3,418	371
Middle Atlantic	488	112	214	219	200	3	10	324	244	1,740	875	959	100	4,712	1,493
East North Central	849	568	684	900	802	386	1,444	1,332	476	1,147	682	903	43	8,171	880
West North Central	80	77	535	200	26	86	168	177	222	344	163	157	0	1,696	190
South Atlantic	394	349	30	92	244	237	7	306	871	1,675	84	2,554	36	6,285	988
East South Central	3,177	417	206	150	166	55	135	17	3	128	10	145	15	830	116
West South Central	496	566	1,023	551	1,842	165	615	314	35	366	296	125	22	4,430	665
Mountain	61	259	113	180	0	99	362	282	181	0	261	931	0	2,416	70
Pacific	814	1,725	483	1,762	806	381	1,003	569	555	2,123	724	640	178	8,741	7,269
blic works and utility buildings [8]	12,714	7,483	16,284	16,942	13,105	12,128	12,889	7,452	18,263	8,294	12,344	13,885	10,665	143,827	102,241
New England	309	75	5,113	1,092	2,243	741	2,723	147	2,922	909	1,739	151	402	15,086	15,638
Middle Atlantic	1,784	671	365	576	518	1,205	608	681	7,202	1,378	1,210	8,990	885	24,968	10,052
East North Central	2,889	2,481	1,649	1,211	5,544	5,413	3,541	2,767	2,203	3,100	4,413	2,640	1,969	35,972	23,383
West North Central	1,761	459	1,035	1,803	508	552	1,036	282	98	810	1,986	223	493	8,738	6,108
South Atlantic	592	670	1,125	5,347	872	813	1,434	346	759	372	905	175	2,234	19,046	20,037
East South Central	702	325	410	307	413	51	125	550	1,024	285	84	379	86	4,154	862
West South Central	688	208	814	1,241	411	339	740	720	616	59	323	782	1,413	7,648	5,048
Mountain	155	575	50	499	13	0	158	1,147	455	21	15	140	790	3,520	1,486
Pacific	3,834	2,019	5,723	4,866	2,583	3,014	2,524	812	2,984	1,360	1,669	405	2,393	24,695	19,627
l other buildings [9]	9,289	5,518	5,751	6,729	9,851	13,338	11,772	11,395	11,933	9,156	9,998	9,476	6,961	112,491	77,345
New England	362	138	109	329	598	962	701	694	640	619	705	605	548	6,764	5,328
Middle Atlantic	1,138	555	398	830	1,195	2,137	1,380	1,204	1,437	1,170	1,309	1,297	626	13,392	9,944
East North Central	1,645	670	647	982	1,934	3,509	3,416	2,675	3,282	2,538	2,330	2,626	1,109	27,556	19,374
West North Central	738	241	314	587	1,370	1,033	1,251	1,081	979	860	947	952	402	9,961	6,485
South Atlantic	1,072	392	450	547	560	846	702	664	785	484	749	507	491	7,213	5,635
East South Central	359	154	141	164	225	290	250	367	278	197	251	338	313	3,005	2,316
West South Central	585	369	600	447	622	705	739	529	475	619	560	580	472	6,618	5,664
Mountain	349	172	325	286	311	484	528	374	299	398	383	324	308	4,153	2,889
Pacific	3,041	2,827	2,767	2,557	3,036	3,372	2,805	3,807	3,758	2,271	2,764	2,247	2,692	33,829	29,710

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote [1].

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[5] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[6] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[7] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, Army barracks, etc.

[8] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[9] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925 [3]	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	
1933 [4]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	
1941 [5]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,511	369,499	250,012	86,589	64,801	21,788	2,825,895	2,530,765	295,1
1944 [6]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,692	93,216	45,476	3,108	2,984	124	495,054	483,231	11,8
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,473	395,673	266,800	8,027	8,027	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,9
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,560	476,360	369,200	3,440	3,440	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,3
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,016	79,916	57,100	1,084	1,084	0	808,263	800,592	7,6
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,216	23,116	15,100	1,084	1,084	0	223,577	215,906	7,6
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1,2
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	
May	72,900	39,300	33,600	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1,2
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,733	141,733	119,000	467	467	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,6
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,108	47,208	38,900	192	192	0	589,470	587,742	1,7
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,525	50,025	43,500	275	275	0	645,347	643,400	1,9
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,811	135,811	95,000	1,689	1,689	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,8
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,540	52,740	40,800	460	460	0	678,687	675,197	3,4
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,835	47,135	31,700	865	865	0	584,731	578,324	6,4
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,436	35,936	22,500	364	364	0	435,290	432,360	2,9
1948: First quarter [7]	167,200	101,000	66,200	165,162	99,112	66,050	2,038	1,888	150	1,226,259	1,209,826	16,4
January	50,000	30,400	19,600	49,197	29,618	19,579	803	782	21	361,994	355,356	6,6
February	47,200	28,800	18,400	46,045	27,774	18,271	1,155	1,026	129	347,851	338,628	9,2
March [7]	70,000	41,800	28,200	69,920	41,720	28,200	80	80	0	516,414	515,842	5

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accomodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and, beginning in 1946, on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. In 1948, for example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 47,600 and 52,400. In 1946 and 1947, the range of error was approximately twice as large. The reduction was achieved by improvements in estimating and survey techniques.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

[7] Preliminary.

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